STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA
main,stks 366.109748F8776p
Proceedings of the ... annual
1st-19th 1854-1872 Knights Templars
0 0001 00667859 1

S
364.109748
F8776p

— Index —

Freemasons — Knights Templar — Penna. Proceedings.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

https://archive.org/details/volume18541872pr00knig

PROCEEDINGS

1854-72
Incomplete
Int Bindant
is.

NT OF

RS,

NIA.

HELD AT PITTSBURGH,

On the Second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1854,—Y. O. 736.

STOUCH & CHRISTMAN, PRINTERS, COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, PA., 1854.

Reprinted by Frank M. Highley, Philadelphia, Pa. 1886.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HELD AT PITTSBURGH,

On the Second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1854,—Y. O. 736.

STOUCH & CHRISTMAN, PRINTERS, COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, PA., 1854.

Reprinted by Frank M. Highley, Philadelphia, Pa. 1886.

S
366.109748
F8776p
1st—19th
1854—72

PROCEEDINGS.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday evening, the 13th June, A. D. 1854—Y. O. 736—at 7 o'clock,

Present—Sir W. W. WILSON,	M. E. G. M.,	
" J. B. MUSSER,	"	Deputy G. M.,
" C. E. BLUMENTHALL,	"	Generalissimo pro tem.
" JAS. L. BUGH,	"	Captain General "
" Wm. JOHNSON,	"	Prelate "
" J. W. HAILMAN,	"	Senior Warden,
" JOHN GREGG,	"	Jr. Warden pro tem.
" GEO. PASSMORE,	"	Recorder,
" WM. THORNDELL,	"	Treasurer,
" THOMAS DAVAGE,	"	Sword Bearer,
" D. ZIMMERMAN,	"	Warder,
" S. B. COOPER,	"	Sentinel.

The M. E. G. Master, with the assistance of the Grand Officers and the Sir Knights present, opened the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, in ample form.

On motion of Sir J. B. Musser, D. G. M.,

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the members.

On motion, it was ordered,

That all Knights Templars, in good standing, and in attendance, be admitted as visitors to this Grand Encampment.

On motion,

A Committee, of one from each Encampment here represented, be appointed on credentials, with instruction to report as soon as practicable. The M. E. G. M. appointed Sir Knights J. W. Hail-

19785

man, J. B. Musser and Wm. Thorndell, said Committee; after which the G. Master delivered the following:

ADDRESS:

SIR KNIGHTS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Assembled on this, our first anniversary, we greet you with emotions of gratitude and of hope. Grateful to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, for the preserved life and continued health of all who, at our last conclave, were engaged in the noble and generous enterprise of erecting an asylum, whose pillars are Charity, Justice and Mercy, and whose foundations are Truth. We rejoice with you in the success of this enterprise—that upon broad and liberal foundations we have erected an asylum ample enough to accommodate all present, as well as future Sir Knights, who may be deemed worthy of the high honor. Our doors are open alone, to true and regular Sir Knights, and to worthy Pilgrims who may hereafter seek to enter. Within the extended jurisdiction assigned to our Command, by the Gen. Grand Encampment of the U. States of America, we hope, with flattering prospects of success, soon to enlist many excellent Companions—distinguished for virtue, intelligence and brotherly love.

Our noble Keystone State, having taken rank in that imposing line of Christian Knighthood, composed of eleven States Grand Encampments, and thirty-six subordinates, yet, under the direction of one General Grand Encampment—let us, with generous emulation, seek to advance in wisdom, strength, and beauty; maintain a character of unsullied honor; pursue, with unwearied zeal, every laudable undertaking; and practice the sublime tenets of our order.

For the flattering approval of our work and recognition of our organization, and receiving and ranking us among that illustrious host which he commands, we return, to our General Grand Master, our most cordial thanks. We also observe, with much pleasure, the kind and courteous acknowledgment of our organization by the Sir Knights of the Empire State, who, at their last conclave, publicly extended to us a cheering welcome to the Grand Asylum. Honor to that noble band of Knights, who, under command of the illustrious De Witt Clinton and his successors,

withstood, unmoved, the assaults of bitter enemies from without, through long years of persecution, and who, when subsequently called upon to survey, beneath them, the fair and beautiful fields, and the princely temples of Masonic creation, blighted and well nigh laid waste by internal feuds, rushed to the rescue. To the Sir Knights, more than to any or all other agencies, does the Masonic Institution, in New York, owe its preservation, and now rapidly recovering strength and beauty.

Hereafter, should danger from without, threaten the peace and, perhaps, the existance of our General Grand Asylum—should the combined forces of the Prince of Darkness roll fiercely against our State institutions, doubtless, Pennsylvania will be found in the same exalted position, in the Templar Arch, which she now proudly sustains in the political confederacy. May we not pledge, in behalf of ourselves and our successors, that this Asylum, just erected, shall be preserved in tact and inviolable to the latest generations? But, may it please our Grand Commander to continue to our enjoyment, the peaceful relations we sustain to each other, and to all without in every land.

At the present time, universal peace and prosperity mark our order throughout the whole world. Especially, within this, our own happy land, the mission of our Blessed Immanuel seems well nigh fulfilled. The verdure of Truth, long crushed, now spreads besides all waters. The Sentinel's gladsome note of "all's well," leaps from hill to mountain, and over every plain and valley,—Justice, Brotherly Love, and Charity, now entwined and display their rich flowers and fruits upon ten thousand Columns and Arches. Yet, Sir Knights, let us not too fondly or too securely trust in present attainments and appearances, or indulge too confidingly in the pleasures of Hope. The lovely scene which we have just spread before you, may, in one short year, be covered with ruin. The rumbling noise of war and discord, of slaughter and carnage, of garments rolled in blood—breaks over the ancient inheritance of the Templars, and falls upon our ears with foreboding evil—nay, the elements of discord and destruction, within our own fair heritage, is struggling for relief.

Let us, therefore, stand in the whole armor, our loins girt with truth, having on the breast-plate of righteousness, the shield of faith and the helmet of salvation; and whilst, with one hand

we grasp the mystic sword of Justice, Fortitude and Mercy, let us, with the other, imbued with Faith, Hope and Charity, grasp the mystic Trowel and widely diffuse the cement of Brotherly Love and Friendship.

Sir Knights, I trust we are now assembled with a determined zeal to advance the best interests of Templarism in this State, and to the best of our ability with fidelity discharge every duty. It is unnecessary for me to detain you in enunciating all the items of business which should occupy your attention. The perfecting of our constitution, adopting rules and regulations, preparation of suitable forms, &c., will necessarily occupy a portion of your attention.

Permit me, however, to request your attention and present action on one or two subjects of vital interest. We have recently been advised of an irregular organization, in the eastern part of our State, claiming similar titles, authority and jurisdiction, as ourselves—but with which we can have no intercourse or affiliation, as their elementary bodies were, in 1850, by our General Grand Encampment, declared irregular, upon grounds which we believe to be wholly just and clear. I would recommend that a committee be raised to prepare a report, and submit it at our next annual conclave, setting forth consisely the ancient and modern usage of our order in granting charters and conferring orders—the general and acknowledged source of authority and control, in Europe and this continent –rules of intercourse, &c. Also the historic and true relations of our order to that of Masonry. Besides the satisfaction this report would give to many Sir Knghts, who have not the means of thorough investigation, it would be of important advantage to many Companions, preventing them from falling into irregular bodies when seeking admission into the orders of Knighthood.

I would also beg leave to suggest the propriety of raising a committee to report at next annual meeting, whose duty shall be to educe and concisely state those cardinal virtues, maxims, teachings and duties, which belong to our institution, and which are required to be practiced by all True Templars.

Another subject of great importance to our order, as well as to the Masonic brotherhood in general, demands our special attention: We refer to the modern and much abused privilege of pub-

lishing, in Masonic periodicals and weekly newspapers, much that is prejudicial to both institutions. Not only do we see spread before the public eye, detailed statements of our general proceedings, often exhibiting much infirmity and violations of those principles of harmony, brotherly love, and charity, which our institutions inculcate and require us to practice in all our relations to each other and to the world—but we often see information detailed, and language used, which should be confined strictly within the walls of the lodge. If the Sir Knights and Brethern desire to become intelligent and accomplished in the history, jurisprudence and teachings of our orders, they can, in accordance with ancient usage, better obtain it within the body of a well ordered asylum or lodge, and in intercourse with those established lights and well informed brethern, which, indeed, are the only legitimate sources of information. The facilities which these papers afford to restless and ambitious members, in spreading their complaints, discoveries, and *names*, before the public, are temptations and evils which should be corrected or wholly suppressed. Our attention to these abuses has recently and more particularly been directed by an unauthorized publication and discussion of proceedings connected with this Grand Encampment. We believe the interests of our institution, within this jurisdiction, have been much prejudiced thereby. Such unofficial publication is contrary to the established usages of our order, and by virtue of the high powers invested in us, all publications and correspondence, by regular Sir Knights, relative to our order, within this jurisdiction, is hereafter positively forbidden. We would, therefore, recommend the reference of this whole subject to a committee, to report at our next conclave, as to the abuses complained of, and the proper remedies to correct this rapidly increasing evil.

Finally, Sir Knights, permit me to urge, upon one and all, to maintain and practice an intelligent, ardent zeal in advancing the interests of Knighthood, especially within this jurisdiction. Let us seek from the highest and best authorities only an enlarged and thorough knowledge of our institution –its origin, history, principles, and capacity for conferring those present and lasting benefits which it promises, and which it has for centuries conferred upon its members—upon society and the world ; and especially, seek to obtain possession of that unwritten knowledge which can

only be had by a long continued association and intercourse within the asylum, and there mingling with its leading officers and most distinguished masters.

The splendor of our institution, internally and externally, has wrapt in admiration the great and good of many generations.—During more than seven centuries it has enrolled the most distinguished men of every nation, from emperors and kings, princes and nobles, down to the virtuous and humble peasant. It now enrolls the highest and most exalted talent in divinity, in literature, in all professional life—the statesman, the military chieftain, and the philosopher. Whilst, therefore, we should be justly proud of the past and present, let us not cease to exercise vigilance in protecting it from improper approaches from without.—Let us within cultivate those virtues and hopes which it teaches, and by faith so let our light shine that our Father in Heaven may be glorified.

True, the georgeous wealth and immense possessions of our ancestors—which, indeed, but attracted the envy and persecution of Kings and Popes, and led to the massacre of its members and confiscation of its estates—have passed away. But instead thereof we possess the more true wealth and unfading possessions in that knowledge and those teachings imparted within our asylum which pass not away. The florid cheek soon roughens with manhood, and manhood rapidly passes away: let us therefore, make diligent preparation for the Grand Asylum above—trusting now and evermore in the merits of the blessed Immanuel. Let us continue to cultivate truth and practice brotherly love and charity and all the virtues enjoined by our order. These only will follow us and, if possible, will mellow the light and make more fragrant the atmosphere of a blessed immortality in the presence of the Grand Commander of the Universe.

And then the Grand Encampment adjourned till 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

JUNE 14th, 1854—9 o'clock, A. M.—Grand Encampment met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Grand Master. The minutes of yesterday read and approved.

The committee on credentials made the following report:

Having examined the credentials of the Sir Knights in attend-

ance, we find the following Sir Knights entitled to seats in this Grand Encampment, viz:

ENCAMPMENT NO. I.—

Sir W. W. Wilson, M. E. G. M.;
" J. W. Hailman;
" Thomas Davage;
" D. Zimmerman.

ENCAMPMENT NO. II.—

Sir J. B. Musser;
" George Passmore;
" John Gregg, representative of Sir J. R. Griffith.
" Charles E. Blumenthall, representative of Sir Wm. Wolf;

ENCAMPMENT NO. III.—

Sir John Bierrer, not present and not represented;
" J. L. Bugh, representative of Sir Andrew Patrick;
" Wm. McMillen, representative of Sir N. Gillespie;
" William Thorndell.

On motion, the M. E. G. M. appointed Sir Knights J. W. Hailman, J. B. Musser and J. L. Bugh, a committee to arrange the address of the G. M., and refer it to the appropriate committee.

The G. M. then announced the following standing committees:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS—Sirs J. W. Hailman, William Thorndell, and J. B. Musser.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKS OF REC. AND TREASURER—Sirs Charles E. Blumenthall, Noble Gillespie, and D. Zimmerman.

COMMITTEE ON WARRANTS AND DISPENSATIONS—Sirs Andrew Patrick, George Passmore, and John Bierrer.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Sirs John Bierrer, J. W. Hailman, and J. B. Musser.

COMMITTEE ON LAND-MARKS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER—Sirs J. B. Musser, J. W. Hailman, and Wm. Wolf.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS—Sirs John Bierrer, N. Gillespie, C. E. Blumenthall.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION—Sirs J. B. Musser, N. Gillespie, George Passmore.

The Committee on the address of the G. M. submit the following Report:

It is with great pleasure, we learn that this Grand Encampment has received the flattering approval of our General Grand

Master, the M. E. Sir W. B. Hubbard, as well as a courteous and kind welcome to the ranks of State Grand Encampments, from the Grand Encampment of the State of New York. We are also advised by the address of the M. E. G. Master, that great prosperity, with all its strengthening influences attend our illustrious order, in every land, and especially within the bounds of our own free and happy country. To us who are now numbered among the list of State Grand Encampments, this is especially gratifying—and it is to be hoped, that by a zealous and Knightly bearing, in our intercourse with them, we may still further promote the sublime principles of our order. But we are also warned, and we trust the admonition will have its due weight—that we should not securely rest in our present attainment and carelessly pursue the pathway of TRUTH. No Sir Knight can become eminent in his profession, unless he grasps determinately his sword, and *clad* in the armour of Truth, boldly steps forward to do battle with all that would obstruct the pathway or progress of those christian principles, and that pure benevolence which characterises our noble order.

The address is full of good advice and contains many valuable suggestions, which serve to exhibit the deep interest our M. E. G. M. feels in the good work of Christian Knighthood.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following Resolution :

Resolved, That so much of the G. Master's address as relates to the government of this Grand Encampment, and its subordinates, be referred to the Committee on Constitutions, Rules and Regulations.

That so much thereof as relates to the irregular organization of Encampments and the appendant orders in Pennsylvania, and the usages, ancient and modern, in granting charters,—conferring the orders of Knighthood, &c., be referred to the Committee on Land-marks and the principles of the order.

That so much of said address as refers to the cardinal virtues, maxims, teachings and duties of the order, be referred to the Committee on Constitutions, Rules and Regulations. All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion, the Report was accepted, and the Resolutions adopted.

The Grand Encampment then adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.—Grand Encampment met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the M. E. G. M.

The petitions of Pittsburg Encampment No. 1; De Molay Encampment No. 2, and St. Omer Encampment No. 3, were read, praying for charters from this Grand Encampment. Referred to the Committee on Warrants and Dispensations.

On motion,

Resolved, That the G. Master be authorized, in his discretion, to grant any sum not exceeding FORTY DOLLARS, to any Encampment which may be organized under this jurisdiction, prior to the 1st of January, 1855, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses attending such organization.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations, make the following Report:

Having examined the applications of Pittsburg Encampment No. 1; De Molay Encampment No. 2, and St. Omer Encampment No. 3, and finding them in regular form, beg leave to offer the following Resolution.

Resolved, That this Grand Encampment grant to each of said subordinates a Charter.

On motion, the Report was accepted, and the Resolution adopted.

The petition of sundry Sir Knights of Carlisle, Pa., was read, praying this Grand Encampment for a charter to organize an Encampment, and the appendant orders at Carlisle, Pa., to be called St. John's Encampment No. 4, which petition was accompanied with the fee of $100—and was duly recommended by St. Omer Encampment No. 3. Referred to Committee on Charters and Dispensations.

The following Resolution was offered, which, being an amendment to the Constitution, lies over for consideration until our next annual conclave. viz: *Resolved*, That any one entitled to a seat in this Grand Encampment, may represent as many members of the same as may belong to his own Encampment—he having a written certificate constituting him proxy in each case.

On motion,

Resolved, That this Grand Encampment do now proceed to the Election of officers for the ensuing year. Sir Knights John Gregg, and Wm. B. M'Millen; were appointed tellers, when the following Sir Knights were unanimously elected, viz:

Sir W. W. WILSON,	M. E. G. Master,
" J. B. MUSSER,	" " D. G. Master.
" JOHN BIERER,	E. G. Generalissimo.
" ANDREW PATRICK,	" " Capt'n General.
" NOBLE GILLESPIE,	" " Prelate.
" J. W. HAILMAN,	" " Sen. Warden.
" WILLIAM WOLF,	" " Jun. Warden.
" GEO. PASSMORE,	" " Recorder.
" WM. THORNDELL,	" " Treasurer.
" JOHN R. GRIFFITH,	" " Sword Bearer.
" THOMAS DAVAGE,	" " Standard Bearer.
" D. ZIMMERMAN,	" " Warder.

Sir John Gregg applied for and obtained leave of absence.

The M. E. G. M. having been duly installed, proceeded to install the following officers:—J. B. Musser as D. G. M., George Passmore as G. Recorder, Sirs Wm. Thorndell as G. Treasurer, and D. Zimmerman as G. Warder; the other officers elect not being in attendance.

The committee on Charters and Dispensations, make the following report. Having examined the petition of sundry Knights, of Carlisle, Pa., praying for a charter from this Grand Encampment, to organize an Encampment of Knights Templars, and the appendant Orders at Carlisle, and finding the same in due form, and properly recommended, and believing them worthy of the honor, beg leave respectfully to offer the following resolution :—

Resolved, That a charter be granted in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the rosolution adopted.

The Dep. G. Master presented the following bills:—No. 1 bill in favor of Sir W. W. Wilson for copperplate, amounting to $65. No. 2 bill in favor of J. R. Weldin, for printing, " " 16, which said bills were ordered to be paid.

The G. Master then appointed Sir S. B. Cooper Grand Sentinel of this Grand Encampment for the ensuing year.

On motion it was ordered.

That the Grand Sentinel be paid three dollars, for his services during the sessions of this Grand Encampment.

On motion,

Resolved, That the committee on publication be instructed to have *three hundred* copies of the proceedings of this Grand Encampment, published for distribution.

On motion,

Resolved, That Sir Knights, J. L. Bugh, Wm. Thorndell and Wm. B. M'Millen be a committee, to compare the printed copy of the Constitution, with the original manuscript, and report any omissions or errors that may be found, and to offer such amendments to the constitution as may be deemed expedient.

On motion of the Dep. G. M.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Encampment, be tendered to the Masonic Bodies of the City of Pittsburg, for their kindness in granting us the use of their spacious and commodious Hall, for the sessions of this Grand Encampment.

No further business appearing, the M. E. G. Master, in a neat and appropriate address, congratulated the members of this Grand Encampment, on their kind, courteous and Knightly conduct in their intercourse with each other, during our deliberations; that it afforded him great pleasure to say, that nothing had occurred which was in the least calculated to interrupt the friendly feeling which should ever exist among Knights Templars; recommending to the members, a strict observance of the sublime tenets of our order, and the true principles of Christian Knighthood.

The Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania was then closed in ample form by the M. E. G. Master, with the assistance of the Grand officers and the Sir Knights present.

GEO. PASSMORE, Grand Recorder.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, WITH THEIR ADDRESS.

Sir W. W. Wilson,	M. E. G. M.,	Pittsburg, Pa.
" J. B. Musser,	" " Dept. G. M.,	Washington, Pa.
" John Bierer,	" G. Generalissimo,	Uniontown, Pa.
" Andrew Patrick,	" " Capt. Gen.,	" "
" Noble Gillespie,	" " Prelate,	Washington, Pa.
" J. W. Hailman,	" " Sen. Warden,	Pittsburg, Pa.
" William Wolf,	" " Jun. Warden,	Washington, Pa.
" Geo. Passmore,	" " Recorder,	Washington, Pa.
" Wm. Thorndell,	" " Treasurer,	Uniontown, Pa.
" John R. Griffith,	" " Sword Bearer,	Washington, Pa.
" Thomas Davage,	" " Standard Bearer,	Pittsburg, "
" D. Zimmerman,	" " Warder,	Pittsburg, Pa.
" S. B. Cooper,	" " Sentinel,	" "

OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS UNDER THIS JURISDICTION.

Pittsburg Encampment, No. 1, Pittsburg, Pa.—Sirs W. W. Wilson, M. E. G. C.; J. W. Hailman, Generalissimo; Thomas Davage, Capt. Gen'l; ————————, Recorder.

De Molay Encampment, No. 2, Washington, Pa.—Sirs J. B. Musser, M. E. G. C.; Geo. Passmore, Generalissimo; John R. Griffith, Capt. Gen'l; Wm. Nicholls, Recorder.

St. Omers Encampment, No. 3, Uniontown, Pa.—Sirs John Bierer, M. E. G. C.; Andrew Patrick, Generalissimo; William Thorndell, Capt. Gen'l; Richard Huskins, Recorder.

St. John's Encampment, No. 4, Carlisle, Pa.—Sirs Charles E. Blumenthall, M. E. G. C.; George Z. Bretz, Generalissimo; John Palmer, Capt. Gen'l; ————————, Recorder.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LIBRARY

ARCHIVE COPY

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

HELD AT PITTSBURGH,

On the Second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1855,—Y. O. 737.

STOUCH & CHRISTMAN, PRINTERS, COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, PA., 1855.

Reprinted by Frank M. Highley, Philadelphia, Pa. 1886.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in Second Annual Session, at the City of Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening, the 12th of June, A. D. 1855—Y. O. 737—Present,

Sir W. W. Wilson,	M. E. G. M.
" J. B. Musser,	" Deputy G. M.
" Chas. E. Blumenthall,	E. G. Generalissimo pro tem.,
" G. Z. Bretz,	" Captain Gen. pro tem.,
" W. Johnson,	" Prelate, "
" Wm. M'Kahan,	" Senior Warden, "
" W. Noble,	" Junior Warden, "
" Geo. Passmore,	" Recorder,
" Wm. Thorndell,	" Treasurer,
" Alfred Creigh,	" Sword Bearer, pro tem.,
" Thomas Davage,	" Standard " "
" D. Zimmerman,	" Warder,
" S. B. Cooper,	" Sentinel.

Sir Knights present: S. J. Dorsey, James S. Bushfield, J. J. Shutterly, Wm. R. Terry.

The M. E. G. Master, with the assistance of the Grand Officers and the Sir Knights present, opened the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania in ample form, after which the G. M. delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Templars!

With mingled emotions of gratitude and of pleasure, we greet you. We have come up to our Grand Asylum, at our Second Annual Conclave, from our widely scattered homes—from the enjoyment of many valued blessings—we have entered her gates with thanksgiving—her courts with praise. Although, since our last meeting, the pestilence hath walked in darkness and wasted at noon-day—yet, not one of our members hath fallen.

With but one exception, the same protecting care of our God, hath visited our subordinate Encampment members. Life, health and prosperity hath in a remarkable degree followed us all—but alas! the exception, referred to, demands a passing tribute. We pause to drop our tears upon the yet fresh grave of the lamented McKinley—the Acacia is yet green—the rich mould of his manly form is not yet returned to dust. Nature hath not yet brought her verdant mantle close enough to conceal the clods of the valley, which press the bosom of our brother—and whilst we thus linger, memory runs rapidly along the pathway of his useful life—at every step beholding the rich fruits and clustering joys which followed his footsteps as he went about continually doing good. Truly may we say: death, fond of a shining mark, aimed his shaft at the brightest, most useful, and may I not with pleasure add, the most matured and heaven prepared member of our Order. In a moment—in the twinkling of an eye—just as he was retiring from a religious festival, with the love of Immanuel glowing in the heart, and his name yet lingering on his lips, this accomplished Free Mason, this warm hearted friend, this true Christian Knight, was called off from his earthly labors, to refreshments in the realms of a glorious immortality.

Templars! is this not an impressive admonition to us yet in the harness of life's cares and duties, to review the past, to examine our hopes and preparations for the future world; and thus better perform present duties, redeeming the remnant of life from follies, superfluity and idleness? Let us, my brethern, with loins girded with *truth*—our hearts saturated with the spirit of charity—brotherly love and good doing, go forth to deeds of more exalted usefulness.

From an extensive correspondence and observation, both in this and other lands, we take great pleasure in assuring you that Christian Knighthood is rapidly extending her conquests and influence, within the great centres of commerce and of government, within the beautiful and more quiet shires of rural districts, and even in remote capitals of semi-barbarous nations where the leaven, of christianity has been working, we find Encampments multiplying, embracing the Merchant-Prince—the Law-Giver—the Gospel Minister—the Scientific and Classical Professor, as well as numerous more humble but not less worthy Artizans and husbandmen.

Within our own jurisdiction, our cause has been steadily progressing. During the past year, we have organized in the city of Philadelphia, Keystone Encampment No. 5, the only legal one in that city. We have had such indications from other sections in our State, as to expect that in the coming year, applications will be made for several additional organizations. A goodly number of members have been added to our several asylums.—

Peace, harmony and union of purpose, pervade all our assemblies. We are also gratified to find our recent organizations flatteringly alluded to in most of our sister Grand Encampments in other States, especially in New York.

It must not, however be concealed that we are laboring under some disadvantages. The irregular bodies in Philadelphia and Reading, styling themselves Encampments, and to which we made allusion in a former address, still continue to occupy grounds prejudicial to the progress of our ancient and honorable institution, and to exercise assumed powers which we believe unwarranted by the usages of Knighthood and inconsistent with the Spirit and Regulations of Free Masonry. We must confess we are at a loss to understand why such organizations should persevere in their isolated condition:—whose members can have no Knightly intercourse with any Templars in the U. S., and are thus deprived of many social pleasures and other advantages peculiar to our order. We cannot but conclude that these bodies continue to exist under the special countenance and God-father-ship of the State Grand Lodge, located in Philadelphia—a patronage given contrary to the wishes and feelings of three-fourths of the Masonic Fraternity in the State. We think it unfortunate that our Grand Lodge should be located in the extreme border of our State, inaccessible to so large a majority of our Lodges, within a large city whose numerous lodges exercise a controling influence and by virtue of long possession, seem to think and act as if the Grand Lodge existed specially for their use and advantage. Thus situated—thus influenced, our "Country lodges" and "Country Members," as we are called, meaning all the fraternity outside of Philadelphia, seem to be deprived of nearly all reciprocal advantages and are distined to continue a merely nominal connection, the chief bond of which is the rigid exaction of annual dues and servile obedience. From this local centralization of power and assumed superiority proceeds that spirit of exclusiveness which has become so offensive to all our sister states—but in which no county in the whole state sympathizes, except Philadelphia.

Our well settled opinion is that no Grand Lodge should have control over the orders of Knighthood. Templarism is superior to, and independent of Masonry. The only intimate relationship existing between the two institutions is, one established by the Templars, viz: requiring all candidates for the orders being R. A. Masons. A Grand Lodge in fact, as such knows nothing about either Knighthood or R. A. Masonry:—then is it not inconsistent to claim control over these bodies.

To the Templars in our State, who are Present and Past Masters, and possess an extensive influence as masons, we recommend that no effort be spared to have, at an early communication of our

G. L., those resolutions, which recognize the Philadelphia illegitimate Encampment, from our records, as they were passed some six years ago, not only without our knowledge, but contrary to the known wishes of all the State except Philadelphia, and should these efforts fail of their end, then we recommend early measures to separate the G. L. from its present location and make it either itinerating or established in some central position of the State, where *all* our Lodges could be represented and where powerful sectional influence would be unknown. In conclusion, it gives us pleasure in justice to state that within our own personal knowledge many of our most gifted brethern in Philadelphia, are and have been opposed to the present position of our G. L., in recognizing the Philadelphia organization of self-assumed Templars, as a part of the Masonic jurisdiction. Among these we are glad to be able to name our R. W. G. M. Hutchinson, D. D. G. M. Williamson, Sr. Gr'd Warden Phillips, and many others.

We are satisfied that the establishment of the Orders of Christian Knighthood, in this State, on a liberal and permanent foundation, must be preceded by the disincumberment of the whole jurisdiction from any unauthorized imitation, and from any interference of our Grand Lodge; the sooner therefore, these objects shall have been accomplished, the sooner will the glorious principles and benefits of our Order, be extended to benefit the masonic brotherhood—Companions and Templars.

The past year has been one of great commercial embarrassment and financial disaster. This has seriously retarded all benevolent enterprizes, and has not been unfelt in the numerous bodies of Masonry and Knighthood, but at present from reliable indications we rejoice to say these are rapidly passing away, as the fog before the rising sun, and we may justly anticipate great enlargement and prosperity in the Orders of Knighthood by the time we are next called together. But let me admonish the representatives of our various subordinate Encampments—be careful; admit no one to our asylums who has not a well ascertained character for sobriety, honor and intelligence. Remember this fact: the progress, purity and prosperity, of Freemasonry in all our States, is largely indebted to the wise councils, bright examples, and exalted character, chiefly of those whose names stand forth most prominent in the Templar Calender! As long as we can point to these honored names and others of like character, rapidly being enrolled with them, we shall continue to look upon the vast Masonic brotherhood, in these United States, and say, in the spirit of the inspired seer of old, how goodly are thy tents, Oh! Jacob, and thy tabernacles Oh! Isreal. In this beautiful benediction, permit me to say, that our numerous Anti-Masonic and Anti-Templar persecutors are already virtually joining with us,

and like Balaam's Ass, each when they would be compelled by inveterate prejudice and ignorance to curse our ranks, can only find their tongues unloosed when they bless us! Sir Knights! to those who have passed through our solemn ceremonies, who have listened to the moral teachings at our altars, who have become acquainted with the history and exalted principles and honorable requirements of Knighthood, we need scarcely say one word further in commendation. Is the wisdom, the morality, the maxims of the Bible, pure, exalted, unrivalled? So are those of our Order.—Does the christian religion teach and require of its disciples, in their earthly relations, unwearied zeal, unsullied honor, and universal benevolence? so pre-eminently does Knighthood.

Is it right in any human organization, to seek the welfare *first* of its own members, to spread the cement of love and friendly care in the hearts of all who kneel around the same secluded altar, and then go forth to see that the widow and fatherless of such in their affliction are visited and cared for? Then does our beloved Order far excel any with which we are acquainted; and next to the church of our Blessed Redeemer, exemplifies the principles of pure and undefiled religion. To those whose long connection with, and mature study of our Order, hath made them intimate with its practices, principles and teachings, we need not commend our favorite institution; but to those who are just putting on the harness of membership, and to those worthy companions who await membership, it may be proper thus briefly to allude to its excellence. To the observing world without—from which many an arrow, with poisoned barb, has been blindly shot at our walls—we would gratuitously, indeed, thus describe what their envenomed prejudice will doubtless disbelieve, and say to them, we forgive; ye know not what ye do, or persecute; have ye not already found in persecuting us it is hard to kick against the pricks.

Sir Knights of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, the committees, appointed at our last annual meeting to report on various important subjects; on jurisprudence; on history; relations and usages of our Order; and on business in general relating to this body and its subordinates: I doubt not will report ably at this meeting; and that this session will be pleasant and profitable.

Let us engage in the several duties delegated to us with zeal—with prudence and with a determination to advance the interests of Knighthood within this jurisdiction to the utmost of our ability and wisdom. Thus indeed may we discharge all duties here and elsewhere.

Sir Knights—from the infancy of our first Encampment organized in this State until the period when we had the pleasure to aid in the organization of this Grand Encampment, my best efforts, time and means, have been expended. You have been

pleased to honor me, in two successive elections, with the highest office in this body; and now, finding it firmly established, with every prospect of prosperity and rapid enlargement, I crave permission to retire from its arduous duties, praying that you may be prospered in this laudable undertaking, and that we may all be spared to meet again in this place, on the second Tuesday of June 1856; and record enlarged prosperity. Should however, it be the will of Providence, to call any one of us hence, ere we meet again, to part with the valued friendships, the clustering joys, as well as the cares and disappointments of earth, may we, or such as may be thus called, be received into the Grand Asylum above—redeemed and saved by the merits of the blessed Immanuel; meet on the bright shores of our distant home, those we have loved on earth, where Crozier and Cross, Banner and Banquet, and unspeakable joy shall succeed the fading shadows of our earthly ceremonies; and where the intellect, the affections and the senses, shall expand and ever flow with inconceivable delight in the presence of God and the Lamb.

On motion, the address was referred to a special Committee viz: Sir Knights, Bretz, Noble, and McKahan.

The G. M. then appointed the following Committee on Credentials: Sir Knights, Passmore, Thorndell, and Johnston.

The Grand Encampment then adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

---

9 o'clock, A. M., June 13th—Grand Encampment met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the M. E. G. M. The minutes of yesterday read and approved.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of last session was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the members.

On motion of Sir Alfred Creigh,

Resolved, That all Sir Knights in good standing, and in attendance, be admitted as visitors to this Grand Encampment.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following Sir Knights, as entitled to seats in this Grand Encampment viz:

ENCAMPMENT NO. 1—

Sir W. W. Wilson,
" Thos. Davage—
" J. W. Hallman—
" W. Noble—
" J. S. Hoon—
" D. Zimmerman.

Sir W. W. Wilson, proxy.
" W. W. Wilson, "
" W. Johnston, "
" S. B. Cooper, "

ENCAMPMENT NO. II.—

Sir J. B. Musser,
" Wm. McKahan,
" Geo. Passmore,
" A. Creigh,
" J. S. Bushfield,
" J. R. Griffith— Sir S. J. Dorsey, proxy,
" Wm. Wolf— " Wm. R. Terry, "
" H. H. Frisbie— " J. J. Shutterly, "
" Jas. M. Byers— " A. Creigh, "

ENCAMPMENT NO. III.—

Sir J. Bierer, Unrepresented.
" Andrew Patrick, "
" Noble Gillespie, "
" Wm. Thorndell,

ENCAMPMENT NO. IV.—

Sir Chas. E. Blumenthall,
" Geo. Z. Bretz,
" John B. Palmer— Geo. Z. Bretz, proxy.

On motion, the report was accepted and the Committee discharged, and then the report was adopted.

The Dep. G. M. presents an appeal from Encampment No. 2, on a decision of the G. C., as follows: "No Sir Knight has a right to communicate to an absent Knight any proceedings of this Encampment, which would have a tendency to destroy the harmony existing between two Knights, or the harmony of this Encampment." Referred to Sir Knights, Blumenthall, Zimmerman, and Davage.

The Grand Encampment then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

---

2 o'clock, P. M. The Grand Encampment met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the M. E. G. M.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the G. Master's address of last session, which relates to the "illegal associations of Knight Templars in Philadelphia," make the following Report.

To the M. E. Grand Encampment of

Knights Templars of Pennsylvania:

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address at the last annual communication which relates to the "*Illegal association of Knights Templars in Philadelphia,*" respectfully submit the following Report:.

The subject entrusted to the Committee involves a principle of no ordinary character, and which, if admitted to be legitimate, would introduce into the Masonic Jurisprudence a novel and extraordinary feature, to wit:—the right and power of a Masonic body, to revive its own existence after a lapse of some twenty year's total extinction.

In order to understand the true position of this association in Philadelphia, it will be necessary to examine the history of Knighthood in Pennsylvania, so far at least as any history thereof is within our reach.

In 1814 a Grand Encampment was organized in Philadelphia, by Delegates from *New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware.* Soon after this organization, at least one Encampment was constituted in Philadelphia, under a warrant from this Grand Encampment. This Grand Body, after having existed for a number of years, ceased operations and became extinct. The subordinate in Philadelphia, under the same influence, also ceased to meet and labor, and it too became extinct. After a lapse of some twenty years or more of total extinction and inactivity, this subordinate Encampment in Philadelphia assumes the power to recussitate and revive its own existence, and now claims to be a lawfully constituted Encampment of Knights Templars and appendant Orders.

The existence of this association, being so directly opposed to the established usages and customs of the fraternity, your Committee deem it unnecessary to investigate its legality, especially so, in view of the fact, that this Encampment became the subject of consideration and action of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, in 1850, and was by that Grand Body declared to be "*illegal and justly subject to condemnation and non-intercourse on the part of all regular Encampments.*"

Since our last annual communication we have learned through a reliable sourse that a so-called Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, has been organized in Philadelphia by authority, and under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This extraordinary assumption of power and authority on the part of the Grand Lodge, involves a question of great magnitnde and importance to the whole Fraternity, to wit:—Is a Grand Lodge

of Ancient Craft Masonry, the fountain and source of all Masonic power and authority within the limits of her Jurisdiction?

Whether such power and authority, over ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry, is legitimately vested in a Grand Lodge, is not the province of your Committee to investigate—but whether such power and authority, lawfully extends beyond Symbolic Masonry, including Christian Knighthood, we conceive to be a question within the range of our duty, and we will accordingly proceed to examine it. And we remark in the first place that if the power and authority claimed by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, is legitimate, then such power and authority has been misconceived by the combined wisdom and intelligence of all other Grand Lodges both in Europe and America—for in no instance can we find a precedent, where any other Grand Lodge has ever claimed or exercised jurisdiction over the Orders of Christian Knighthood.

The power, jurisdiction and authority of a Grand Lodge, constitutes a part of the usages and customs of the Order, and as such are unalterable and unchangeable.

If the jurisdiction and authority of a Grand Lodge, was subject to its own regulation and extension at pleasure, there would be no end to alteration and invasion of the rights of one Grand Lodge by another. The established usages and customs of the Order, whether found in the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, or in anything else pertaining to the Order, are sacred and inviolable, and subject to no change or alteration. This being an universally acknowledged principle, let us inquire what has been the usage and custom, since the origin of the Orders of Christian Knighthood in the organization of Encampments of Knights Templars.

Christian Knighthood had its origin in the Crusades, in or about the year 1118, and its primary object was the protection of the pilgrim in his journey to the *Holy City.*

Hugh De Paygens and Godfrey Adelman, together with seven other young French Noblemen bound themselves together by a solemn obligation to defend the pilgrims from their infidel enemies, and they proceeded to the Holy Land to carry into effect the objects of their organization. They enacted their own laws and made such regulations for their own government, as the objects of their association, and the circumstances by which they were surrounded, demanded. During their stay in the Holy Land, great acquisitions were made to their number, and their virtues, and well earned fame, excited the admiration of all Europe, and particularly of European Princes—who, after their return from the HOLY WARS, conferred upon them large estates—after which numerous Commanderies were organized, over each of which was placed an officer, called PRIOR, *Or Eminent Grand Commander.*

From this time for many successive years, the order passed through various vicissitudes, and serious persecutions - and was governed by a succession of Grand Masters, when it finally passed into English hands, by the Election of *Sir Sidney Smith*, Grand Master, in 1838. The Templars who returned from the *Holy Wars* with Richard the 1st., established three Encampments in England. One in London, one in Bristol, and one in York; and these three Encampments are the parent head of Christian Knighthood in England and America.

Up to the time when the order passed into the English hands there is no evidence, that it ever was under the jurisdiction of, or in any way identified with ancient Craft Masonry. The Templars were not subject to any tax, or tribute to Freemasonry, but were left to enjoy and dispose of their vast possessions in that way which suited their own dispositions. They enacted their own laws, selected their own officers—and established their own Subordinates, without the interference of any Grand Lodge.

An opinion is prevalent, and maintained by some Brethern, that the articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges in England in 1813, placed the orders of Christian Knighthood under the protection and jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England. The fallacy of this opinion, will readily be perceived, by a reference to the articles of Union, ratified by the Grand Lodges of England, in Dec. 1813, as published in the "Masonic Library" by Bro. Hyneman of Philadelphia, Art. 2d, Vol. 1st., No. 8:—

"*It is declared and pronounced that pure Ancient Masonry, "consists of three degrees aud no more, viz:—E. A., F. C., and "M. M., including the Supreme Order of the Holy R. A.,*" and then it is added "*but this article is not intended to prevent any "Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the Degrees "of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the Constitutions of the "said Orders.*" It is contended that this proviso places the matter beyond dispute—but the very fact of inserting this proviso makes the conclusion irresistible, that so far from *claiming* authority and jurisdiction over these Orders; it is expressly *disclaimed* by a permission, or rather a disinclination, to interfere with their rights and privileges as an independent order, and this inference is strengthened by the article itself in declaring:—"*That Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more,*" unmistakingly indicating that the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, is confined to Ancient Craft Masonry.

Your Committee are also aware, that an opinion is prevalent among Knights Templars "that the Orders of Christian Knighthood are dependent upon Freemasonry for its cement, and that the principles that govern one, govern both," simply "because

no man can become a Knight Templar who is not a mason of the R. A. Degree." This opinion we conceive to be founded on error; there is no evidence, nor any usage or custom in the Order, which warrants the conclusion. To argue that because a man must be a R. A. M. before he can be a Knight Templar (it therefore follows as a necessary consequence that Knighthood is dependent upon Freemasonry for its cement, and is therefore governed by the same principles,) would be to argue upon false premises; for, although such a regulation does exist in our Order, it must be borne in mind, that it was incorporated into their Laws by the Templars themselves, and was not prescribed for the Order, by Freemasonry.

But the fallacy of this position will still more clearly appear if we compare the origin, design and laws of Christian Knighthood, with Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry:

Ancient Craft Masonry, had its origin in architecture, and maintained its operative character until the building of the Temple, at Jerusalem, by King Solomon, when it assumed a speculative character, which it has ever since maintained. This change in the Institution, gave it the character of a "Sublime System of Morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by Symbols and Emblems" —a system in sublimity unequalled by any human Institution, and excelled alone by the Christian Religion. It has never claimed to be a Religious Institution, nor has it ever approached any nearer to Christianity, than to enforce the practice of moral and social virtues. Her doors are open to men of all Religions—the Christian, the Jew, the Turk, the Mussleman, and the Mahomedan, have equal access to her sublime mysteries, requiring ONLY from candidates for admission, a firm belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Ruler and Governor of the Universe; in short, it is the boast of Freemasonry that she unites in one common fold, men of ALL RELIGIONS. On the other hand, Christian Knighthood is essentially a Religious Order, founded upon the Christian Religion, and the practice of that system of Christianity established by the sufferings, the death and resurrection of the Son of God. It was essentially Christian in its origin, and has maintained that character ever since. The doors of the Asylum ever have been, and ever must be effectually closed to all, but the true and sincere beleiver in the Christian Religion and its Divine author, and yet it is contended that the principles that govern one Institution also govern the other—and that the Orders of Knighthood, which are founded upon, and identified with the Christian Religion, are dependent upon Freemasonry for its cement—the idea is too absurd to admit of further argument.

It is true, the Templars have incorporated many of the ceremo-

nies and adopted most of the usages and customs of Ancient Craft Masonry into their Order, because they were suitable (but not essential) to the existence of Christian Knighthood. As an Order, founded upon the Christian Religion, it could have existed independent of any ceremony or any usage or custom of Symbolic Masonry, for its aim and object soar far above the aim and design of Ancient Craft Masonry. It is contended, that inasmuch as the Order of the Knights of the Red Cross, has been incorporated into our Encampments, and as that Order is intimately connected with the R. A. Degree, Christian Knighthood is therefore identified with Ancient Craft Masonry.

It is true that the circumstances which gave rise to that Order of Knighthood, are intimately connected with the circumstances peculiar to the R. A. Degree; but this Order, in its origin, had no connection with Christian Knighthood; nor has it ever since become identified with it. In Europe it is to this day a separate and distinct order:—it was incorporated into our Encampments by the General Grand Encampment of the United States, not as a part of Christian Knighthood, but simply because it was an Order of Knighthood, and is now conferred as a preparatory step to Christian Knighthood.

In conclusion, as a matter of interest to Templars generally, and as a means of correct information, as to the true source and fountain of authority and jurisdiction over the Orders of Christian Knighthood, in the United States, we beg leave to subjoin the following :—

In 1805 the first Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, in the United States, was organized at Providence, by Delegates from Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and, in 1816, this Grand Encampment sent three Delegates to a General Convention of Knights Templars in New York city, at which time the General Grand Encampment of the United States was duly organized.—This General Grand Body has since that time continued in successful operation, and it now numbers 28 subordinate State Grand Encampments, all acknowledging its jurisdiction, and we trust the time is not far distant, when every State in the Union, can boast of a Grand Encampment subordinate to the General Grand Encampment of the United States.

Your Committee offer the following :—

RESOLVED, That the General Grand Encampment of the United States is the only true source and fountain of authority and jurisdiction over the Orders of Christian Knighthood in the United States.

RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in authorizing the organization of a Grand Encampment of Knights Tem-

lars in Philadelphia, and assuming jurisdiction over the same, has invaded a jurisdiction independent of Ancient Craft Masonry; and, over which, as an Order, she has no lawful authority, either by usage or custom.

RESOLVED, That all Knightly intercourse between the Sir Knights acknowledging the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment; and the so called Knights Templars in Philadelphia, is hereby strictly interdicted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. MUSSER,
WM. WOLF, } Committee.

On motion, the Report was accepted and the Committee discharged, whereupon the report and resolutions were adopted.

On motion the Resolution of the last session to alter the constitution of this Grand Encampment in relation to proxies, was taken up. The Resolution was then read, as follows:

"RESOLVED, That any one entitled to a seat in this Grand Encampment may represent as many members of the same, as may belong to his own Encampment, he having a written certificate constituting him a proxy in each case."

Which after some discussion was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on the Address of the G. M., submitted the following Report.

"We acknowledge, with feelings of sincere gratitude, the hand of an overruling Providence which has protected and fostered the prosperity of our asylums during the past year. Though called upon to mourn the loss of so eminent a Knight as our late companion in arms, Sir Samuel McKinley, we rejoice to know that he was one of those, whose deeds are his best armour in the hall of the Great Judge, whom he called Master, while a member of our earthly asylum. Samuel McKinley rests after the manful battle of his life.

That portion of the address which so ably points out the progress of our just cause, is well calculated to arouse the best energies of every Sir Knight, valiantly to extend the borders of legal and true Knighthood throughout the whole of our State. The admonition, contained in the latter part of the address, very justly points out to us, that the battle of the true Christian must be fought, first in his own breast, for he is the greatest conquerer who subdues his own passions. Let watchfulness, truth, justice, and self-denial, worthy the pious founders of our order, prevail in our asylum, and our enemies will soon have to acknowledge that

Christian Knighthood is second only to Christianity itself, in its moral and benevolent influence upon man.

With deep regret we learn that some deceived persons in the City of Philadelphia, continue associated, as Knights, in an illegal Encampment, to the injury of true Knighthood, but we trust they will soon see the error of their way, and seek to fight under true colors. The address contains much which affords ample cause for the exercise of christian gratitude and humility.

The Committee offer the following:

RESOLVED, That so much of the address as relates to the death of Sir Samuel McKinley, be referred to a special committee, to report resolutions thereon.

RESOLVED, That so much as relates to the organization of legal and illegal Encampments be referred to the Committee on Land Marks. G. Z. BRETZ, WM. MCKAHAN } Committee.

On motion, the Report was received and Committee discharged and then the report and resolutions were adopted; when the G. M. appointed, Sirs Alfred Creigh, J. B. Musser, and J. W. Hailman, said Committee.

A communication was read from Hubbard Encampment, at Waynesburg, (U. D.,) in relation to the Jurisdiction of subordinate Encampments. Referred to Sir Knights Bretz, Griffith and Thorndell.

The G. M., in compliance with a resolution on the subject, laid before the Grand Encampment several communications from Sir William Boardman, of Encampment No. 2, which, on motion of Sir W. Johnston, were laid on the table.

The Committee on Constitution, Rules, and regulations, made the following

REPORT:

The subject referred to your Commtttee, is one of so vast an extent as to require considerable time and labor to justify the expectation this Grand Body may justly entertain from a Report upon so vital an interest to the Order. The majority of the Committee having been appointed since the commencement of the session, and the former chairman being absent, we can only touch upon a few points of immediate importance.

The Committee find, on examining the Constitution of this Grand Encampment, that it conflicts in the 3d Article, with Section 5, of Article 2d, of the Constitution of the General Grand Encampment of the United States. The Constitution of that

Grand body declares that the Grand and Dep. Grand Masters, severally, shall have the powers and authority, during the recess of the Grand Encampment of which they are the officers, to grant letters of Dispensation, under their respective hands and seals, to a competent number of petitioners residing within their respective Jurisdictions, (possessing the requisite qualifications) empowering them to form and open a Council and Encampment for a specified period of time not extending beyond the next session of the Grand Encampment: Whereas, section 1st, by its language ignores the powers here given to the Dep. G. M., and acknowledges only those of the G. M. We recommend, therefore, a change in the wording of the 3d Article so as to make it conform to the clear and absolute requirements of the Constitution of the General Grand Encampment of the United States. The Committee, therefore, recommend the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the 3d art., of the Constitution be corrected as follows:—after the words, "M. E. G, M.," *and Dept. G. M., severally*; and after the words, "during the recess of the Grand Encampment," insert *the M. E. G. M., or Dep't. G. M.*; and at the begining of the next sentence, strike out "he" and insert *they.*

RESOLVED, That so much of the G. M's address, of last session, as was referred to this Committee, and upon which they could not report for the reasons stated above, be referred to a special Committee with instructions to report fully at the next annual meeting.

C. E. BLUMENTHALL,
S. J. DORSEY,
J. S. BUSHFIELD,
} Com.

On motion, the report was received, and the Committee discharged. On motion, the resolutions attached to the report, were laid over till next annual meeting.

On motion of Sir A. Creigh,

RESOLVED, That the G. M. be, and is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to renew the dispensation to "Keystone Encampment, No. 5," in Philadelphia, if the same should be desired by the members thereof.

And then the Grand Encampment adjourned till 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

---

8 o'clock, A. M., June 14th.—Grand Encampment, met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Dep't G. M. The minutes of yesterday, read and approved. On motion,

RESOLVED, That this Grand Encampment, do now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The G. M. appoints, Sir Chas. E. Blumenthall and Alfred Creigh, tellers; when the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Sir C. E. BLUMENTHALL,	M. E. G. M., in the place of Sir W. W. Wilson, who declined a re-election.
" ALFRED CREIGH,	" Deputy G. M., in place of Sir J. B. Musser, who declined a re-election.
" ANDREW PATRICK,	Grand Generalissimo.
" J. W. HAILMAN,	" Captain Gen.
" W. JOHNSTON,	" Prelate.
" G. Z. BRETZ,	" Senior Warden.
" W. NOBLE,	" Junior Warden.
" GEO. PASSMORE,	" Recorder.
" WM. THORNDELL,	" Treasurer.
" THOMAS DAVAGE,	" Sword Bearer.
" D. ZIMMERMAN,	" Standard Bearer.
" WM. M'KAHAN,	" Warder.

The officers elect, were then duly installed by the G. M., after which Sir S. B. COOPER, was appointed Grand Sentinel, for the ensuing year.

On motion of Sir A. Creigh,

RESOLVED, That the constitution of this Grand Encampment be altered in Art. 2d, after the words "the annual meetings shall be held" by striking out the words "Pitttburg, Pa.," and insert *at such place as may be appointed from time to time.*

Laid over till next annual meeting.

On motion of Sir Alfred Creigh,

RESOLVED, That the G. M. be, and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant any sum not exceeding Forty Dollars to any Encampment, which may be organized under this jurisdiction, during the present year, to defray the expenses of such organization.

On motion of Sir A. Creigh,

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Grand Encampment, be and are hereby tendered to P. G. M. Wilson, and P. Dep. G. M. Musser, for the able and dignified manner in which they have presided over the deliberations of this grand body, as well as in their

laudable efforts to promote and diffuse the principles of Christian Knighthood, and in the organization of this Grand Encampment; and that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to each of the retiring officers.

The Grand Master then announced the following special and standing Committees.

Special Committee, on Constitution, Rules and Regulations—Sir Knights, Creigh, Musser, and Hailman.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence – Sir Knights, Wilson, Hailman, and Musser.

Committee on Land Marks and Principles of the Order—Sir Knights, Wilson, Hailman and Wolf.

Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations—Sir Knights, Bierer, Wilson and Frisbie.

Committee on Books of Recorder and Treasurer—Sir Knights, Hailman, Noble and Zimmerman.

Committee on Publication— Sir Knights, Musser, Frisbie and Passmore.

On motion of Sir J. B. Musser,

RESOLVED, That 400 copies of the proceedings of this meeting be published for distribution.

No further business appearing, the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, was closed in ample form, by the M. E. G. M., with the assistance of the Grand Officers and the Sir Knights present.

ADDENDA.

To the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the State of Pennsylvania, the Committee of publication have deemed it advisable to add the following remarks upon the illegal Encampments organized in Philadelphia and Reading under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania.—The letter was written by Sir Knight Alfred Creigh, P. G. Commander, Encampment No. 2, in reply to queries propounded to him by Sir Knight C. Moore, Editor of the Cincinnatti Masonic Review. In the June number of the Review, Sir Knight Moore says :—Below we have the reply of Sir Knight Creigh, which will throw much light on the disputed question. It is proper for us to say, that the letter of Sir Knight Creigh, was laid before the D. G. M. (Musser) of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, (that which derives its authority from the G. E. of the United States) and that it meets his sanction and approval, as will be seen by the following note to ourself :—

[OFFICE OF THE D. G. M. of the G. E. of Pennsylvania,
Washington, April 16, 1855.

C. MOORE—*Dear Sir & Brother :*—

Having examined a letter of P. G. C. A. Creigh, Esq., in reply to your inquiries in relation to the existence of two Grand Encampments of Knights Templars in Pennsylvania, and believing it to be the duty of any Sir Knight to correct error wherever found, I cheerfully endorse the position assumed by Brother Creigh in his reply, in reference to the Orders of Christian Knighthood, and believe the publication thereof will have a tendency to diffuse light and correct information among the Craft in general, aud among Knights Templars in particular.

Very truly yours, in Knighthood,

J. B. MUSSER, D. G. M.

In addition to the above recommendation, the Committee would add the following testimonial of approval from the present M. E. G. Master of this State, dated,

CARLISLE, July 7, 1855.

DEAR SIR KNIGHT:—

In reply to your favor of the 29th of June, 1855, permit me to say, I heartily approve of having the article

referred to inserted as an appendix; for I coincide fully in Sir Knight Creigh's views as there expressed.

Yours Fraternally,

CHARLES E. BLUMENTHALL,

G. M. G. E. K. T. of Pennsylvania.

With these preliminaries, we snbmit the letter of Sir Knight Creigh.—[EDITOR REVIEW.]

SIR KNIGHT MOORE,—It is my intention to respond to your inquiry with regard to the organization and existence of two Grand Encampments, both claiming jurisdiction over the degrees of Christian Knighthood in Pennsylvania.

After mature deliberation, I cautiously approach the consideration of a subject, in which some of the principles of our time-honored institution are seriously involved, and it shall be my intention to place these *intricate questions beyond even a reasonable doubt*, so that the Masonic world can readily determine, that the organizations of Knights Templars, existing in Philadelphia and Reading, were contrary to the ancient landmarks, and acknowledged constitutions of the Order: premising, however, that I disclaim all intention of impugning the motives or wounding the feelings of those who may differ with me on the questions necessarily involved in the issue.

It is not my intention, in an essay of this character, to inquire into the introduction of the degrees of Knighthood into the United States, nor their connection with ancient Craft Masonry. Two of the earliest Masonic writers in Pennsylvania have settled both these questions, and which have a direct bearing upon the inquiry you have made, and, therefore, it is proper at this time to call your attention to it.

Dr. William Smith, in an edition of the Ahiman Rezon, published by order of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Nov. 22, 1781, on page XVI of the Preface to the work, says, "were it necessary we might proceed to show that from this *Ancient Fraternity*, (Masonry,) the societies or orders of Warlike Knights, and even some Religious orders and societies have borrowed many of their wisest institutions and most solemn usages." This is the only reference to Knighthood in the whole work, in which, however, the Royal Arch is recognized as the completion of Ancient Craft Masonry; for on page 50 of the same work, Dr. Smith says: "The Master of a particular lodge has the right and authority of *calling his lodge*, or congregating his members into a Chapter at pleasure, upon the application of any of the Brethern." Also, on Page 104, the same author says: "The members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and all warranted Lodges, so far as they

have abilities or members, have an undoubted right to exercise all degrees of the Ancient Craft; and consequently the *Royal Arch.*

To ascertain what was originally considered Ancient Masonry, I must refer you to the "rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, held under the protection of, and supported by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, unanimously agreed to, and established at a grand Chapter held in Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1798, and confirmed in the Grand Lodge, 5th March, 1798." These rules and regulations are published in the "Freemason's Companion, or Pocket Preceptor," by John Phillips, and printed in Philadelphia, 1805, and dedicated to the M. W. G. M. Israel Israels, Esq. On page 130, I find these words "Ancient Masonry consist of *four degrees*, the three first of which are that of the *Apprentice*, the *Fellow-Craft*, and the sublime degree of *Master*; and a brother being well versed in these degrees; particularly that of Master, is eligible on due trial and examination, by the Chief of the Chapter, to whom he shall have applied, and by them found worthy of being admitted to the *fourth* degree, *the Holy Royal Arch.*" On page 127 of the same work, I find that at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held Nov. 25, 1793, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, approving the organization of a Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and the preamble on the other page referred to, is couched in these words: "Whereas, the Supreme Masonic jurisdiction over all Lodges of Ancient York Masons, held in Pennsylvania, has uniformly been, and is duly and legally vested in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. And whereas, it is the acknowledged right of all regular Warranted Lodges, so far as they have ability and members to make masons in the higher degrees, and as it is possible that some difference may exist or innovations may be attempted to be introduced in those high degrees, which for want of some proper place of appeal may create schism among brethern.

"And whereas, it is the prevailing wish of the Royal Arch Masons, that a Royal Arch Grand Chapter should be opened under the authority of this Grand Lodge, Therefore,

"*Resolved unanimously*, That a Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter be opened under the immediate sanction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania."

In the same author, page 125, in the charge to a newly exalted companion, are to be found these words, "Having attained this degree, you have arrived at the summit of Ancient Masonry."

Having thus traced Ancient Masonry, in Pennsylvania, from 1781 to 1805, to consist of four degrees; the question will at once

arise to the enquiring mind; at what time did the several orders of Knighthood become connected with the Masonic Institution—for Webb, in his monitor, page 308, edition of 1818, says that "the Orders of Knighthood compose no part of the system of Freemasonry"—let this be, however, as it may, for the author in his edition of 1812, page 219, says, "That a Convention of Knights Templars was holden at Philadelphia, 12th of May, 1797, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of forming a Grand Encampment." Which Grand Encampment was organized on the 19th of May, 1797; how long it continued in existence, we have not the means of ascertaining, But in 1805, a United States Grand Encampment was organized by a Convention held in Providence, of the State Grand Encampments then in existence; but when this Grand Body ceased we do not know.

From the circular of St. John's Encampment, No. 4, dated Philadelphia, May 25, 1849 we learn that a State Grand Encampment was in existence in 1814, from which Encampment No. 4, derived her authority to work; but in 1823, this Grand Body adjourned, and has never to this day been re-organized. But it appears this subordinate Encampment No. 4, continued to meet from 1825 to 1835, when it temporarily adjourned, although the Constitution from which it derived its authority to act, requires every Encampment to make a return in every year, otherwise the warrant should be forfeited, *unless satisfactory reasons shall be given and admitted*; although it is contended by St. John's Encampment that the Constitution was altered on the 15th of June, 1823, requiring besides a failure of returns for two years, that six months notice should be given by the Grand Encampment, and hence it is that the G. E., having ceased in 1823, and St. John's Encampment having no Grand Body to report to, continued to meet until 1835, when it adjourned and did not assemble until April, 1848, after having laid dormant from 1835 to 1848, it reassembled because the Constitution of the G. E. of Pennsylvania, Sec. 2, Art. 2, says that "the officers thus elected shall continue in office, until their successors are duly elected."

It is not my intention to discuss the question of this "holding over principle," suffice it to say, that it is contrary to Masonic Law and Masonic Usages, and that officers cannot claim to hold their office through a series of years; hence it is conclusive, that the reassembling of Encampment No. 4, was wrong and unmasonic.

In support of this position, I would remark, that Pittsburg Encampment, No. 1, deriving her charter from the General Grand Encampment of the United States, which was organized on the 22nd of June, 1816, and at its triennial meeting was reported to

have Grand and subordinate Encampments in twenty-eight States. issued a circular, September 8, 1848, in which, after stating the organization of the Grand Encampment, and the cessation of Encampment No. 4, uses the following pertinent language: "The creature and Creator both being dead, we cannot conceive of any power to resuscitate either," and in view of these circumstances, Sir Knights were cautioned against visiting the said illegal association, or holding fellowship with any one hailing therefrom.

The General Grand Encampment at its triennial meeting held in Boston, in 1820, sustained Pittsburg Encampment No. 1, and from the printed proceedings of that General Grand Body, page 32, I extract the following:—Your Committee agree to the conclusion arrived at by the Grand Master, that the association at Philadelphia, styling itself an Encampment of Knights Templars, and the appendant Orders, is illegal and justly subject to condemnation and non-intercourse on the part of all regular Encampments."

Having disposed of St. John's Encampment No. 4, which is the oldest of the Philadelphia "illegal Encampments, we now turn to Philadelphia Encampment No. 5, Union Encampment No. 6, and Reading Encampment No. 7, which at present constitute the illegal Grand Encampment of the State of Pennsylvania, and the officers' names of which were published in your last Review.

From some unaccountable cause, it appears that there were no other Subordinate Encampments under the charter of 1814, and consequently a new experiment must be resorted to, to add an additional Encampment, so that a State Grand Encampment could be organized. "The light shineth in darkness," and some of the members of No. 4, beleive that the Grand Lodge is "the source of all masonic authority," and that the Grand Lodge could authorize the degrees of Knighthood to be conferred, in direct opposition to their very resolutions, etc., which I have explained to you at the begining of this communication. Accordingly a number of Sir Knights applied to a Lodge of Master Masons, for the sanction of its warrant, to open an Encampment of Knights Templars! A committee was appointed who reported favorably, which report was adopted, although two brethern dissented.—The subject went before the Grand Lodge of Masons, and was referred to the committee on Land Marks. This committee reported that the action of the subordinate Lodges of master masons, in granting their warrants to open an Encampment of Knights Templars, was in accordance with masonic usages in Pennsylvania. This action has created Encampments No. 5, 6, and 7, which together with No. 4, have organized the illegal State Grand En-

campment, (June 16th, 1854), of which R. Sterling Wilson is M. E. G. M.

The legal encampments in Pennsylvania, who have derived their authority from the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, are Pittsburg Encampment, No. 1, at Pittsburg; Jacques De Molay Encampment No. 2, at Washington; St. Omer Encampment No. 3, at Uniontown; St. John Encampment No. 4, at Carlisle; Keystone Encampment, U. D., at Philadelphia; and Hubbard Encampment, at Waynesburg, U. D., from the G. G. E. of the U. S.

From the foregoing remarks and authorities quoted, I deduced the following inferences:

1. That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as early as 1795, only recognized the degrees E. A., F. C., M. M., and R. A., as belonging to the Ancient Craft Masonry.

2. That the Ahiman Rezon, as published by the Grand Lodge in 1781, acknowleges the facts that the Order of Knighthood is based on the Masonic Institution.

3. That St. John's Encampment, derived her authority from a State Grand Encampment, organized in 1814, but that this Grand Body having ceased in 1823 the jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania reverted to the Grand Encampment of the United States.

4. That Encampments of Knights Templars, deriving their authority from a Grand Lodge, or Lodges of Master Masons, is unwarranted in the history of Masonry.

5. That the General Grand Encampment of the United States, is the only legitimate authority in the United States, from which a charter can emanate.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, WITH THEIR ADDRESS.

Sir Chas. E. Blumenthall,	M. E. G. M. Carlisle, Pa.
" Alfred Creigh,	" " D. G. M., Washington, Pa.
" Andrew Patrick,	E. G. Generalissimo, Uniontown.
" J. W. Hailman,	" " Cap. General, Pittsburg.
" W. Johnston,	" " Prelate, "
" George Z. Bretz,	" " Sr. Warden, Carlisle, Pa.
" W. Noble,	" " Jr. Warden, Pittsburg, Pa.
" George Passmore,	" " Recorder, Washington, Pa.
" William Thorndell,	" " Treasurer, Uniontown, Pa.
" Thomas Davage,	" " Sword Bearer, Pittsburg,
" D. Zimmerman,	" " Standard Bearer "
" William McKahan,	" " Warder, Washington, Pa.
" S. B. Cooper,	" " Sentinel, Pittsburg.

OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS.

PITTSBURG ENCAMPMENT, No. 1, PITTSBURG, PA.

Sir W. W. Wilson,	M. E. G. C.
" Thos. Davage,	Generalissimo,
" Wm. Noble,	Captain General,
" T. W. Wright,	Recorder,

DE MOLAY ENCAMPMENT, No. 2, WASHINGTON, PA.

Sir J. B. Musser,	M. E. G. C.
" Wm. McKahan,	Generalissimo,
" H. H. Frisbie,	Captain General,
" Alfred Creigh,	Recorder,

ST. OMER ENCAMPMENT. No. 3, UNIONTOWN, PA.

Sir John Bierer,	M. E. G. C.
" Andrew Patrick,	Generalissimo,
" Wm. Thorndell,	Captain General,
" Richard Huskin,	Recorder,

ST. JOHN'S ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, CARLISLE, PA.

Sir C. E. Blumenthall,	M. E. G. C.
" G. Z. Bretz,	Generalissimo,
" John Palmer,	Captain General,

KEYSTONE ENCAMPMENT, No. 5, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sir James S. Bugh	M. E. G. C.
" Woolfe,	Generalissimo,
" Eakle,	Captain General,
"	Recorder.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

GRAND

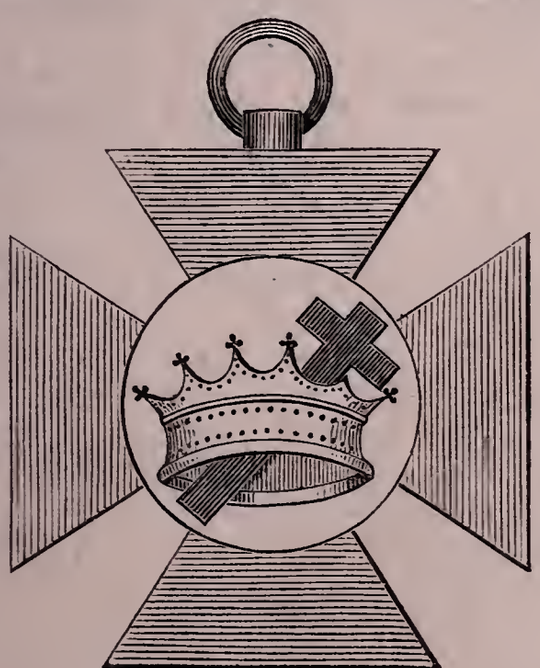
Commandery of Knights Templar,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HELD AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA,

On the 22d day of June, A. D. 1858, A. O. 740.



HARRISBURG:
THEO. F. SCHEFFER, PRINTER.
1858.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

GRAND COMMANDERY

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HELD AT THE

MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA,

On the 22d day of June, A. D. 1858, A. O. 740.

HARRISBURG:
PRINTED BY THEO. F. SCHEFFER.
1858.

GRAND OFFICERS.

Sir	A. Jordan Swartz,	Reading,	R. E Grand Commander.
"	William H. Allen,	Philadelphia,	V. E Dep. G. Commander.
"	Christian F. Knapp,	Bloomsburg,	E. G. Generalissimo.
"	John A. Wright,	Lewistown,	E. G. Capt. General.
Rev. "	B. R. Waugh,	Harrisburg,	E. G. Prelate.
"	J. L. Hutchinson,	Philadelphia,	E. G. S. Warden.
"	Alexander Wishart,	Washington,	E. G. Junior Warden.
"	Albert Culbertson,	Monongahela c.	E. G. Treasurer.
"	Alfred Creigh,	Washington,	E. G. Recorder.
"	Geo. R. Clarke,	Pottstown,	E. G. Standard Bearer.
"	Geo. H. Bull,	Towanda,	E. G. Sword Bearer.
"	William G. Warder,	Pittsburg,	E. G. Warder.
"	H. L. Smith,	Altoona,	E. G. Sentinel.

The next Annual Conclave will be held at ALTOONA, June 22d, 1859.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders, of the State of Pennsylvania, held their Fifth Annual Conclave at the Masonic Temple, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday Evening, June 22d, A. D. 1858, A. O. 740.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

R. E.	Sir Benjamin Parke,	G. Commander.
V. E.	" A. Jordan Swartz,	D. G. C.
E.	" J. L. Gore,	G. G.
E.	" C. F. Knapp,	G. C. G.
Rev.	" B. R. Waugh,	G. Prelate, P. T.
E.	" A. H. Tippin,	G. Senior Warden, P. T.
E.	" John Gutshal,	G. Junior Warden, "
E.	" Albert Culbertson,	G. Recorder.
E.	" Alfred Creigh,	G. Treasurer.
E.	" Francis Blackburne,	G. Standard Bearer.
E.	" Geo R. Clarke,	G. Sword Bearer.
E.	" Alexander Wishart,	G. Warder.
E.	" Wm. B. Schneider,	G. Sentinel.

Together with the representations from the following Commanderies

No. 1	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg,	E. C.	—	C. G.
2	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,	E. C.	—	C. G.
3	Jaques DeMolay,	Washington,	E. C.	—	C. G.
4	St. Johns,	do.	E. C.	G.	C. G.
6	Union,	do.	——	—	——
8	St. Johns,	Carlisle,	E. C.	G.	——
9	De Molay,	Reading,	E. C.	G.	C. G.
10	Mountain,	Altoona,	E. C.	—	——
11	Parke,	Harrisburg,	E. C.	—	C. G.
12	Crusade,	Bloomsburg,	——	G.	C. G.
13	Columbia,	Lancaster,	E. C.	—	——
14	Palestine,	Carbondale,	E. C.	G	C. G.
15	Jerusalem,	Pottstown,	E. C.	—	C. G.

The Grand Commandery was opened in ample and solemn form, prayer being offered by Rev. Sir B. R. Waugh, Grand Prelate pro tem.

On motion of Sir C. M. Howell,

The reading of the minutes of the last Annual Conclave was dispensed with, they having been printed and placed in the hands of the Sir Knights.

On motion of Sir A. Jordan Swartz,

All Sir Knights in good and regular standing in the Order, were invited to take seats, as visitors in this Grand Commandery, during the present Conclave.

On motion of Sir J. L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That a committee on credentials be appointed to report the names of members and proxies entitled to seats in this Grand Commandery.

Whereupon Sir Knights J. L. Hutchinson, C. M. Howell, and F. C. Harrison were appointed said committee.

On motion of Sir A. E. Stocker,

Resolved, That the sessions of this Grand Commandery be held from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M., and from 4 o'clock until 6 P. M.

The Commandery then suspended its labors until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock, A. M.,
June 23, A. D. 1858, A. O. 740.

The Grand Commandery assembled at 10 o'clock A. M., and resumed labor; the R. E. Sir Benjamin Parke, Grand Commander in the East.

Officers and members as on yesterday, and representatives from the several Commanderies being present.

The minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Sir W. B Hubbard, M. E. G. M., of the G. E. of the U. S. Sir John W. Simons, P. G. M , of the G. C. of N. Y., and Sir Robert Macoy, G. R., of the G. C. of N. Y., were severally announced, and received by the Grand Commandery with the appropriate knightly honors and courtesy.

R E. Sir B. Parke, tendered to the M. E. G. Master, Sir W. B. Hubbard, on behalf of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, a hearty welcome among the Sir Knights composing his Commandery, in the following brief remarks:

Most Eminent Sir Knight, OUR GRAND MASTER:—As R. E. G. Commander of Knights Templar, in Pennsylvania, I bid you a cordial and hearty welcome, to this our Annual Grand Conclave

I bid you welcome, honored Sir, as our official head; under whose enlightened guidance, direction and government, for the past 10 years, our valiant and magnanimous Order has so largely increased, in both numbers and influence. And I here assure you, that for the zeal, ability and faithfulness, with which you have discharged the arduous duties, appertaining to the high and responsible position of Grand

Master of Christian Knighthood, in the United States; you have, as you justly merit, the high respect, and deep gratitude of the Sir Knights of this Grand Commandery.

I bid you also welcome to our Grand Asylum, as a Companion and Brother in the bonds of Christian Knighthood; with whom, we hope not only to take sweet council together, as we pass through and mingle in our solemn and impressive ceremonies; but also from whose extensive research, long experience and mature wisdom, we expect to gather many lessons of valuable instruction, in the noble and holy work in which we are all engaged—the reward and wages of which are "*the gratitude of the Craft, and the approval of God.*"

And now most Eminent and honored Sir Knight, as this is your first official visit to our Grand Commandery, I take pleasure and pride in assuring you, that in all your extensive jurisdiction, there will not be found, a nobler, truer, or more loyal band of Valiant and Magnanimous Sir Knights, than those belonging to the 17 Commanderies of this Noble Commonwealth.

In their name, and as their representative, I again bid you a *hearty* welcome; and hasten to perform the pleasant duty of surrendering to you, as my superior officer, the chair and government of this Grand Commandery.

The very eloquent and impressive reply of the Grand Master, furnished for publication in compliance with the request of the Grand Commandery, communicated by its Grand Commander, together with his letter, is as follows:

Office of the Grand Master of Knights Templar in the U. S.

COLUMBUS, O., *July* 17, 1858.

SIR BENJ. PARKE,

R. E. G. COMMANDER—*Harrisburgh, Pa.*

Dear Sir:—I duly received on my return from New York, in the forepart of this month, an official copy of certain Resolutions unanimously adopted at the late meeting in Philadelphia, of your Command, among which is one requesting me to furnish, for publication with their proceedings, a copy of my remarks made, in reply to your very courteous address of welcome, on the occasion of my visit to your Asylum.

It would be impossible for me *literally*, to comply with the request so kindly and even flatteringly communicated, as no original of them ever existed; those remarks were wholly extempore. Although I have not even a note wherewith to guide me, yet I have endeavoured to comply with the Knightly request by writing out the substance (in so far as memory supplies me) of what I said on that occasion; and I herewith transmit the same to you, for such disposition as you and your Commandery may direct.

With kind regards to yourself and officers, and members of your Commandery I am yours, fraternally,

W. B. HUBBARD, G. M.

Right Eminent Sir: Accept my sincere thanks for the courteous and knightly reception with which you and your command have honored me on this occasion I reciprocate and return, with a Templar's largesse, to you, your officers and members, the kind sentiments you have been pleased, on your and their behalf, to express towards myself personally and officially: And whilst acknowledging my gratitude for the high estimate you have bestowed upon my official acts during the past years of arduous and responsible duties and labors — an estimate, far beyond my deserts, allow me to transfer the larger portion of it to the Grand Encampment of the United States, whose honored but humble Chief Officer I am.

You have well remarked, Right Eminent Sir, that this is my first visit to the Grand Commandery of the noble Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I rejoice to see this day. And I do assure you, that it afforded me much pleasure to have it in my power to accept your knightly invitation, to make this visit—to see in person, and take by the hand, the loyal Templars of Pennsylvania, in Conclave assembled: in this your gorgeously beautiful and emblematic Asylum. I had long desired it; and come now with the surroundings of masonic auspices and incidents, most cheering to the devoted lover of our Orders, whether ancient craft, or modern Chivalric. I visit you accompanied by two distinguished and illustrious members of your Sister Grand Commandery of New York: who bring with them the glad tidings of a union, a fraternal and no doubt lasting UNION between the heretofore divided Freemasons of that great State. I come too, when the Union of the gallant Templars of Pennsylvania, has proved itself, consolidated by time, a blessing to all of its members, and relatively, to all the other Masonic Orders in the State: and in this happy union and fellowship of all your Masonic bodies at home, what an important, nay blessed influence has it upon not only the brethren in your own State, but upon those in other States of our civil Union!— And now at this auspicious day, we may look abroad, over the whole of our common country, and behold with exultant joy and gratitude that in all of the States and Territories, composing our Federal Government, fraternal union and peace prevails among all of the Masonic bodies; whilst our glorious and chivalric Order of Knights Templar— the honored Ægis of ancient craft masonry, is united and in fraternal and knightly relation, one member with another, throughout our whole continent, inclusive of the Canadas; and indeed throughout all Christendom, whether in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere With peace, union and fraternal fellowship at home, they proclaim with the majestic yet musical "sound of many waters," the Cross of Christ triumphant," "peace on Earth and good will to men!"

Right Eminent Sir: I heard with profound respect your declaration and knightly pledge of the loyalty of all the members of your Commandery. Worthy are they of the high commendation you have bestowed upon them. Their merit, and yours, Right Eminent Sir, as the talented and devoted Chief of those true, loyal and magnanimous Knights, has been known to, and appreciated by me. The unanimous vote of your Commandery, at its last Conclave meeting repudiating

the schismatic if not disloyal acts, of another Commandery; in connection with the other enlightened proceedings of that Body, was honorable alike to the head and the heart of all.

Though junior in years, to some others of our State Grand Subordinates. your Commandery in true knightly merit,. ranks with the foremost in our gallant army of noble and magnanimous Templars. The high position you occupy, standing upon the Constitution, and the faithful observance of the vows of Knighthood, with the intelligence, zeal and devotion, that have characterized your labors, are well calculated to exercise an important and beneficial influence upon the destiny of Templarism in these United States. Side by side, with the great and glorious Commandery of New York, represented on this occasion by two of her illustrious members, your honored guests; in line of march too, with the other conservative, loyal and magnanimous Commanderies. what is to stay the perpetuation and spread of the true principles of Christian chivalry over the whole of our Continent? The right conception of our duties and obligations, individually and relatively as Templar masons, and an honest desire to live up to, and discharge those duties, give us fraternal peace and harmony, union and strength.

The Knights, our honored ancestors, of old, were engaged in hostile array and in mortal combat with Saracen and Infidel. With sword and spear, helmet and shield, battle-axe and claymore, they fought in defence of the innocent, the destitute, the helpless, and the Christian religion. Their motives were pure; their aspirations holy. With the strictest and most rigid Christian and military discipline, united under one common head, they were irresistible They went forth "conquering and to conquer;" and thousands of ensanguined fields, made red with the blood of their enemies and their own commingled, attest their noble daring and heroic prowess. They stopped not to count their enemies until they were prostrate in the dust. Three to one—nay, oftimes ten to one—against them, had no terror in their eyes. They had faith in their motto, "*In hoc signo vinces*," and they did conquer. They accomplished, in their day, their mission. They stopped, by ramparts of living and faithful breasts, the mighty hordes, the avalanche of Saracens and Infidels that otherwise would have overrun and subdued all christendom. Their moral acts and influences were greater and more lasting than their feats in arms. They resuscitated, firmly implanted and installed in the heart affections of the people, the great principles of religious and civil liberty. The divine principles of truth, justice, love and mercy were implanted in the breasts of their fellow men; whilst the protection and rights of the weak against the strong, the sanctity of female virtue, and the individual rights of all as equal subjects in the sight of their MAKER, were engrafted in the minds of the people throughout christendom. Their hand was visibly seen in the bill of rights that extorted from an unwilling King the MAGNA CHARTA of England. High on the list, above that of the nobility themselves, and next only to those of the Archbishop and the Pope's Nuncio, stands the name of the Grand Master of the Temple in London, upon that immortal paper. This proudly called "bulwark of English liberty" was the forerunner and prototype of our American Con-

stitution, more perfectly securing to the American people, and to their descendants (I trust) forever, the blessings of civil and religious liberty. They also, and in their day, founded and built many, very many, temples for worship and education Time will not admit, nor does the occasion call for, a more detailed allusion to the acts, principles and virtues of our ancient and most worthy predecessors Suffice it to say that they were, under Providence, the life-giving, vivifying reform agents of the world. High on the Temple of Fame is the names, the deeds and virtues of the Templar; emblazoned with helmet, spear and sword,—surrounded and festooned with olive and myrtle,—inscribed immortal.

I have thus briefly alluded to our most ancient predecessors to examine our own position and duties as their honored successors. Whilst we retain the same and most solemn usages in our Asylums, the same military government and Christian profession, we are not called upon, as were the Templars of old, to battle in the field against Saracen and Infidel, nor to be ordered, at a moment's warning, to march to a distant country to fight the enemies of our Order. But we, in this our day, have our duties to perform and our mission to fulfill, and as imperatively so as had our honored knights of old theirs. We have the same brethren in arms to fraternize with and love; the same enemies—the Saracen and Infidel, not in the field, but in our own breasts—to fight. The evils of our sinful nature are with us, and require watch and ward to be kept in subjection. They are a numerous band, under the command of our most wily foes, unlawful passion and appetite. They nestle in and contaminate the unregenerate hearts of men. We must wrestle with these our foes until they are subdued and put under foot. Nay, the conceptions of our nature, and its evil tendencies, are like principalities and powers entrenched in strong fortresses; and of our own or innate strength we fight against them in vain. But in that sign we profess to venerate; in HIM whom that sign represents we can conquer; and under no other sign than that can we obtain the victory. Our profession to the world is, that we are Christians—Christian knights. Do we live up to our professions? Have we our armor on, with the breastplate of the Christian, and our faces always to the foes that so "easily do beset us?"

Our induction into the Asylum, and our progress in our emblematic pilgrimage until we are found worthy to be dubbed and created a knight of our most magnanimous Order, is most solemn and impressive, teaching us that we have enlisted, for life and death, into the grand army of "Poor fellow soldiers of JESUS CHRIST." We are taught to believe in HIM, and to promulgate that belief to the whole world. In all of our ceremonies, in all of our teachings, at the altar or the triangle, we have but one article, one faith, one creed; and that is, "CHRIST and Him crucified." Here, Christians of all sects and denominations meet in the same faith as brethren. No discordant feelings exist while, as brethren, united by the same bonds of love and fellowship, they worship at the same altar. Thus, from the deep and solemn impressiveness of our ritual, I have known several instances in which the newly created knights dated their conversion, and who afterwards attached themselves to one or other of the Christian churches. Thus, also, in

some instances, and I trust in many, there are members who, though not attached to outside churches, are sincere and worthy Christians, like our Knights of old, worshiping at their own altar; believing in CHRIST as their REDEEMER and SAVIOUR, and battling manfully whilst performing their pilgrimage here below, for that celestial crown that awaits the *truly Christian* Templar beyond the grave. It is a blessing that our Asylums do afford such sanctuaries and means of grace to all.

Instructed as the Templar must be, before he is admitted into the Order, in the teachings of ancient craft masonry, he there learns, by the inculcation of principles, by emblems, and signs of correspondence, the foreshadowed truth of that new dispensation, of Jesus Christ; and hence the reason, that our most ancient Templars, as well as the able and devoted ones of the present, guarded the doors of lodges and chapters as well, as the avenues to their asylums. Hence, also it follows, that the Templar Mason and Christian has, as it were, a double reason for his faith in the Cross, and the truth of its Dispensation. The mission, therefore, of our order is as weighty upon us, in a moral point of view as it ever was upon our venerated predecessors. The times too conclusively shew that, it has been in our age, and is destined to be in the future, a great conservative power, in the defence and propagation of the Christian religion, against materialism and infidelity, which have been and are rife in our land. And if in the change of powers and governments, by convulsions in the old or new world, the time should ever arrive in which the Christian and civil liberty in these United States are endangered by violence at the hands of foreign armies or intestine foes, I trust that the sword of every true and gallant Templar will leap from its scabbard in defence of those liberties; and that, army after army, by tens of thousands of valiant and devoted Knights with the great banner of that Order in the midst, and numerous Beauseants streaming in the wind, will march to the defence of that religion, our homes and our altars!

Right Eminent Sir, in the world's security or danger we stand in need of that loyalty to which you have so emphatically alluded—loyalty to the head government, and loyalty to our vows and professions, I consider one and the same. Such is the constitution and frame work of our society that one cannot exist in purity without the other. A loyal Templar therefore is one who has a conscientious regard for his vows and obligations, living in constant fealty to his superior officers and the Parental head of the whole—the Grand Encampment of the United States. In this high and just sense do I then appreciate your loyalty and that of your illustrious command. May all others throughout our vast jurisdictions be actuated by the same high motives and conscientious principles: And may that Paternal Head be continued until the last of time itself, in its labors of love for the good of its members and of mankind.

You have, Right Eminent Sir, most courteously offered to surrender to me, as your Superior officer, your command. Retain it, most worthy Sir: keep the baton and the crozier, and may they never fall into less talented or less worthy hands.

The Right E. Sir Benjamin Parke then resumed the chair and delivered his annual message, as follows:

TEMPLARS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Another year with its silent changes and startling events, its gilded hopes and gloomy fears, its mercies and chastisements, expectations and disappointments, for weal and for woe, has passed away, and we are once more assembled in annual conclave. We have again been permitted to bow around our triangle; with one accord, in the "Apostles' Creed," to renew the profession of our Christian faith; and, in the words taught by our Lord himself, to pay our devotions to "Our Father who art in Heaven."

Gratitude for life and health, with their attendant blessings, should pervade our hearts, and prepare us rightly to enjoy and properly to improve our annual meeting here as brethren, having at heart one common object, and engaged in a common cause. Here, retired from and elevated above the bustling activities, the feverish anxieties and corroding cares of every-day life; in this magnificent temple, dedicated to "Virtue, Science and Universal Benevolence;" consecrated by the teachings of "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth," with their kindred virtues; we ought, by friendly greetings, mutual interchange of fraternal feelings, and above all by a hearty, unselfish and harmonious action upon the subjects brought before us, connected with the welfare and prosperity of our Christian order, make this a union long to be remembered in our Masonic life; a green and pleasant spot upon the map of our Templar pilgrimage. In no place upon this sin-cursed earth, save within those Heaven-constructed sanctuaries—the family and the church, where all are influenced and moved by Heaven's law of love—can the pleasantness and beauty of unity, harmony and friendship be so clearly developed and so deeply felt and appreciated, as within the sanctuary of an Asylum of Masonic Knights Templar—the triangle—surrounded by brothers true and approved, whose hearts have been permeated and moulded by the mild teachings and august mysteries of our order. Who among us, in view of such an assembly, will not, with the holy Psalmist, exclaim: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

Taking man as he is, with social affections and fraternal longings to be indulged, selfish propensities and turbulent passions to be curbed and restrained, and duties to his fellow man to be performed, our order (in which I *here* include Masonry, with which Christian Masonic knighthood is in close alliance) is as much a *want*, yea a NEED, of man's nature as are the institutions of civil government; which, unlike ours, have been so frequently remodeled, upturned and changed in form as almost entirely to lose the lineaments of their antiquity. There is much truth, as well as beauty, in the saying: "Ever since symmetry began or harmony displayed her charms, our order has had a being." No man can show when it was not known, or point us to the time when it began to exist. Its birth was, therefore, anterior to either authentic history or tradition. Our ancient Grand Master, King Solomon, in the erection of the Temple, did, with operative Masonry as an *art*, what he undoubtedly did for our order as a *science*—prepared, arranged and brought into form and symmetry, materials already created; many of

which *ages* had gathered to his hand. In the one case, he erected a Temple to the honor of God, the uses of his religion, the glory of his nation, and the wonder of the world. In the other case, he organized an institution more enduring than the Jewish Temple, system, or religion; an institution which should faithfully transmit, from generation to generation, to all future time, the moralities and mysteries symbolized in the inventions of Tubal-Cain; their use in the construction of the ark to save the church, or in rearing the Heaven-defying walls of Babel; and from thence transmitting the universal language of symbolism, as well as the august mysteries and solemn ceremonies by which this science was to be *indelibly engraven* upon the mind and memory of the humble and submissive Neophyte, and *as securely hidden* from all the world beside. That institution, whose teaching has been beautifully and truly described as "a system of pure morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols," after a hundred generations have passed away, still stands in the social world like a colossal column or magnificent structure; the crumbled ruins of nations and empires, and the decayed fragments of civil and religious institutions lying around its base and hiding its foundations; but ITSELF, towering towards Heaven, bears almost as many marks of primitive origin and antiquity, as the ledges of rocks or chains of mountains which stand upon the surface of our globe. *In itself*, the most perfect symbol in existence of the GREAT BROTHERHOOD OF HUMANITY, it needs no other justification of its *right* to exist, than the *fact* of its existence; for while man shall continue to be a social being, with a yearning for intimate communion with his fellow man; while man shall have wants to be supplied, and the innocent and helpless of the other sex shall need and claim his protection or support, our order will be a *necessity*. Nor until SIN shall be destroyed, and the apocalyptic angel shall descend from Heaven and declare that time shall be no longer, will the mission of either Masonry or Knighthood be fully accomplished, or their work of benevolence be finished. Their requiem shall be mingled with the millennial chant, and their epitaph, traced in the ashes of a burning world, shall be read before an assembled universe: "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was sick and ye *visited* me, in prison and ye *came* unto me."

The truth of this was never more patent and clear than at this time, when all enlightened observation proves *a great want of moral force and action* in the movements of the social world. In point of physical activity, energy and power, the present age is far in advance of any other in the world's history. *Mind* has also been educated and *its* energies developed, until its powers and achievements are almost superhuman. The one seems to walk the earth with the tread of a giant, and the other to soar in the heavens with the wings of an angel! The very elements are made to labor at the bidding of man. The lightning is taught to whisper his winged thoughts from State to State, and kingdom to kingdom, as with the telescope he scales the stars and traverses the fields of immensity. But all these mighty developments and wondrous achievements of *physical* and *mental* power, do not educate the *soul* or purify the *heart*. They do not teach man to govern his spirit, subdue his passions, and spread righteousness and peace over the world,

which, in obedience to Divine command, he has subdued. They neither teach nor enforce that central truth of morality—a compendium of the law and the prophets, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;" and consequently fail in rendering either individuals or society good or happy. To do either, as regards even the *present* life, requires not only physical and mental, but *moral* influence, education and power. Now, we believe that, next to that divinely constructed ark for the world's safety and salvation—the CHURCH—"the pillar and ground of the truth," our order is the most efficient moral agency operating upon man from without, that the world has ever seen; furnishing an exhibition of *unity* of purpose and *harmony* of action, in a common object and cause, which it might be well for that *higher* agency to emulate as a divinely instituted proof of her mission. "*That they all may be one; that the world may know that Thou hast sent me.*"

It is not, therefore, marvellous that, at this day, our order should stand high in the estimation of the wise and the good, wherever civilization and Christianity have shed their light; and that its portals should be thronged with applicants for admission. Nor is it wonderful that among those who seek and obtain entrance within our enclosure, impelled by a heart-yearning for fraternal faith, confidence and communion, like that of David and Jonathan, that there should be many incapable of appreciating our privileges; and *some*, actuated by unworthy motives, like the sorcerer of Samaria, who, professing his faith, was received into the Church, and yet was found to have neither part or lot in the matter. Tares among the wheat; *among* us, but not *of* us.

As Templars, it is with great pleasure that I can say to you that, so far as I am informed, in every part of our wide extended country, our order is prosperous, yearly increasing in numbers and influence; that our banner, emblazoned with our Templar emblem—THE CROSS—an ensign before which superstition must cower and infidelity bow down, is now unfurled from Maine to California, and the Warder's trumpet sounds from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. In this, having the highest moral welfare of our own country and the good of our race at heart, we *greatly* rejoice; for, although we may not be called upon, like the Templars of old, to wield our swords in mortal combat with the hosts of infidelity or superstition, we are, if true to our professions and vows, engaged in a moral and spiritual warfare against the hosts of the arch-enemy of man, the lying vanities of the world, "temptation without and corruptions within," involving consequences to each of us, of most tremendous importance.

It has been said that "the age of chivalry is gone." We trust this is true, so far as its spirit was publicly exhibited in the fanaticism of the Crusades; even though the object were to rescue the sepulchre of the Saviour from the possession of the Infidels, that Christian pilgrims might pay their devotions at the holy shrine; might meditate beneath the olive trees of Gethsemane; follow the Saviour in his last walk through the Holy City, even to the hill of Calvary; shed tears with the holy woman in the garden of Joseph; tread the streets and recal the hallowed memories of Bethany; or walk the heights of Olivet, and

view the sacred scenes upon which Emmanuel had gazed! We trust it is also true so far as its spirit was exhibited in some of the features and customs of the feudal system; its pride of birth and martial aristocracy; its pomp of helmets, spears and blazonry; its tournament and combat, when surrounded by Bishops, and Barons, and ladies of rank and fashion and beauty, the Sir Knights, attended by their Esquires, so covered with shining armor as only to be recognized by device or emblazoned shield, contended for the prize of valor; the victor receiving it from the Queen of Beauty, amid the music of minstrels and the huzzas and shouts of an assembled multitude! We are more than willing that all these things should have been laid aside, or exchanged for more enlightened though more effeminate customs.

But we are *not* willing that the noble traits of character—the virtues which chivalry, even in its ruder forms, developed, fostered and handed down—should be either lost or forgotten. Its love of valor and readiness to take up arms in defence of home, of country, or of right; its gallantry in redressing wrong, *especially* when woman was the party wronged or oppressed; its lofty spirit of patriotic enterprise, and passion for daring adventure; its whole character, exhibiting the highest appreciation and sense of honor; all deeply tinged, and in many cases thoroughly imbued, with reverence for God and the Christian religion, a love for the Church and its ordinances; all these we delight to cherish.

Many of these characteristics of the age of chivalry, and especially of Christian chivalric knighthood, are worthy of being emulated and practiced at *this* day; when self, and the vices connected with selfishness—whose name is legion—have grown rampant, and eaten deeply into the vitals of society, if not of the State, as a body politic. *True* chivalry was, and ever will be, magnanimity, hospitality, honor, courage, appreciation of woman's worth, patriotism, rigid regard for truth, *faith in God*, unswerving adherence to friends and brethren—in whose behalf money was freely expended, hardships endured, and even life itself risked.

Right glad are we that the Knightly orders, and the teachings which developed, fostered and mellowed these noble characteristics, after a baptism of blood and training in the school of affliction, have been transplanted to this our free land, and here have found a congenial home; and that, under the influence of our free institutions and pure Christianity, they have become AMERICANIZED. That Christian Masonic Knighthood in America is destined to occupy a lofty position, and a *true Christian Sir Knight to stand in the* HIGHEST RANK OF MANHOOD. Let us, therefore, in view of this our *true* position, take heed that our life and walk, our whole conduct, correspond with the sublime tenets and teachings of our order.

In this connection I beg leave to make a suggestion in regard to the history of Knighthood in the United States; expressing the confident belief that when that history shall be written, Pennsylvania Knighthood, like Pennsylvania Masonry, will stand the *grandest* and the *firmest*, if not the loftiest column in the Union. In a brief notice of "Encampments of Knights in America," published in 1816 by Thomas S. Webb, he places the "Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania" as the

oldest in the Union, having been organized on the 17th of May, 1797; at which time it seems there were five Encampments in the State, three of which were in Philadelphia. As Templar Knighthood has at all times in this country been in *alliance* with Masonry, and for a while in *this State* was considered to be under its protection and care, it is most likely that its early history in this State may be clearly traced in the well and carefully kept records of our Grand Lodge. I suggest, therefore, that proper resolutions be here passed, respectfully asking the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, permission to examine her records for that purpose, and to copy therefrom any items of Templar history which may be found therein.

Since our last Annual Conclave, I have issued two dispensations, to form and open new Commanderies: both in the North Eastern Section of our state. Both of these have been opened and organized under favorable auspices, and with promises of success.

On the third of October last I issued a dispensation to Sir Sidney Hayden, Sir George H. Bull, Sir Gordon F. Mason, and their legal associates, authorizing the opening and holding a Commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant orders at TOWANDA, in Bradford county; by the name of NORTHERN COMMANDERY. Under this dispensation the Commandery was duly opened and organized on the 4th of December last, by Sir J. L. Gore, E. G. Generallissimo, acting as my proxy for that purpose.

On the 24th day of April last, I issued a dispensation to Sir Robert Simpson, Sir William H. Perkins and others, authorizing the opening and holding a Commandery as aforesaid at SCRANTON, in Luzerne county, by the name of COEUR DE LION COMMANDERY. And on the 28th of the same month with the aid of our V. E. D. G. Commander, Sir A. J. Swartz; E. G. Generalissimo Sir J. L. Gore; E. G. Capt. Gen. Sir C. F. Knapp; with other Sir Knights, I opened and organized the said Commandery in due form. After which the orders of Knighthood were conferred upon 4 applicants; Sir Knight Gore acting as E. Commander, and Sir Knight Knapp as Prelate.

Both of these dispensations are returnable at this time for the action of the Grand Commandery, upon their application for Charters: They are located at eligible points, surrounded by an intelligent community, and manned by highly competent and intelligent officers. I cannot doubt their future success.

The dispensation to open Northern Commandery was issued without the payment of any fees therefor: that question being reserved for the consideration of this Grand Commandery. On page 29 of the proceedings of our last Grand Conclave will be found the following in relation thereto.

"Application having been made to this Grand Commandery by George Bull, for the endorsement or revival of a Charter herewith presented, of an Encampment which was formerly held in Towanda, Pa., which he asks to be granted without payment, except fee to the Recorder.

"On motion of Sir F. Blackburne,

"*Resolved*, That the matter in relation to the Towanda Encamp-

ment be referred to the first four Grand Officers, with full power to take such action in relation thereto as they may deem advisable."

Upon the presentation of a petition in due form, I submitted the question of fee to the Grand Officers named, who with me agreed to remit $50, of the $90, due for dispensation. This proposition not being satisfactory to the petitioners, who pressed the request made to the G. Commandery by Sir Knight Bull, to have the $90 remitted: at the urgent solicitation of several Knights, the Grand Officers agreed that the dispensation might be issued; referring the question of the fee to be paid therefor to the decision of this Grand Commandery. The correspondence in regard to this matter on both sides, is contained in my letter books, and will be submitted either to a Committee or to the G. Commandery, when required.

The last Grand Commandery having by a unanimous vote elected "an experienced and well instructed Sir Knight as GRAND INSTRUCTOR," and made it his "DUTY to visit at least once annually each subordinate Commandery and instruct their officers and members in the work," I felt myself in a great measure relieved from the *obligation* of visiting the several Commanderies for that "supervision, instruction and direction," which the office and the constitution both *imply*, although they may not in terms *require* of the Grand Commander. If it is not intended that the G. Instructor should relieve your chief officer from the duties of visitation, I think the opinion should be so expressed. I *have* however visited Columbia Commandery in Lancaster twice, De Molay Commandery Reading once, and Parke Commandery Harrisburg several times; at each place, besides giving instructions in the work, installed their officers for the present year. During the year I have several times been called upon for my opinion upon certain questions of Templar Law and Usage—which I have promptly given. These *decisions* I will lay before this Grand Commandery for revision, approval, or rejection; as you may deem proper. This is necessary, as the decisions of the R. E. G. Commander are the law for this jurisdiction, until corrected or set aside by the G. Commandery.

At our last G. Conclave the Committee on the doings of the Grand Officers, presented several important subjects for future consideration, which were referred to special committees to be reported upon at this meeting. Most of these committees it is presumed will present reports for our consideration.

The committee to report upon a uniform dress and regalia, have prepared an able and elaborate report, which I beg leave to recommend to your patient and careful consideration. It will be well to have the question: What is the proper costume of a Knight Templar? settled, so far at least as it can be settled by a State Grand Commandery. I think it is evident from all history that the original dress of a Knight Templar, was a white mantle or sur-coat to represent a "pure life," with a red cross as a "symbol of martyrdom."—The present dress, (Black) was most likely adopted partly from the Knights of Malta, with whom the Templars in some countries united, after the martyrdom of their Grand Master; and partly as an emblem of mourning for his death, and a memento of his virtues. The apron, as now worn, I

think might be entirely laid aside. As Templars "we have no more occasion for level or plumb-line, for trowel or gavel, for compass or square." Our masonic work is completed. We have taken up the sword, and are expected manfully to use it. Our's is a military order, and the costume should be appropriate to military exercise, either on foot or on horseback. In naturalizing christian knighthood in this our land, its trappings of helmet, mail and blazonry, with its vows to Mary, St. Peter and the Pope, and many other things of like character, appertaining to the age and time of the crusades, have very properly been laid aside. Other effete appendages may yet be lopped off.

The unselfish virtues of chivalry, with the solemn and impressive ceremonies which imbedded them in that *great deep* of feeling that lies far below the surface of the world-hardened heart; mellowed, chastened and purified in the light kindled by the Reformation; and arrayed in a costume simple, expressive, yet sufficiently imposing, is and should be, as I conceive, American Knighthood.

The committee "to report a proper method of paying representatives to the Grand Commandery, will also, it is presumed, report. This is a subject of considerable importance. The present regulation of "paying the actual expenses of *three* representatives from each Commandery," it is evident cannot be continued, unless the fees and dues of the subordinate Commanderies shall be increased, or there shall be a large addition to our membership; and yet we should be sorry to see any change, which, by reducing the number of Sir Knights attending our annual Grand Conclave, would render them less interesting and profitable, not only to those who attend, but to the order represented.

Of the committee "to report a code of statutes and regulations," I was appointed the chairman. The matters referred to this committee might easily have been construed to include almost all the matters of Templar legislation, and opened a field for an extended report. Holding, *for myself*, opinions adverse to much legislation; believing it to be the evil of our American Masonic bodies; that our present constitution, with a very few amendments in regard to matters purely local, with the common law and obligations of our order, all well known and understood, were all that was needed at this time in the way of *general* statutes; yet, desirous of learning the opinions of others, I issued a circular to the leading members of our Commanderies, asking their views or suggestions in relation to our duties. Not receiving, in reply to this circular, any definite suggestions, I very naturally concluded that no alterations or additions were required.

I *did* desire the opinions and *aid* of our brethren, especially of the clergy, in preparing an appropriate form of service for the *burial of the dead*, which for several years past I had thought necessary. Templar Knighthood is emphatically a Christian Order, acknowledging as its compendium of faith the "Apostles' creed." In its government and ritual, therefore, it must be entirely separate from, and independent of, Ancient Craft Masonry. Although every Knight must have passed through the degrees of symbolic Masonry, including the holy Royal Arch—the best moral training school ever instituted by man—he is not required by the rules of Knighthood to continue his membership in either Lodge or Chapter; yet without such membership he

is not entitled to Masonic burial. Nor can Knights Templar, *as such*, clad in their proper regalia, and bearing the symbols of their order, join in a Masonic funeral procession if the regulations of our Grand Lodge are enforced.

Knowing that several Sir Knights had expressed a desire to be buried with the honors of Christian Chivalry, I thought it highly proper that we should have a burial service—chaste and imposing, though brief and *eminently Christian*. After issuing my circular, I learned that a committee of the Sir Knights of New York had prepared a burial service, a copy of which I have since received, as adopted by the Grand Commandery of that State. It is a work of great merit, yet I think capable of being considerably shortened and otherwise improved.

When we separated one year ago, our whole country seemed to be in the height of prosperity and progress. Suddenly the car of business, in its rapid motion, was brought to a dead-lock! The concussion shook the commercial world, and scattered ruin, bankruptcy and blight throughout the land. The consequent pecuniary embarrassment has undoubtedly, to some extent, retarded the increase and diminished the funds of our Commanderies; yet we trust the lessons taught have largely added to their moral strength and purity—much more to be desired than numbers.

Such events prove the truth and show the value of the teachings of our order, which it would be well for us often to review. Commencing with that dread and well remembered hour, when with trembling steps we first entered upon the tesselated ground-floor of Masonry, symbolizing the vicissitudes and changes in human affairs; our path of life checkered with good and evil, yet bordered with blessings and comforts strewn around by Him in whom we then solemnly avouched our trust. Thence upward through the grander courts and sublimer scenes of our Mystic Temple, to the lofty position of a pilgrim warrior in the army of Emmanuel; pledged, as a champion of Truth and "Fellow Soldier of the Cross," to assist and befriend the weary and way-worn in the broken and thorny paths of life, and to use our mystic swords, combining the virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity, with Justice, Fortitude and Mercy, to succor, defend and protect, as well our brethren bending under the cross of adversity, sickness and want, or assailed by the shafts of calumny and detraction, as the innocent maiden, the destitute widow, the helpless orphan; and, having professed the faith of Christ crucified, manfully to fight under his banner until our life's end. There can be no teachings better adapted to impress our hearts and lives for good, and to move us effectually in the right direction, than the truths brought before us in the prescribed lessons of our ritual.

In *Masonry*—the history of God's chosen people from the dawn of creation; the promises sweetly whispered by angels at Bethel, and the threatenings thundered from Sinai's burning mount; the noiseless rearing of the Temple in the peaceful reign of Solomon, with its rebuilding in troublous times by Zerubbabel. In *Templar Knighthood*—the history of the thrilling events which cluster around the Cross. The agony, betrayal and trial; the death, burial, resurrection and ascension; the voice of eternal love wafted on the midnight breeze from the bloody

sweat in the garden of Gethsemane; the dying wail which rent the air and darkened the noonday sun as it rolled from the hill of Calvary; and the angelic shout which pealed down the sky, and the heavenly radiance which burst forth, as the everlasting doors were opened to receive the King of Glory in his ascension from Olivet. Well has it been said that he who can pass through *all this* and not become a good man, has *in himself* indisputable proof that *his heart* is "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked."

And now, fellow Templars, having enlisted in this warfare, having laid aside the staff and taken up the sword, we are expected *manfully* to fight our way and valiently to run our course. The outside world look for us to be better than others, better than themselves; else why are we so carefully watched, and any deviations from the right path so invariably noted and proclaimed, while a similar error in one of themselves excites no surprise? The uninitiated believe that our privileges are great, that we enjoy a rich treasure; and, on the gospel rule that "where much is given much is also required," they expect us to walk uprightly as children of light, and steadily to tread in the footsteps of our magnanimous and chivalric forefathers; those valient Sir Knights —"Poor fellow soldiers of Jesus Christ"—whose well earned fame has spread both far and wide for acts of charity and pure benificence; for noble deeds of exalted usefulness.

In view, then, of our position and privileges, let it be our grand ambition to become, in the loftiest sense, PILGRIM WARRIORS! With the cross our emblem, "*In hoc signo vinces*" our motto, and a heavenly crown our aim, let us pitch our tents day by day nearer the Christian pilgrim's home, imbibing each day more of the pilgrim's character, and longing more and more for the pilgrim's rest and the pilgrim's reward.

Seated in this our quiet and beautiful sanctuary, the emblems of our order appropriately displayed around us, none teach a more impressive or instructive lesson than the naked skull and crossed bones, in close contiguity with the Holy Bible—Mortality and Divinity! It is appointed unto all men once to die! In the midst of life we are in death! And yet no truth is less heeded until the grim messenger makes his alarm at our door, and waiting not for the warder's announcement, enters our Asylum in search of his victim. Then, indeed, he is the King of Terrors, and we instinctively pray that, if it be possible, the cup may pass from *us*.

The framers of our ritual were therefore wise in bringing our mortality prominently before us, in intimate connection with the word and way of life; so that the lamp of our faith might be ever kept burning; increasing its light even as we approach the dark portico of the sepulchre. That so, from its darkness and gloom, in the storm-night of the soul, which is to close the drama of life with us, we may hear above the roar of Jordan, our Master's voice in its soothing power, saying, "It is I! Be not afraid; only believe!" And then listen to an Apostle: "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so, them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." Cheerful assurance! If we rightly improve the days of our pilgrimage, though our weak and frail bodies *must* ere long lie down in the tomb—their rest-

ing place—our disembodied spirits shall soar aloft like an eagle unfettered, to the cloudless regions of life and light eternal.

I am not aware that, during the past year, Death has called away any member of our Grand Commandery; yet as his sweeping scythe cuts down manhood in its ripeness, youth in its prime, childhood in its innocence, and infancy in its tender bud, we must presume that some intimately connected with us have helped to swell his swath. As Masons, we have lately been called to mourn the departure of our Grand Master—Dr. J. K. Mitchell. Called by a summons which none can evade, his wearied soul left its weakened body; his chair was made vacant, and his gavel laid at rest. We can pronounce no higher eulogy upon him than to say—*He was a good man and our brother!* That he was prepared for his master's call, who can doubt after reading the following from his last poem:

> "'Tis a blessing to live, but a greater to die,
> And the best of the world is its path to the sky.
> Be it gloomy or bright, for the life that he gave
> Let us thank him—but blessed be God *for the grave!*
> 'Tis the end of our toil, 'tis the crown of our bliss,
> 'Tis the portal of Happiness—aye, but for this
> How hopeless were sorrow, how narrow were love,
> If they looked not from earth to the rapture above."

To encourage us who are yet in the flesh to be more faithful, as well as to comfort those who mourn, we have a message *direct* from the courts of Heaven: "I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, write: Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

And now, Sir Knights, thanking you for the unanimous vote by which, one year ago, I was elected R. E. Grand Commander, and for the uniform kindness and respect manifested to me during my term of office; knowing that there are among you many others equally zealous and competent, and having more leisure to devote to the duties of the office than myself, I request you to select some other Sir Knight as my successor. After nearly twenty years of *official* service in Masonry and Knighthood, I think I have a right to ask that others may take the van, and allow me a quiet position in the ranks.

BENJAMIN PARKE.

On motion of Sir John L. Gore,

Resolved, That the annual address of the R. E. Grand Commander be entered at length on the minutes, published with our proceedings, and referred to the usual committee to divide and refer the various subjects mentioned therein to appropriate committees.

The V. E. Sir A. Jordan Swartz, D. G. C., delivered the following address, which was also referred to the committee on the doings of the Grand Officers:

Right Eminent Commander and Sir Knights:

The duties enjoined upon the Deputy Grand Commander by the constitution, being of a character almost entirely subordinate to those of the R. E. Grand Commander, my report must of necessity be brief.

During the past year I was summoned but once by the Right Eminent Grand Commander to accompany him upon his official business. I obeyed this summons promptly. The occasion alluded to was the constitution, by a warrant of dispensation, of a Commandery at Scranton, in Luzerne county. From my previous acquaintance with the Sir Knights in that region, as well as from personal observation, I am satisfied that the interests, as well as the dignity of the order, could not be committed into more courteous or honorable keeping.

I have also visited officially, upon frequent occasions, De Molay Commandery, No. 9, at Reading. I am happy to report that this Commandery is in a most flourishing condition. I have always found its officers zealous in the discharge of their various duties, and the portals of the Asylum duly guarded against the admission of those who are unworthy to assume Templar vows, or who might cast a stain upon the bright escutcheon of our glorious order.

The union of the Sir Knights in our good old Commonwealth, so much desired, and so happily and honorably accomplished, I am happy to say continues with bonds unbroken, and is received, I believe, by every true Sir Knight who has the real interests of our order at heart, with increasing favor. If anything had been required to make that bond of union indissoluble, it would have been this very annual conclave; assembling, as it does, in the very bosom of those with whom a portion of the order were at one time denied knightly intercourse. I allude to this subject with pride, because, as the second Grand Officer of one of the Grand Bodies forming the union, I took an active, and, I trust, not inefficient part. *Esto perpetua.*

E. Sir John L. Gore, E. G., delivered the following address, which was referred to the same committee:

Templars of Pennsylvania:

I greet you in the delightful moments of this annual gathering. I have looked forward to this meeting with emotions of liveliest pleasure; faces which surrounded us at our last meeting, are now once more and again numbered with us. Coming from the most distant parts of the State, we are once more brought together to review the past, and look forward to the future. During the past year, early in the month of December, I proceeded to the borough of Towanda, and established Northern Commandery of Pennsylvania, U. S. To the Sir Knights of St. Omer's Commandery, Elmira, N. Y., we are largely indebted for their assistance on that occasion.

Much to my surprise I found at Towanda some 25 applicants for the orders —all of which were of the best citizens of the place. We Knighted 13, the others were reserved for future labors. Sir Kt. S. Hayden, the E. Commander, I am happy to say, is conversant with the history, origin, &c. of Christian chivalry, as well as being familiar with the ritual. Judging from the material, ability and zeal of the Sir Knights, I can truly predict that Northern Commandery of Pennsylvania will be first among her equals.

On March 19, I installed the officers of Palestine Commandery.

On April 27, I had the pleasure of meeting the R. E. Sir Kt., our V. E. D. Sir Kt., and our E. C. G., together with a detachment from Crusade Commandery. We assembled at Scranton for the purpose of organizing Cœur de

Lion Commandery. It will be useless for me to make any comment upon this Commandery, as our R. E. Sir Kt. has done the matter ample justice. I will however add, I have had the pleasure of meeting them twice since their organization. I find them rapidly improving, and can truly say, they are worthy of the protection and admiration of this Grand Body. Their Ritual they have nearly perfect, and I am very happy to say, through their industry and knightly ability they have done more than could have been expected under the circumstances. We can look forward to North Eastern Pennsylvania with much satisfaction.

Thus, Sir Knights, close my labors for the past year. All I ask of you is, if I have committed errors, name them errors of the head and not of the heart; and in the language of one of earth's lowly, say: "He hath done what he could."

E. Sir C. F. Knapp made a verbal report of his acts as G. C. G. during the present official term of office.

E. Sir Alfred Creigh, G. Recorder, presented the following report, which was referred to the usual committee:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights composing the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania:

In obedience to the requirements of the constitution, I herewith submit a list of the elected officers of the Commanderies who have made their returns. (See Table No. 2, at end of proceedings.)

I have also prepared a statement exhibiting the number in each Commandery, the amount paid by each, as well as the amount due. (See Table No. 2, above mentioned.)

I forwarded copies of the fourth annual proceedings to the officers of the G. G. E. of the United States, and to the R. E. Grand Commanders and Grand Recorders of all the various States in which Grand Commanderies are held subordinate to the General Grand Body—as also to Canada.

I have also received proceedings from the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, Indiana, Texas, Mississippi and Illinois, with the address of M. E. Sir W. B. Hubbard, G. M., at Columbus, and have handed the same to the chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence.

By the provisions of the constitution, it is my dnty to report such other matters as may conduce to the general good of the order. I would, therefore, respectfully call the attention of this Grand Commandery to the fact that our blank returns are not in as perfect a condition as is required; and by reference thereto you will find that they do not contain a full list of the officers; nor is there any mode pointed out by which we may know the names of the Sir Knights who have withdrawn or resigned, rejected, suspended, degraded, or who have died. New blanks should, therefore, be prepared under the direction of the Grand Recorder. And while on this subject I would remark, that a suitable engraving as a *record monument* should be also procured and placed in the care of the Grand Recorder, so that when the proceedings are published, the death of the Sir Knight may be therein spread upon our records, as an evidence of our appreciation of their knightly virtues.

ALFRED CREIGH, *Grand Recorder.*

Sir J. L. Hutchinson, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was on motion accepted:

No. 1—Wm. Noble,	P. Com.	No. 9—J. F. Bellemere,	P. Com.
Thos. Davidge,	do.	A. J. Swartz,	do.
W. W. Wilson,	do.	W. H. Strickland,	Comm'r.
W. B. Thompson,	Comm'r.	H. D. Lowe,	Gen.
Do. proxy,	Gen.	H. R. Hawman,	C. Gen.
W. B. Warden,	C. Gen.	No. 10—J. L. Wright,	P. Com.
No. 2—Alfred Creigh,	P. Com.	C. F. Sargent,	Comm'r.
A. Wischart,	Comm'r.	No. 11—B. Parke,	P. Com.
Jas. Patton, proxy,	Gen.	B. R. Waugh,	Comm'r.
Jas. M. Byers,	C. Gen.	Do. proxy,	Gen.
No. 3—A. E. Stocker,	P. Com.	Do. proxy,	C. Gen.
W. H. Allen,	do.	No. 12—C. F. Knapp,	P. Com.
Edwin A. Lewis,	do.	E. P. Lutz, proxy,	Comm'r.
John L. Goddard,	do.	George Gwin,	C. Gen.
Charles Neff,	Comm'r.	F. C. Harrison,	Gen.
Edmund Claxton,	Gen.	No. 13—C. M. Howell,	P. Com.
M. R. Muckle,	C. Gen.	Do. proxy,	Comm'r.
No. 4—R. S. Wilson,	P. Com.	No. 14—J. L. Gore,	P. Com.
J. E. Marshall,	do.	W. R. Baker,	Com.
J. L. Hutchinson,	do.	W. Monies, proxy,	Gen.
G. F. Sites,	Comm'r.	Do.	C. Gen.
T. D. Wattson,	Gen.	No. 15—A. H. Tippen,	Com.
J. B. Whitaker,	C. Gen.	G. R. Clark,	C. Gen.
W. B. Schneider.		No. 16—Sidney Hayden,	Comm'r.
No. 5—W. Breeden, proxy,	Comm'r.	H. L. Scott,	Gen.
S. M'Allister,	C. Gen.	G. E. Fox, proxy,	C. Gen.
W. L. Creigh, proxy,	Gen.	No. 17—R. C. Simpson,	Comm'r.
No. 8—Thomas Dougherty,	Comm'r.	Thomas Dickson,	Gen.
John Gutschall,	Gen.	Joseph Godfrey,	C. Gen.
A. A. Reese, proxy,	C. Gen.		

The work in the orders of Red Cross Knights, Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta, was exemplified before the Grand Commandery by the conferring of the orders of Knighthood on Comp. T. Elwood Zell, a Royal Arch Mason, hailing from —— Chapter, the work being conducted by P. G. C. Sir W. W. Wilson, Gr. Inst., and officers detailed for that purpose.

The Commandery adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.

—

8 o'clock, P. M.

The Commandery resumed labor, R. E. Sir Benjamin Parke, G. C., in the Chair. The other officers present as at previous meeting.

Sir C. F. Sargent was added to the Committee on Finance.

Sir M. Richards Muckle was added to the Committee on By-Laws.

Sir A. H. Tippin, chairman of tne Committee on Dispensations, reported—

That they have examined the petition of Northern Commandery, No. 16, which they find to be correct, with the dispensation and a copy of the by-laws annexed. With regard to the charter fee, the committee recommend that it be not exacted at this time, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and respectfully refer the matter to the Grand Commandery. The officers to consist of Sir S. Hayden, E. G. Commander; Sir H. L. Scott, E. Gen.; Sir H. C. Porter, Cap. Gen. The committee therefore respectfully recommend that a charter be granted, and the by-laws referred to the appropriate committee.

That they have also examined the petition of Coeur de Lion Commandery, which they find to be correct, with the dispensation returned and a copy of the by-laws annexed, with the charter fee in the hands of the Grand Commander. The officers to consist of Sir R. C. Simpson, E. G. Commander; Sir Thomas Dickson, E. Generalissimo; and Sir Joseph Godfrey, Captain General. The committee therefore respectfully recommend that a charter be granted, and the by-laws referred to the appropriate committee.

Respectfully submitted.

A. H. TIPPIN,
GEO. F. SITES,
ROBT. C. SIMPSON.

On motion of Sir J. L. Gore,

Resolved, That charters issue to Northern Commandery, No. 16, and Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, upon the payment of ten dollars each, the Grand Recorder's fee.

Sir F. Blackburne, chairman of the committee to settle the accounts of the late Grand Encampment, submitted the following report:

To the R. E. G. Commander and Officers of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania:

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the late Grand Encampment, report that they have fulfilled the duties assigned to them, and find the following bills to be justly due, and are yet unpaid, to wit:

W. W. Wilson, late G. C., and others, (official expenses,)	$113 65
A. Culbertson, Treasurer,	26 55
William S. Haven,	43 25
Benjamin Parke,	20 00
King & Baird,	29 32
A. F. Glass,	90 09
	$322 86

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRS. BLACKBURNE,
A. H. TIPPIN,
A. A. REESE.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

On motion of Sir Alexander Wishart,

Orders were directed to be drawn in favor of the Sir Knights and others named in the report.

Sir William H. Allen, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented the following report; which was, on motion of Sir Jas. R. Patton, received and ordered to be spread on the minutes:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence have received from the R. E. Sir Benjamin Parke, Grand Commander, and E. Sir Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder, copies of the proceedings of the following Grand Commanderies:

Indiana.

GREENSBURG, *Dec.* 24, 1856.—R. E. Sir Henry C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, Lafayette; E. Sir Francis King, Grand Recorder, Indianopolis.

Maine.

PORTLAND, *May* 5, 1857.—Sir Jos. C. Stevens, R. E. G. Commander, Bangor; Sir Ira Berry, E. G. Recorder, Portland.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, *May* 14, '57.—R. E. Sir Cyrus Goodell, G. Commander; E. Sir Eliphalet G. Storer, G. Recorder, New Haven.

Texas.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 22, '57.—R. E. Sir E. W. Taylor, G. Commander, Houston; E. Sir James M. Hall, G. Recorder, Crockett.

New York.

BUFFALO, *Sept.* 8, '57.—R. E. Sir Le Roy Farnham, G. Commander, Buffalo; E. Sir Robert Macoy, G. Recorder, New York.

Massachusetts & Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, *October* 12, 1857.—R. E. Sir Daniel Harwood, G. Commander, Boston; E. Sir Stephen Lovell, G. Recorder, Boston.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, *Oct.* 27, '57.—R. E. Sir James V. Z. Blaney, G. Commander; E. Sir Wm. H. Turner, G. Recorder.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, *Dec.* 17, '57.—R. E. Sir E. H. Gill, G. Commander, Richmond; John Dove, G. Recorder, Richmond.

Vermont.

BURLINGTON, *January* 12, 1858.—R. E. Sir Daniel L. Potter, G. Commander, Middleburg; E. Sir John B. Hollenbeck, G. Recorder, Burlington.

Michigan.

DETROIT, *Jan.* 11, 1858.—R. E. Sir John Gilbert, Jr., G. Commander, Detroit; E. Sir Thomas Anderson, G. Recorder, Detroit.

Also, a copy of the address of M. E. Sir Wm. B. Hubbard, Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States, to the Grand Commandery of Ohio.

These documents possess more than the usual interest which attaches to similar papers. They indicate a prosperous condition of Christian Knighthood throughout the country, and contain searching inquiries and well considered opinions relating to those questions of Templar polity which have come under discussion since the convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States, in 1856.

The addresses of the R. E. G. Commanders, and the reports of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence, are replete with important suggestions, often expressed with an eloquence which shows that the lips and hearts of the writers have been touched with a live coal from the altars of Christian Knighthood, and have richly repaid the careful perusal which your committee have given them. But inasmuch as the extracts which your committee have marked for insertion and review are so numerous that they would swell this report beyond the limits which they have prescribed to themselves, they will ask leave to omit all subjects of merely local concern, and invite the attention of the Grand Commandery to such suggestions and arguments as bear upon the general interests of our valiant and magnanimous order.

Maine.

This Grand Commandery still shines as heretofore, a bright star in the East, and her valiant sons, with the "*Dirigo*" of their State blazoned upon their shields, and their banners reflecting the first rays of the rising sun, encourage and animate all true and courteous Sir Knights, and dismay and confound their enemies. They have not hesitated to stand forth as the leader and standard-bearer of those who maintain fealty to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and who oppose the dissolution of that august body. On this point the report of Sir John J. Bell, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, is bold and explicit:

"The necessity for some governing power, which shall serve like the ponderous fly-wheel, or the more delicate governor of the mechanics, to regulate and equalize the progress of our institution, and to preserve that well-regulated conservatism which is as far removed from a stupid opposition to all improvement as from bold and wanton innovation, is most evident. And were such a change as is proposed expedient or desirable, how shall it be brought about? Who shall dispense with those solemn vows which we have all taken to preserve our fealty to the Grand Encampment? By what sophistry is such treason to our obligations, and to those Sir Knights whose banners stream to the blast from one end of our extended Union to the other, and who look to the Grand Encampment as that superior and head to whom their voluntary vows have been paid, and to whom their allegiance is due, as anciently to the Grand Master and his Chapter; by what sophistry, we ask, is such treason to be justified? The Templars of Maine have plighted their vows to the Grand Encampment, and they hope to receive strength from our Supreme Head in Heaven, to fulfill those vows to our superior on earth."

Connecticut.

We regret that this intelligent body of Sir Knights have resolved to continue, as heretofore, to require that candidates for Knighthood shall have re-

ceived the degrees of Royal and Select Master. Uniformity in the qualifications for Knighthood is not less important than uniformity in the work. But it would seem that this want of uniformity is not to be corrected; for while the Grand Encampment requires that all candidates for Knighthood shall have received the degree of the Royal Arch, it has set no limit to the number of modern degrees which any Grand Commandery may think proper to require of candidates for its orders, in addition to the degrees of ancient Masonry.

In reference to the Grand Encampment, the R. E. Grand Commander says: "There is no doubt whatever in my mind that that organization has effected a vast amount of good; yet as it has already, in some measure, outlived its usefulness, and seems to contain within itself a great tendency to increase its powers, I do not think that the order would suffer any very material injury by its discontinuance."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Sir F. Turner, chairman, is a paper of marked ability and dignity, abounding with interesting and valuable information. The committee add emphasis to the strictures of the R. E. G. Commander upon the doings and shortenings of the Grand Encampment, and endorse the proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Ohio with reference to dispensing with the organization of the said Grand Encampment.

Texas.

We learn from the address of the Grand Commander that peace and harmony prevail throughout the jurisdiction of this large and intelligent body. "All the subordinates appear to be very cautious as to who shall be dubbed Templars, and bid to wield the sword in defence of injured innocence." So long as the valiant Sir Knights of Texas shall adhere to this wise caution they will maintain their high reputation as ornaments of our orders, and set an example worthy of general commendation and imitation.

Regret is expressed that no Committee on Foreign Correspondence is appointed in the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. This omission in 1856 was healed by the appointment at the convocation, held at Harrisburg, in 1857, of Sir O. H. Tiffany, Sir W. T. Bishop, and Sir F. C. Harrison, to serve during the session. This committee made a report.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence do not concur in the views of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, in reference to dispensing with the organization of the Grand Encampment of the United States, but bespeak for them a courteous investigation.

New York.

The Grand Commander deprecates the practice which prevails in some of the subordinate Commanderies, of conferring the orders without cash payment of fees; and the committee on his address reported a resolution which was adopted, declaring the practice unmasonic, and in open violation of the well-established regulations of the Grand Commandery.

The Grand Commander disapproves of the proposition to admit candidates to the orders of Knighthood who have not taken the degrees of speculative Freemasonry, and uses the following strong language:

"I believe ancient Craft Masonry and the orders of Knighthood have been too long connected to be now severed, and that such an act would be the death

knell of the Order wherever it should extend throughout this country. Such association has afforded the best and surest means of testing the character of men, and their moral fitness to become Sir Knights among our number. A zealous and upright Mason will hardly fail to make a worthy and zealous Sir Knight; and if otherwise, will prove a drone in our hive, of which we are liable to have a surplus."

The Grand Commander regrets the censures which have been heaped upon the Grand Encampment of the United States, and says: "There is no doubt that, as a means of harmonizing the different bodies throughout the entire land, producing a fraternal feeling, of systematizing the work, and in many other ways promoting the interests and prosperity of the Order, it has fulfilled the expectations of the Order at large; and good reason exists for believing that it will continue to do so as the country and the Order become more extended, proving a bond of union to the Grand Commanderies throughout the United States. To sever our allegiance would be an act of revolution, and prove a source of disaster and dismay to ourselves, and encourage and animate our enemies."

A resolution approving these sentiments of the Grand Commander, and declaring unswerving fealty and devotion to the Grand Encampment of the United States, was reported and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Sir Edward Tompkins, chairman, is a very able document, breathing the true spirit of knightly courtesy, but containing sentiments on the great questions which agitate the Order, somewhat at variance with those expressed by the Grand Commander, and approved by a majority of the Sir Knights who were present.

The report pays a handsome and well-deserved compliment to our late R. E. Grand Commander, Sir William W. Wilson, in the following terms:

"The R. E. Grand Commander delivered a most eloquent and admirable address, its every tone ringing out full and clear as the note of a clarion, and his exulting congratulations over a union which no one had done more than himself to perfect, came warm from a heart beating high with the noblest qualities of a true and courteous Knight."

But the committee dissent, in cautious and courteous terms, from some of the sentiments of our illustrious Past R. E. Grand Commander, in which he urges a continuance of the union of Knighthood and Masonry. They say:

"There can be no difference of opinion as to the loyal spirit with which he urges the continued union of Masonry and Knighthood, although there *may be* room for wider difference as to whether that union shall not be alliance rather than dependence; and the most devoted Knight may be pardoned a doubt whether we should continue to be distracted with the quarrels of every Lodge and Chapter in our land, or whether the most unworthy member that may steal into an order that does not recognize Knighthood in any form, or acknowledge its jurisdiction in any manner, and who would not himself be permitted to approach our precincts, shall yet hold in its hands, with a power that the whole Order cannot control, the keys of our Asylum, and be able to keep from our ranks, by his single vote, exercised wholly beyond our jurisdiction, the wisest and best, who, possessing all the noblest qualities of Knighthood, should be drawn by their affinities and our wishes to seek to enlist under our banners."

Though that committee disclaim the expression of an opinion on this subject, we cannot regard the above passage as anything less than an emphatic dissent from the views on this subject which prevailed last year in the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. We believe that the Knights of Pennsylvania are content that their present relations to ancient Craft Masonry should continue. The Grand Lodge of the State has renounced all claim to jurisdiction over them; no disposition has been manifested to dispute the possession of the keys or the avenues to our Asylums; and we apprehend more danger to the Order from the facility with which admission is gained to all the degrees of Masonry, than from the exclusion of good and true men who seek to enlist under the banners of Knighthood.

The New York committee do not approve of the proposition of Sir Knights Gourdin, Tucker and Gould, to send an agent to Europe to collect materials for a history of our Order:

"While they appreciate fully the importance and value of such a history, if faithfully and thoroughly prepared, they are not unmindful of the fact that nearly ten thousand dollars a year, paid by the Order, would be a most desirable outfit, and would enable its fortunate recipient to make the tour of Europe in a style as creditable to his constituents as it would be satisfactory to the representative himself. They have not found that such mighty preparation is ever followed by an adequate performance. They believe that the true records of Christian Knighthood will never be exhumed by the comfortable laborer upon an ample salary. The world's great works have not been thus wrought, and the experience of ages should guide us now. When the right heart shall be warmed up by a coal from off the altar, this work will be done, and it will be valuable just in proportion as it is baptized in tears and blood. No ample salary will be thought of by him who shall write it; but its wide circulation and the certainty that every Templar would be eager to procure it, would yield a return that should satisfy even cupidity itself. To the inspiration that shall prompt it, and the sure and ample recompense it shall win, we would leave the history of our noble Order."

This is very fine writing; but the reasoning has failed to convince your committee that no man is competent to write history unless, like our distinguished countryman, Prescott, he is able to expend a fortune in the collection of materials before he begins to write. But the materials must be had, and if the writer has no means to prosecute his researches for them, the means must be provided by others, or the work cannot be continued. A history worthy of the name, unlike the lighter productions of literature, cannot be struck off at a heat, nor warmed into life "by a coal from the altar," nor inspired by the importunities of an empty stomach to be thrown upon the market for means to purchase a dinner. The baptism of midnight oil will be a more authentic sign of its consecration than "the baptism of tears and blood," and the grocer who supplies the oil will hardly take for his pay an order, or the publisher to be satisfied out of the profits of a book not yet commenced. The bibliopole who collects the manuscripts, and the secretary who copies them, are men of substantial flesh and blood, and the waste of their living fibres cannot be repaired by inspiration however warm, nor by hopes however bright, nor by cupidity however keen. They must have *ready pay* and some breakfast.

The question of the reception of visiting Sir Knights in good standing from

Pennsylvania wus referred to a committee, but no report was made thereon. From the high character of the committee, of which the R. E. G. Commander is chairman, we anticipate a liberal and courteous report at the next convocation, which will forever divorce Templarism from the bickerings of the Grand Lodges of New York and Pennsylvania.

There are indications that causes of dissension will be sufficiently numerous in our own Order to occupy all who are disposed to be belligerent, without going forth as Knight's errant to engage as champions in the quarrels of others. If the committee shall turn aside, which we do not apprehend, to "meddle with strife that belongs not" to Christian Knighthood nor Christian neighborhood, we submit that they will put the Grand Commandery of New York in an attitude of disobedience to the authority of the Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States. By proclamation on the 20th of June, 1857, the Grand Master "enjoined upon all the subordinates, State and otherwise, and upon the officers and members thereof, throughout our jurisdiction, to extend the right hand of fellowship and knightly courtesy to the officers and members of all the subordinate Commanderies in the State of Pennsylvania, and to all other Templar's in good standing hailing from the same, to the end that all may be recognized as worthy members of our valiant and magnanimous Order."

The proceedings on presenting testimonials of respect to the Hon. William B. Hubbard, Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States, and to Sir John Simons, P. R. E. Grand Commander of New York, were deeply interesting, and the sentiments expressed in the addresses meet our cordial approval and admiration.

We close our notice of this Grand Commandery, which is a star of the first magnitude in the Templar firmament, with feelings of high satisfaction at its prosperity, and the elevated views and noble principles which its leading minds inculcate. We regard, in particular, the burial service which the Grand Commandery has adopted, as a monument of the refined taste, deep religious feeling, and sublime faith of its authors. As we have seen nothing in the funeral solemnities of any order or society which we think superior to this ritual, we hope that it will be adopted and used beyond the limits of the Grand Commandery, for which it was prepared.

Virginia.

The Grand Commander of this distinguished body of Knights "concurs with the Grand Commander of Ohio in the opinion that the time cannot be far distant when the Grand Encampment of the United States will be dissolved;" but he condemns the action of the Grand Commandery of Ohio in declaring themselves independent, "as premature, discourteous and untenable." He suggests that "the representative of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, at the next triennial session of the Grand Encampment of the United States, be requested to use his influence in procuring an early dissolution of that Grand Body; and should his efforts prove abortive, that he be instructed to apply for permission for this Grand Commandery to withdraw from its jurisdiction." Finally, he disapproves of the proposition to sever the connection which exists between the Knightly and Masonic orders, and gives strong reasons for the faith that is in him in a historical sketch of the two orders during the last seven hundred years, which has been prepared with much care and research.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence endorse the opinions of the Grand Commander in reference to a dissolution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and offer an argument in refutation of the views adopted by the Grand Commandery of Maine on the inviolability of the vow of fealty to the Grand Encampment. Your committee do not concur in the opinions of the Eminent Sir Knight who prepared this report. Without intending to enter upon a discussion of the question, they may be permitted to express the firm conviction that the vow of fealty *is* binding so long as the Grand Encampment shall exist, unless the obligation be remitted by formal consent of the superior; and that, while the existence of that body cannot be terminated, nor its rightful authority impaired by the violent and revolutionary secession of subordinate Commanderies, it has the power of self-destruction whenever a majority of two-thirds of its members shall resolve to commit suicide, and shall sustain an appeal from the Grand Master on the question whether a motion to dissolve is in order.

Vermont.

The general condition of the Order in this jurisdiction is represented as prosperous, but we regret to learn that the members of one of the subordinate Commanderies have so far misunderstood the sanctity of their obligation that, on a visit of the Grand Commander, a summons was issued to every member, and failed to bring to the Asylum a sufficient number to open a Council of Knights of the Red Cross. This indicates something more than apathy and indifference.

The Grand Commander is of opinion that the time has not yet arrived, nor will it soon arrive, when the Grand Encampment of the United States will cease to be of any further use to the Order of Knighthood; and he is not a little surprised that a Commandery possessing so much intelligence as that of Ohio should manifest a disposition to withdraw from an institution that has done so much for the honor and increase of our Order, and is capable of doing so much by the moral influence it exerts upon the community wherever assembled, nor will he recommend any measure that shall tend to such a result as its discontinuance.

Illinois and Michigan.

These young and spirited Commanderies received their warrants and completed their organization during the past year. We greet them with a hearty welcome as bright lights in the illuminated triangle of American Knighthood, and we shall gladly interchange with tham those knightly courtesies which should always distinguish the Disciples of Immanuel and Soldiers of the Cross.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

An amended constitution, conforming with the new constitution of the Grand Encampment, was laid on the table; the discussion showing that the Commandery was averse to present change, in the expectation that other alterations will be made at the session of the Grand Encampment in 1859.

Ohio.

In October last, this Grand Commandery passed a resolution terminating its connection with the Grand Encampment of the United States. In December,

a special communication of the Grand Commandery was held at Columbus, when that unmasonic, uncourteous, and revolultionary measure was reconsidered, and the resolution repealed.

Immediately after the repeal, that noble patriarch of American Knighthood and ornament of Christian chivalry, the Most Eminent Grand Master, delivered an eloquent address, congratulating the Commandery on its return to its fealty and communion, and earnestly advocating the necessity and usefulness of the Grand Encampment.

The Grand Master argues that every subordinate Commandery, deriving its powers from its superior, can have no existence except in fealty to that superior; and therefore secession puts the subordinate out of being. It is *suicide* as well as *treason*.

He next argues that the General Grand Encampment had express and inherent power to alter its constitution; and therefore it had uot virtually disbanded, either by the change of its name or its organic law. He says the Grand Encampment made no change of principle, except in authorizing an appeal from the chair—an innovation of which he disapproves.

He next combats the error that the Grand Encampment was created by State Grand Commanderies, and exercises powers delegated by them. He shows that not a single State Grand Encampment appears upon the record of those illustrious Knights at the head of whom was the M. E. and Hon. De Witt Clinton, who framed the first constitution in 1816. The State Grand Encampments were the creatures, not the creators, of the General Grand Encampment.

In reply to the argument that the Grand Encampment has accomplished the purpose for which it was created, and is no longer of use, he shows that the territory in which Grand Commanderies are to be formed is not half occupied; and that in case the supreme head should be removed, every species of irregularity and conflict would come in like a flood, until the character of our Order would be prostrated and its usefulness destroyed.

Finally, he shows that there need be no fear that the Grand Encampment will ever become a pecuniary burden to its subordinates, for a careful husbandry of its resources will render it self-supporting; but if these should be lost or wasted, an assessment of five cents every three years upon every Sir Knight would pay all the expenses of the Grand Encampment.

Your committee would not venture, without more time for investigation than they have now at command, to question the conclusions of so eminent a Knight as our honored and illustrious Grand Master. But we may be permitted to say that we are not now able to see anything in the principles or usages of our Order which makes the Grand Encampment an integral part of our system, and indispensably necessary to its existence. In our view, the question is one of expediency and policy. The Grand Encampment of the United States must stand or fall by its usefulness or want of usefulness to the Orders of Christian Knighthood in this country; and as the ability, zeal, moral influence and unsullied honor of its individual members and officers, and the wise legislation of its sessions are the measure and test of that usefulness, so by these it must stand, or through the absence of these it must fall. Whenever its legislation shall become puerile; whenever it shall neglect the weightier matters of the law to tithe mint, and anise, and cumin;" and whenever it shall "remove the old landmarks which our fathers have set

up," the end of its usefulness will have come, and the termination of its existence will speedily follow. But your committee submit that that fatal end has not yet come, and is not near. The Grand Encampment may have been guilty of some sins, both of omission and commission, but we have failed to perceive in its reported proceedings any evidence of a capital crime, to be expiated only by the death penalty. The influence of the State Grand Commanderies, with which every member of the Grand Encampment must be affiliated, is both conservative and recuperative; and by taking care to send prudent representatives with wise instructions to the next triennial convocation, the omissions to the last may be repaired, and its errors corrected.

Your committee think they perceive in the movements of certain Grand Commanderies, in reference to the Grand Encampment, a restlessness under restraint, an impatience of authority, a hankering after a petty local independence, or impotent individualism, to which your committee are indisposed to minister aid and comfort, either in Church or State, Masonry or Knighthood.

Before we destroy the work of our fathers, let us pause and consider what will be the probable condition of American Knighthood in a few years, without the restraining and directing influence of a supreme head. Different qualifications for membership would soon be required in different jurisdictions. Some would throw open their Asylums to those who were not Freemasons, while others would perhaps require candidates to be proficients in all the degrees of the Scottish Rite. The work, the regalia, the weapons and the drill would become every year less and less uniform, until the Templars of different States could no longer recognize one another, and Christian Knighthood, having ceased to be a world-wide, or even a national institution, would dwindle into a multitude of local societies, without a common interest, without mutual confidence, aimless, powerless and discordant; all equally free, independent and insignificant, until the Order would be shorn of its glory, and darkness would reign in our Asylums, and dismay in our ranks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. ALLEN,
J. E. MARSHALL,
R. A. LAMBERTON,
H. M. JOHNSTON.

Sir Alfred Creigh, chairman of the Committee on Costume and Jewels, presented the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights composing the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned committee, who were appointed at the fourth Annual Conclave, upon the recommendation of the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir W. W. Wilson, and by resolution *unanimously* adopted, to report the COSTUME and JEWELS appropriate to, and in harmony with, the spirit and character of our Order, respectfully and courteously beg leave to submit the following as the result of their labors:

That your committee, feeling the great importance of the subjects committed to their examination, entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned them with the determination to present a report based upon principles of history

heraldry, free from all prejudice, and with the sole aim of elevating Templar Masonry, and placing her in her true and proper position, conforming as near as possible to her ancient government.

In discussing the questions, necessarily of a complicated character, which came before the committee, and upon which we feel called to express our opinions, some of the learned lights of Templar Masonry may imagine that the Sir Knights composing the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania should not thrust their opinions upon older Commanderies, whose experience should be a sure guarantee of their promulgated opinions, and in the dissemination of which they have been standard bearers. It is true, our Grand Commandery is but in the infancy of its being, and we have the magnanimity to acknowledge the indebtedness under which all Templars feel towards those who have contributed to the general stock of Templar knowledge; yet your committee feel that the principles for which we are about contending are worthy of a contest in the great battle-field of mind; and if our report shall be sustained by adducing facts and circumstances, historical and heraldic principles, and logical deductions from authors learned in the subject, and whose voluminous writings have been sanctioned and sustained by all subsequent writers, then will your committee feel persuaded that their labors have been abundantly crowned with success, and the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania have the credit of reporting a *dress*, *uniform* and *jewels* adapted not only to the dignity and wants of the Order, but appropriate to and in harmony with its spirit, its origin, its principles, and its character.

To present the whole subject before this Grand Commandery, your committee will narrate its history, to a proper understanding of the question. At the triennial meeting of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, held in September, 1856, our M. E. Grand Master, Sir W. B. Hubbard, uses the following language: "With the exception of the jewels for the principal officers of your General Grand Encampment, I am not aware of any statute or rule having been adopted establishing a uniform dress for the members at large, and distinctive jewels for all Grand and subordinate officers. It is believed that at the present time there is a necessity for correct and permanent rules on this subject." (Proceedings of 1856, p. 14.)

Our M. E. Grand Master also says: "I have been of late frequently called upon to designate the appropriate dress of a Knight Templar, but knowing that, within our jurisdiction, *there had been a decided departure* from the more ancient statutes, insomuch that little else than the *sword* was to be seen in place, I concluded to defer the matter to your better judgment, after you shall have inspected the present not uniform dress, the ancient statutes regulating the same, and finally dispose of the whole subject as you in your wisdom may think proper." (Page 15.)

Again, our Grand Master says: "The request in regard to clothing and official jewels was intended as a basis for the official action of your honorable body. It was the custom of our predecessors, when assembled in Chapters or Conclaves, for each to be dressed in the appropriate costume of the Order, and wearing the badge and jewel of his office." (Page 14.) This part of the Grand Master's address, in regard to clothing and jewels, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Sir Knights Mackey, Simons, Starkweather, Raymond and B. F. Smith. (Page 28.) Subsequent to their appointment, Sir Knight Mackey made a report on the subject of dress as a part of the constitution,

(page 36,) which was postponed for consideration until the triennial meeting in September, 1859, (page 66,) and ordered to be printed in the proceedings.

Your committee would now add the statutes relative to dress, which were postponed; and give our objections to such parts as are not in accordance with the more ancient statutes of the Order, and our reasons for the same:

"*Article* 1. The costume of a Knight Templar shall consist of a full suit of black, dress coat and pantaloons, white cravat, black gloves, boots and gilt spurs, and over all a white surcoat, on the left breast of which shall be embroidered a red cross; an undress military cap, and on the front a Templar Cross; a cross-hilted sword, the scabbard of black leather, suspended from a black velvet or leather baldrick; a short dagger on the left side; a black velvet apron of a triangular form, having on the centre a Patriarchal Cross, and on the flap a skull and cross bones, all in silver. The edging of aprons and collars shall be of gold for Grand Bodies, and of silver for subordinate Commanderies. Every Knight will also be permitted to wear on all occasions the Templar's badge, namely, a Patriarchal Cross, enamelled red and edged with gold, suspended from the breast by a red ribbon or gold chain. He shall also be permitted to wear, on the index finger of his right hand, a gold ring ornamented with the Templar Cross, between the letters P. D. E. P., and inscribed on the inner side with the name of the wearer and date of his initiation; and it is recommended that the Commander present to every Templar such a ring on creation.

"*Article* 2. The great standard of the Order is the Beauseant, which consists of alternate pales or vertical stripes of black and white, with the red Templar Cross over all, which must be borne in all public processions.

"*Article* 3. All Knight Templars, when signing Masonic documents, shall prefix to their signatures the sign of the Cross; Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of Grand Commanderies shall prefix the Patriarchal Cross; and Grand and Past Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment shall prefix the double Patriarchal Crosses; and when this can be conveniently done, the Cross should always be made in red ink.

"*Article* 4. The jewels of the Order shall be those now used, with this regulation: The jewels of a Commandery shall be of silver; those of a Grand Commandery of gold, suspended within a double delta or triangle; and those of the Grand Encampment of gold, suspended within a circle."

These are the general statutes on the subject of *costume, jewels,* &c., which are to be considered before the triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States, in September, 1859. As an integral part of that Grand Body, we are interested in these general statutes; and it is our duty, as well as our privilege, firmly to dissent from such views as, in our opinion, are not in consonance with the ancient statutes. Your committee have no doubt but that the words of our M. E. Grand Master, which we have quoted in the former part of this report, gave to our now P. G. Commander (Wilson) the idea of suggesting in his last address, "the appointment of a committee to report at our next annual conclave, costume and jewels appropriate to, and in harmony with, the spirit and character of our Order. This report should recommend, *first,* the costume and insignia to be worn within our Asylums; *second,* such as is proper to be worn on public occasions." (4th ann. proc. p. 11.) The idea was happily conceived—worthy of the head and heart of our valiant and mag-

unanimous Past Grand Commander—and it shall be the duty of the committee to carry out his suggestion in accordance with the ancient statutes and regulations; the committee premising, however, that where any discrepancies arise it shall be our object to make them conform as near as possible to what Templar Masonry requires in America. Your committee are induced to make this remark from the fact that Symbolic, Capitual, Cryptic, and Chivalric or Templar Masonry has all, more or less, undergone such changes; that each has respectively become Americanized. Your committee, and this Grand Commandery, therefore, has but one horn of the dilemma to choose—either to take Templar Masonry as Americanized, or restore it, with all its ritual, its ceremonies, and its teachings, to that as practiced by the Templars of England and Wales, who claim to be the legitimate descendants of the valiant Hugh De Payens and his associates. The fact need not be disguised that parts of the work have been expunged, and our ritual is not full, complete and perfect. Shall we leave it as it is, or restore it to its pristine beauty?

With these remarks, your committee would give their views upon such parts of the general statutes which to them are objectionable; and the first sentence which arrests our attention in Article 1 is couched in the following words: "*And over all a white surcoat, on the left breast of which shall be a red cross.*"

If we carefully examine Article 1 of the proposed general statutes, we find that a Knight Templar in full costume would be completely harnessed; and, like the Knights of olden time, the dress would be too cumbersome, and would necessarily occasion both inconvenience and trouble. On this part of the report your committee would observe that but two questions arise: first, the use and form of the SURCOAT; second, the CROSS.

In an examination of the standard works of Heraldry, it is affirmed that the "*three* principal signs of honor" for distinguishing. differencing and illustrating persons, are the *surcoat*, the *ensign*, and the *shield*, upon which the individual arms are represented or painted.

It is not the province of this committee, in this report, to inquire at length into the application and adaptation of Heraldry as applied to Knighthood; a single remark must suffice our purpose at this time. Without a perfect and thorough knowledge of the science of Heraldry, and a full investigation of its principles, no Sir Knight can arrive at fair and reasonable conclusions without acquiring ideas and truths from heraldic authors, which in itself is so valuable that the greatest men in all ages have thought it worthy their study and application.

Thus believing, your committee deemed it both right and expedient to incorporate some heraldic facts into this report, and which have a direct bearing upon the issues now before this Grand Commandery. Nisbett (page 10) says that the surcoat was a thin, loose, light taffety coat used by military men over their armor, upon which their arms were painted or embroidered, that they might be distinguished in battle; and at page 290 adds, that the surcoat appears to have been intended to protect the polished armor and the devices thereon, to render the bearer known when engaged in the ranks of the army. This being, therefore, its USE, we now proceed to the FORM.

In the revised statutes of the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar of Scotland, in the chapter treating of the costume of Knights, is a full description,

which is alleged to be the same as that worn by the ancient Templars, and which we therefore embrace in this report as a matter of history.

The *surcoat* or mantle is made of white woolen, to reach the knee in front and taper away to the ankle behind, fastened with white cord and tassels, and a white woolen *tunic* reaching to about three or four inches above the knee. A red cross patee is placed on the left shoulder of the mantle and left breast of the tunic. The mantle of a Knight Commander is fastened with red silk cord and tassels; and instead of the red cross patee on the *tunic*, an elongated cross is placed in front, extending from about two inches from the collar to within three inches of the bottom.

The statutes of Knights Templars of England and Wales require the cloak or mantle to be of white camlet, with a cape or hood; on the left shoulder the cross, in red silk. The cross on the mantle worn by present and past officers to be ten and a half inches long; while the Cross Patee on the mantle worn by other Knights of the Order, to be nine and a half inches in diameter.

The Grand Commandery of New York—a Commandery whose motto is "Excelsior," who justly pride themselves, and are deservedly acknowledged, as a model Grand Commandery in Templar Masonry—prescribes as a part of the uniform of a Knight Templar, that the surcoat shall be of white merino, with loose hanging sleeves; the body of the coat to hang loosely from the shoulder, and to extend three inches below the knee; on the left breast a red velvet Templar Cross, six inches in diameter; the surcoat to be worn over all.

With regard to the cross worn on the surcoat, your committee would add, that the testimony of all authors who have written upon this subject establish the fact. Sutherland says these soldiers of the pilgrims wore a *white* mantle over their chivalrie harness, according to the statutes drawn up by St. Barnard, as their peculiar habit; to which Pope Eugenius III. (says Vertot, vol. 1, p. 46) added a *red cross*, emblazoned on the left breast, and placed over the heart, as the symbol of martyrdom and a mark of their profession. Their helmet, in token of humility, had no crest, and their beards were suffered to remain uncut.

Newton in his work on Heraldry says, (page 222,) that after the Christians had established themselves at Jerusalem, about A. D. 1100, these Brothers Hospitallers took upon themselves military habits, and assumed as their heraldic insignia, the peculiar form of cross having eight points, called after their name, but subsequently denominated the *Cross of Malta*. It derives its name *Cross Patee* from the latin word *patulus*, and implies "spread or opened," and has its extremities ending broad, for which we say patee. It has also allusion to the opening wings of a bird, who covers her young and thereby protects them from injury. It also represents the opening virtues of the Christian soldier, who has shielded the weak and innocent from oppression and injury. And it also represents the eight beatitudes mentioned in Matthew, chap. v. from 3rd to 13th verse. See Drawing No. 1.

How appropriate then to place upon the white surcoat this ancient and honorable badge—ancient, as having been adopted when the very principles of our institution were brought into existence—and honorable, because it has been preserved as one of our ancient insignia, whether we regard it in its origin by the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, A. D. 1099, or afterwards by the Knights of Rhodes, in 1310, or the Knights Templar or

Knights of Malta, in 1522, from which place this cross has *now* the name of *Cross of Malta.*

Your committee cannot imagine that any Knight could for one moment suppose that *crosses* were not sewed upon the surcoats of the pilgrim warriors. If there should be one, we wish to remove that doubt by saying that there is not one solitary writer upon this subject, but establishes the fact. And Randal Holmes, an old and distinguished writer, in his Academy of Armories says, "that a cross was carried by those that enrolled for the voyage to the Holy Land, about the year 1187, and was sewed on the left side of the garment, right against the heart; the French wore it *red*, the English *white*, the Italians *yellow*, the Flemings *green*, and the Germans *black.*"

Your committee, therefore, from all the testimony, are unwilling that the plain cross, or as it is rightly termed, the Cross of Passion, (See Drawing No. 3,) originally worn by Crusaders on their shoulders, or sewed on their garments, should be substituted for that of the cross with eight points. Let us recapitulate the facts. Ashmole says: "The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of Malta, or Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, was instituted A. D. 1099, and that King Baldwin I. conferred on them large privileges, permitting them arms, and instituting them to be Knights, A. D. 1104. But that Pope Gelasius II., A. D. 1120, confirmed their rule of living; that on the breast of their habit (being black) they wore at first a plain cross of white cloth, which afterwards was changed to one with eight points, to represent the eight beatitudes; but in war they used a red cassock, bearing the white cross upon it, and in their banners or ensigns they wore a crimson or red coat of arms with the said white cross upon it; but in their monasteries they wore the black garment only." (*Nisbet*, iv, p 131.)

It is necessary for Templars to remember the distinction; that the Crusaders wore the plain cross on their garments, while the Knights assumed the cross of eight points as a perfect and unmistakeable distinction in dress. We as the descendants of those Knights adopt not the plain cross, but that of Malta for our surcoat.

Your committee therefore propose to harmonize all these various differences, by reporting the form of *surcoat* to be worn within the Asylum and provided at the expense of the Commandery, and the other for public occasions to be purchased by each Sir Knight; a full and minute description of which will be given at the conclusion of this report, it being the intention of your committee to combine neatness and plainness without extravagance.

Your committee would now call the attention of this Grand Commandery to the following sentence in the proposed statutes: "*An undress military cap, and on the front a Templar Cross.*"

The proposed change of the helmet to something less cumbersome, will meet the approbation of Sir Knights generally. The head being the noblest part of the human body, the helmet was consequently considered the noblest part appertaining to the exterior ornaments of arms. This opinion of an ancient writer being true, we should substitute *something* more appropriate than an *undress military cap.* It speaks of nothing, it tells of nothing, nor have we any thing however remote, by which we can give a forced construction for its use, in Templar Masonry.

As your committee remarked in a former part of this report, our Order has become Americanized, and hence we feel persuaded that it is our duty not

only to recommend but to urge upon the representatives of the Sir Knights of Pennsylvania, the propriety, the necessity and the expediency of substituting for the helmet or the cap, the *three cocked revolutionary hat.*

Every Sir Knight adorned with this military hat, would feel his heart throb with those patriotic feelings which actuated our revolutionary fathers, as they bared their breasts and nerved their arms in a contest which eventuated in our freedom, and gave birth to American liberty.

Reminiscences of this kind would recal to the mind of every Knight the deeds, the actions and the exploits of the revolutionary patriots, and while even now assembled in Grand Conclave as Knights Templars, in the city of Philadelphia, under the very shadow of the old State House where the declaration of the inalienable rights of man was first promulgated to the people, and the famous old bell, on the 4th of July, 1776, rang to the people its prophetic inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and to all the people thereof," we instinctively inhale the very atmosphere of this sacred place, as in imagination we gaze upon the freemen of America, rallying under the standard of liberty, and fighting shoulder to shoulder to crush out and forever destroy tyranny. That immortal band of patriots—the continental army—were neither clothed with cumbersome helmets nor undress military caps, but the three cocked hat ornamented their persons and spoke to them of military prowess and immortal fame, and the waiving of the hat, in the heat of battle, urged them to deeds of valour at the bayonets point.

Sir Knights, let us as the descendants of the most illustrious and valiant patriots that ever graced the earth, assume as our head dress neither the helmet nor the undress military cap, but the glorious, time-honored and ever to be revered three cocked revolutionary hat, adorned with the Templar's Cross. And while the *one* shall tell us of the chivalric scenes of old, when the Sir Knight clad in armour, fought the infidel sword in hand, *in defence of innocent maidens, helpless orphans, destitute widows* and the *Christian religion*, the *other* will speak to our hearts of American glory, American fame, and that deathless immortality, which is destined to the patriots of our American Revolution—aye, more destined to our American patriots than the historic fame which now surrounds the valorous deeds of the Christian warriors, who marched to the Holy Land to rescue the sepulchre of our Saviour from the hands of the infidels. Let us in this consecrated city—the city of Brotherly Love—breathing the very atmosphere of freedom, such as our ancestors breathed when they appealed to high heaven for the justice of their cause, and upon the altar of the Temple of Liberty swore an abiding union of head, of hearts and of hands, for the defence of their rights; let us, too, "proclaim this day an indissoluble union between the Templar Cross and the revolutionary hat, a union, eternal as the existence of civil liberty, and immortal as the principles of the Christion religion."

Your committee would call the attention of this Grand Commandery to the following words of the proposed statutes: "*A black velvet apron of a triangular form, having on the centre a Patriarchal Cross, and on the flap a skull and cross bones, all in silver.*"

As Knighthood in its vows and ceremonial usages and customs, in its unmistakeable principles of truth and honor, and in its adherence to the defence of the Christian religion, can be considered in no other light than a religious and military institution; your committee are free to confess, than

they cannot perceive the connexion that exists, necessarily requiring *an apron* as any part of military costume, and with which we should adorn our persons. We are fully satisfied that our ancient Knights, while serving on the tented field, never used aprons, and hence we discard them from the costume as both *unnecessary and unknightly*, but have no objections to the emblems which are usually placed on aprons, to be transferred to the sash, a description of which will appear in the reported costume of a Knight Templar.

Your committee have taken some pains to investigate that part of Article 1 of the proposed statutes, which reads in the following language: "Every Knight will also be permitted to wear on all occasions the Templar's badge, a patriarchal cross, enamelled red, and edged with gold, suspended from the breast by a red ribbon or gold chain."

The Grand Commandery of New York uses similar language, but defines the size of the badge, viz: one inch and three quarters.

Your committee dissent both from the proposed statutes and the endorsement thereof, by the Grand Commandery of New York, and to establish our dissent, we must necessarily refer to history.

It cannot be doubted or questioned, but that the Patriarchal Cross was the badge of the Knight Templar from its inauguration, in 1118, to the year 1310, when the Knights Templar were suppressed by Pope Clement V., and their lands were confiscated by order of a general council at Vienna, and were conferred on the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards called Knights of Rhodes, and now Knights of Malta. The Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, shortly after their departure from the Holy Land, dispossessed the Turks of the island of Rhodes and maintained it with great bravery, but being unassisted by the Christian kingdoms, they determined, in 1523, to retire into the isle of Malta. From this circumstance, these knights were denominated Knights of Malta. They claim that they have retained their original insignia, a cross of eight points, and now commonly called the Maltese Cross. They insist that it was worn by the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which Order was instituted by King Baldwin, in 1104; and Carter, in his ancient work on this subject, says: "That the son of a Moor was not to be admitted, nor of a Jew or a Mohammedan, though the son of a Prince and a Christian himself; and they were sworn to fight for the Christian faith, do justice, defend the oppressed, relieve the poor, persecute the Mohammedans, live virtuously, and protect widows and orphans."

Your committee would again repeat that after the Knights Templars were suppressed, their lands confiscated, they betook themselves to the island of Malta; and their chivalrous exploits, whether viewed as Hospitallers, Templars, or Knights of Malta, acquired for them great fame during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but throughout all their trials and difficuities they retained their original insignia, "the cross of eight points, *argent*," (subsequently called the Cross of Malta,) upon a sable ground, and in the centre of the cross a crown—"*or*"—was represented with an eagle displayed of the first if the bearer was a German, or a "*fleur de lis*" if a Frenchman. The same was carried by each individual Knight, pendant from a black ribbon hung round the neck, or as a star before the breast.

Your committee, therefore, from the facts of the case as deduced from his-

tory, recommend the Maltese Cross as more significant and appropriate, and while the Germans and the French have their peculiar marks of honor placed upon the centre of the Maltese Cross, let us, as American Knights, wear as the Templar's badge the Maltese Cross with eight points, having in the centre the Cross and the Crown, as the accompanying drawing will show. (See Drawing No. 2) Then each Sir Knight, as he views the insignia of the Order, will recal to mind not only the eight beatitudes as delivered by our Saviour on the Mount, but the principles of Knights Templars and the achievments of the Knights of Malta; and as he gazes and meditates on these things, the *Cross* and the *Crown* will attract his pensive eye, and in the joy of his heart he will exclaim:

"Sign of my faith, seal of my hope,
Pledge of God's love to wandering man!
Beaconed by thee, no more I grope
Dimly the way of Truth to scan;
And ever when life's billow toss,
Tho' whirlwinds sweep and storm clouds frown,
Faith o'er the cloud shall see the Cross,
Hope o'er the Cross shall see the Crown."

While on the reverse side each individual Sir Knight may have engraved his *mark*, and the number of his Chapter, or his coat of arms, according to the laws of heraldry.

Your committee would respectfully and courteously submit their views upon Article 3 of the proposed statutes, in regard to prefixing the sign of the Cross, the Patriarchal Cross, and the double Patriarchal Crosses, to all Masonic documents.

Your committee propose to simplify this article by abolishing the double Patriarchal Crosses, and using for members of the Order the sign of the Cross, (See Drawing, No. 3,) while for present or past officers the Patriarchal Cross, (See Drawing, No 4.)

The committee feel called upon to express their views upon the *double Patriarchal Crosses*, as the committee of the Grand Encampment of the United States seem to designate it. It is called by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, the *Triple Cross of Salem;* by Popes, Archbishops and Bishops of Rome, the *Pope's Cross Staff;* but in Protestant America it assumes the name of *double Patriarchal Crosses*. Your committee are decidedly opposed to using, as an emblem in Templar Masonry, the *Pope's Cross Staff*, which represents the Pope as the supreme dignity and sole monarch among Roman Catholics throughout the world. By the laws of heraldry he is entitled to it, and let him enjoy it. It would be nothing less than presumptive vanity to assume an insignia or emblem which teaches universal dominion, not over a country, but over the whole world.

Your committee in making inquiry of the Grand Registrar of Canada on the subject of the Triple Cross, writes thus: "The Triple Cross of Salem belongs to the Pope. Formerly, the Knights Templar and Knights of St. John, united as Masonic Knights, wore the Maltese Cross, which designated the union of the two Orders, which was *red* within and *white* without. The same jewel was worn by all ranks, differing only in size and ornamental additions. Why the Grand Conclave altered this we have never been able to learn. The Triple Cross as worn by the Eminent Commander is decidedly objectionable, on account of its being the symbol of the ecclesiastical sovereign of Rome. The

innovations in these degrees are to be discussed at the ensuing Grand Conclave." The Grand Registrar also adds that the word *Conclave* and the *Papal Cross* are a portion of the novelties of French origin.

Your committee approach the consideration of the jewels of the Commandery, and beg leave to make a change in that of the *Prelate*, and instead of the *Triple triangle*, as now in use, to substitute the *Crosier*. See Drawing, No. 5.

The questions which naturally present themselves to the minds of the committee are: first, its form and shape; and second, its original and present use.

All writers agree that the crosier is a tall staff of gold or silver, curved at the upper end, and that it was originally a shepherd's crook; and while these propositions are abundantly sustained, it is also demonstrated that the crosier is carried before bishops, abbots, &c., as an emblem expressive of their dignity while they are exercising the functions of their office. When bestowing the blessing upon the people, they take the crosier into their own hands. We would further add, that the investiture of the bishop is indicated by the delivery of the crosier. St. Isadore says that bishops bear the staff because they have the right to control the erring and the duty to support the weak.

For these reasons, your committee believe that the *triple triangle* should be changed, and the crosier substituted among the jewels; and in addition thereto, they would recommend that each Commandery be required to procure a suitable crosier, which the Prelate shall carry when exercising the duties of his office.

Your committee, therefore, in conclusion would recommend the following statutes of dress, jewels, &c., to be inserted among the statutes of this Grand Commandery:

1. Costume and Insignia to be worn within the Asylum.

Cap.—Black velvet cap without front piece, six inches high, with a Cross of Passion in front. See Drawing, No. 3.

Surcoat.—To be of white merino, with loose hanging sleeves; the body of the coat to hang loosely from the shoulders, and to extend six inches below the knee. On the left breast a red Cross Patee, six inches in diameter. See Drawing, No. 1.

Sword.—To be cross-hilted, with black scabbard for members, and yellow for officers (past or present;) the pummel formed to represent a skull.

Baldric or Belt.—To be of black patent leather, and clasped in front with a square metal clasp of silver, having a Cross Patee in the centre.

Gauntlets.—Of black velvet, six inches deep, bordered with gold or silver, according to rank, with the Patriarchal Cross in the centre. See Drawing, No. 4.

2. Costume and Insignia to re worn on Public Occasions.

Dress.—The uniform of a Knight Templar shall consist of a full suit of black, frock coat and pantaloons, white cravat, boots and gilt spurs.

Hat.—Three-cocked revolutionary hat, without binding; fan or back part seven inches, the front or cock six inches, each corner six inches. *Knights*

to have black ribbon on the two front sides; *officers and past officers*, black silk cockade, ornamented with a Cross of Passion, (See Drawing, No. 3,) made of silver, two inches long.

Plume.—Officers will wear a black plume drooping from an upright stem, feathered to the length of eight inches.

Sash.—A black silk velvet sash, four inches wide, lined with green, and worn over the left shoulder, with a small silver dagger attached thereto, resting on the right thigh. The sash to be bordered with gold or silver lace, according to rank; if a member, of silver; if an officer, (past or present,) gold. The sash to be ornamented with the following emblems, of silver:

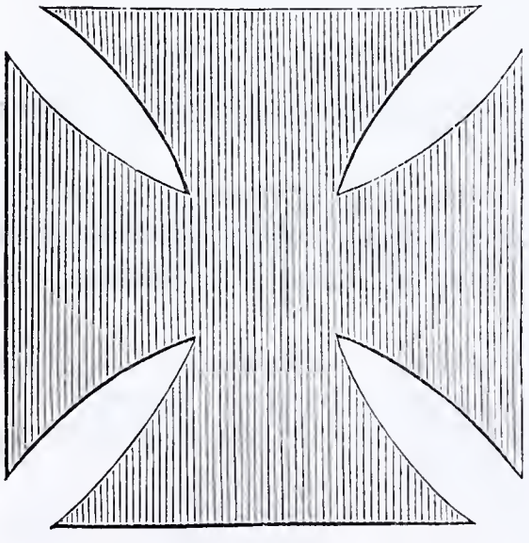
The nine pointed star, with the Passion Cross in the centre, of gold, surrounded by the motto, "*In hoc signo vinces.*"

A pascal lamb, carrying a crossed staff with a banner, to remind us of the lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

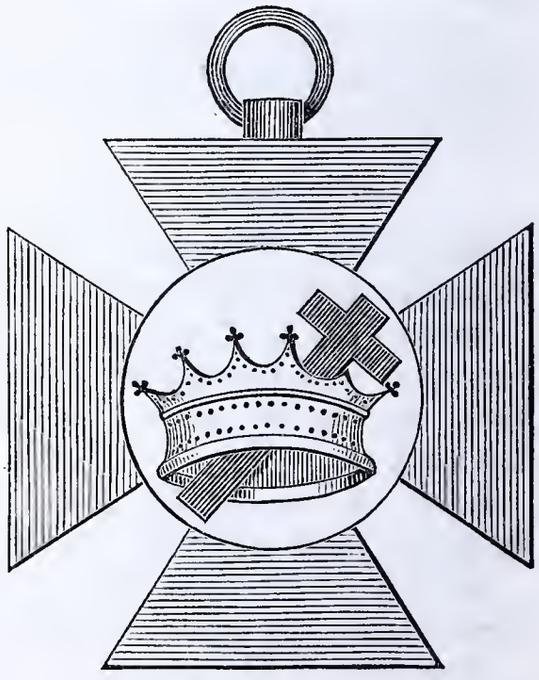
A dove, to remind us of the Almighty Comforter, which descended in a bodily shape on Christ at his baptism, whereby his Divine mission was indicated to St. John the Baptist.

The cock, as the monitor of the Order, to remind us at early morn of our duties as Knights Templars, and to ask assistance to preserve us through the coming day.

And the skull and cross bones, to remind us of the uncertainty of our earthly existence, and teach us to be prepared for the closing hour of our mortal career.

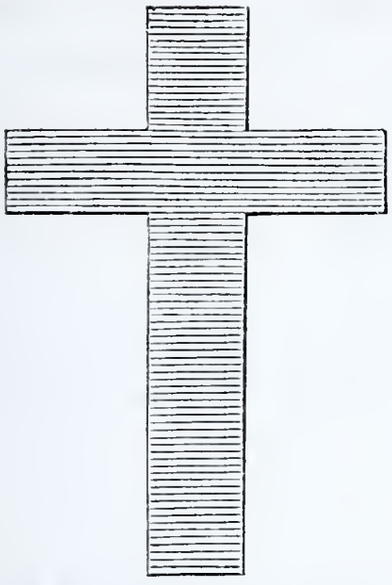


No. 1. Cross of Malta.

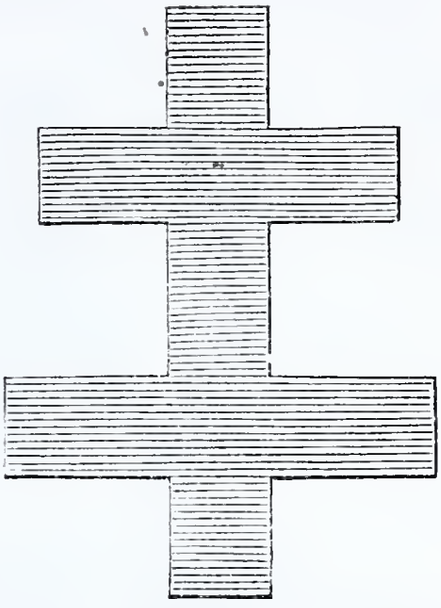


No. 2. Templar's Badge.

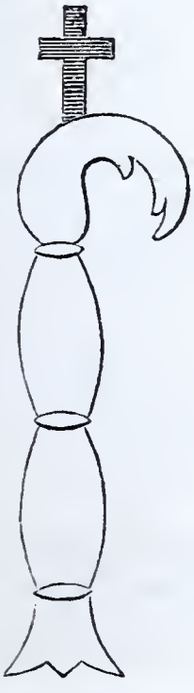
Templar's Badge.—A Maltese Cross, two inches square, made of gold, in the centre of which shall be a circle, embracing the Cross and the Crown. On the reverse side, the mark of the individual Knight, with his name, number of his Chapter, or in lieu thereof his coat of arms, according to the laws of heraldry. This badge shall be suspended from the left breast by a gold chain or a red watered ribbon, three-quarters of an inch wide.



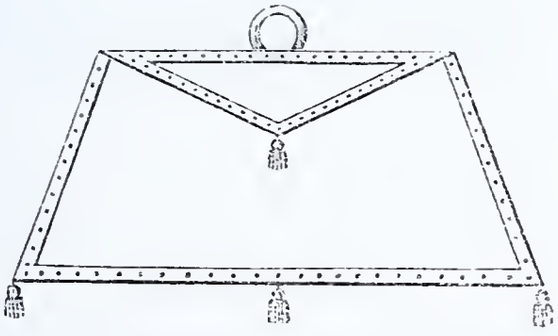
No. 3. Cross of Passion.



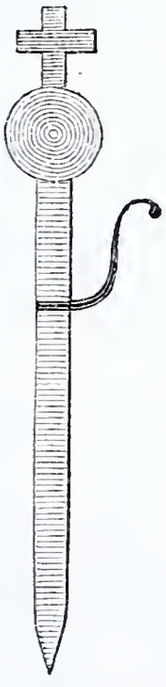
No. 4. Patriarchal Cross.



No. 5. Crosier.



No. 7. Pilgrim's Scrip.

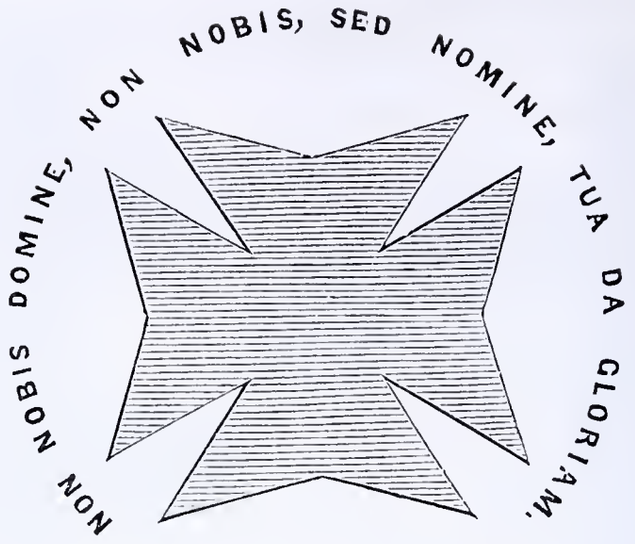


No. 6. Pilgrim's Staff.

Crosier.—A staff five feet long, four inches in circumference, mounted with the Cross of Passion, and used by the Prelate.

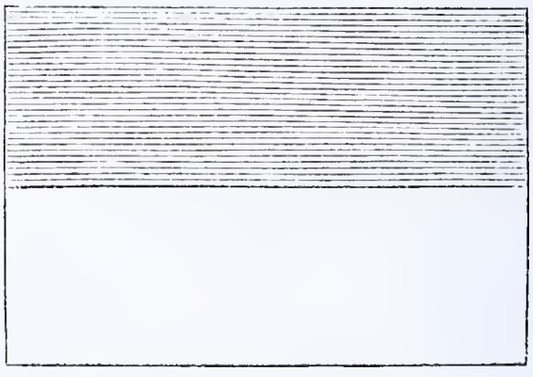
Pilgrim's Staff.—To be five feet long, with a ball on the top, surmounted by a Cross of Passion, a hook eight inches from the ball to hang the scrip upon, and pointed at the lower end. History tells us that these staves had a hook at the upper part to hang the scrip upon, and were pointed at the lower end for the convenience of being stuck into the ground while the pilgrim performed his devotions.

Pilgrim's Scrip.—To be sable, but the tassels and buckles to be yellow.



No. 8. Standard of the Order.

The great Standard of the Order is a white banner of woolen stuff, having in the centre a *Cross Patee Alisee*, with the outer sides curved inwards, so as to make the eight points more conspicuous, and surrounded by the motto, "*Non nobis Domine—non nobis, sed nomine tua da gloriam.*" On the reverse, the title of the Commandery.



No. 9. Beauseant.

The Beauseant or battle-flag is an oblong square in form, the upper half black and the lower white; described in heraldry as "*party per fesse, sable et argent,*" and signifying "white and fair to Christians, but black and terrible to their enemies."

The other banners remain unchanged.

Ring of Profession.

Every Knight may wear, as a symbol of his perpetual union with the Order, a gold ring, on which is enamelled on a white ground a Patriarchal Cross, *gules*, fimbrated with gold. On the inside of the ring the name of the Knight and the date of his admission should be engraven.

All of which is respectfully and courteously submitted.

ALFRED CREIGH,
R. A. LAMBERTON.

With exception of so much of the report as relates to the dispensing with the apron, I fully agree. JOHN A. WRIGHT.

On motion of Sir A. E. Stocker,

Resolved, That the report be accepted and spread on the minutes.

On motion of Sir J. L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the election of officers for the ensuing year be made the special order of business to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The R. E. Sir Benjamin Parke, G. C., read the following decisions, which were referred to the Committee on the doings of the Grand Officers.

[*For decisions, see report upon the doings of the Grand Officers.*]

The Commandery adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia,
June 24, A. D. 1858, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Pennsylvania met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Benjamin Parke.

Prayer by Rev. Sir B. R. Waugh, Grand Prelate, *pro tem.*

The minutes of the preceding day were read and adopted.

On motion of Rev. Sir B. R. Waugh,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Commandery be and they are hereby tendered to our Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar, Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE HUBBARD, for his courteous and knightly visitation, and for his lessons of instruction and valuable advice; which we trust will be well received and practically applied by the officers and members of this Grand Commandery.

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery respectfully request a copy of the very eloquent and no less courteous remarks of our Grand Master at the time of his reception, for entry upon our records, and publication in the proceedings of this Grand Commandery.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be carried out by the R. E. Grand Commander Parke, and E. Grand Recorder Creigh, of this Grand Commandery.

The Committee on By-Laws made thefollowing report, which was accepted, the committee discharged, and the report adopted:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania:

Your committee, in pursuance of their duties, have carefully examined the by-laws of Northern Commandery, No. 16; Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17; also, Crusade Commandery, No. 12; and after some few alterations find them to harmonize with the constitution of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State of Pennsylvania, and respectfully recommend their adoption.

All of which is courteously submitted.

JOHN PALMER,
M. RICHARD MUCKLE,
WM. E. HARPUR.

On motion of Sir M. Richard Muckle,

Resolved, That the by-laws of Crusade Commandery, No. 12; Northern Commandery, No. 16; and Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

On motion of Sir W. G. Warden,

Resolved, That the case of Sir R. Sterling Wilson be referred to the Committee on Unfinished Business.

Sir Sidney Hayden was added to the committee.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order of yesterday, as well as the requirements of the constitution, viz: the election of officers for the ensuing year, Sir Knights John E. Marshall, William P. Thompson, and R. C. Simpson were appointed tellers, who, on receiving and counting the ballots, declared the following Knights to be duly elected as Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

GRAND OFFICERS.

Sir	A. Jordan Swartz,	Reading,	R. E. Grand Commander.
"	William H. Allen,	Philadelphia,	V. E. Dep. G. Commander.
"	C. F. Knapp,	Bloomsburg,	E. G. Generalissimo.
"	John A. Wright,	Lewistown,	E. G. Captain General.
Rev. "	B. R. Waugh,	Harrisburg,	E. G. Prelate.
"	J. L. Hutchinson,	Philadelphia,	E. G. Senior Warden.
"	Alex. Wishart,	Washington,	E. G. Junior Warden.
"	Albert Culbertson,	Monongahela city,	E. G. Treasurer.
"	Alfred Creigh,	Washington,	E. G. Recorder.
"	Geo. R. Clarke,	Pottstown,	E. G. Standard Bearer.
"	Geo. H. Bull,	Towanda,	E. G. Sword Bearer.
"	Wm. G. Warden,	Pittsburg,	E. G. Warden.
"	H. L. Smith,	Altoona,	E. G. Sentinel.

Sir A. E. Stocker, P. G. M., and chairman of the Committee on the doings of the Grand Officers, made the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania:

The committee appointed to report "upon the doings of the Grand Officers during the past year," report: that the officers have attended to their various duties with commendable zeal, and must satisfy the minds of every Sir Knight that their interest in all that concerns the welfare of Knighthood in this jurisdiction has been committed to able and faithful representatives.

The R. E. Grand Commander, in his eloquent address to this Grand Commandery, has called the attention of the members to the great antiquity of the Orders of Knighthood in Pennsylvania, and to the value which must attach to the collection of materials illustrating their early history and introduction into this State. Believing that much may be found in the early records of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of interest in this connection, the R. E. Grand Commander has suggested the importance of passing a resolution asking permission to examine the records of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Penn-

sylvania, and to copy therefrom any items of Templar History which may be found therein.

In this recommendation your committee fully coincide, and in addition thereto that a similar application be made to Lodge No. 3, and Chapter No. 3, believing that much valuable information in relation to Knighthood may be obtained from all these sources. In furtherance of these views, your committee append to this report resolutions 1 and 2.

In reference to granting a dispensation to "Northern Commandery without the pre-payment of the required fee," the committee believe that under the circumstances of the case, the R. E. Grand Commander acted with discretion in so doing. It is however recommended that this should not be considered a precedent, but that in all future cases the requirements of the constitution shall be rigidly adhered to. The delay of a few months which must necessarily intervene between such an application and the time appointed for the next session of this Grand Commandery is sufficiently short to enable the Grand Commandery itself to act upon the matter of granting a dispensation or warrant without fee, and to judge upon representation of the facts of the case, as to how far such departure from the regulations may be safe or expedient.

Your committee observe that the R. E. Grand Commander has considered himself, in some measure, "relieved from the *necessity* of visiting the several subordinate Commanderies for supervision, direction and instruction," inasmuch as the Grand Commandery "had appointed an experienced and well instructed Sir Knight as Grand Instructor, and made it his DUTY to visit at least once annually each subordinate Commandery, and instruct their officers and members in their work." In this view your committee does not coincide. However great the advantages to be derived from the appointment of a well instructed Sir Knight as Grand Instructor, who may *at the request of subordinate Commanderies* visit and instruct the Sir Knights of those Commanderies; your committee believe that there are other and important reasons why this duty imposed upon the R. E. Grand Commander by the constitution, of visiting and instructing, should not be superceded or voluntarily cast aside. The R. E. Grand Commander of this State Commandery should always, and doubtless ever will be, well instructed in the work, the ritual, the customs and the landmarks of the Order. To him as the head of the Order, every Sir Knight should look for light and information, as a child looks to its parent for direction in difficulty, for counsel or advice. The nearer this feeling can be brought to that which should subsist in a well-ordered household, the stronger will be the bonds which unite the members of our household into one band of brothers, under one head.

Admit the other view of the case, and the Grand Officers will soon become cyphers; the Grand Instructor will upon all occasions be looked to for advice and counsel, as well as for instruction in the ritual. Rather let a Sir Knight hesitate to take upon himself the duties of the exalted station of R. E. Grand Commander, because unacquainted with the sublime tenets, customs and ritual of the Order, than once placed there, to fail fully to perfect himself in all the requirements of the station, and to be able and willing to communicate to others the knowledge he has himself acquired. If every R. E. Grand Commander, upon closing his term of office, can thenceforth be looked upon as one who has been distinguished for his familiarity with ritual and the customs

of the Order, we shall soon have scattered through the various districts of our State such bright luminaries in the firmament of Knighthood, as to render light accessible to each and every Sir Knight.

In these remarks your committee speak entirely in anticipation of the future, not in any regrets for the past. For, notwithstanding the statement of our R. E. Grand Commander that he had considered himself in a great measure absolved from the *duties* spoken of, he has proved himself "*in labors* to have been more abundant." In addition to the subordinate Commanderies he has visited during the past year, the R. E. Grand Commander has reported to you sundry decisions upon important subjects which, as they have been referred to your committee for examination, are herewith submitted at length:

Decisions of the R. E. Grand Commander.

1. *July* 16, 1857.—In Masonry, by constitutional regulations in Pennsylvania, the petitioners for a *new* Lodge, must "not be members of any Lodge" at the time of petitioning. In Knighthood, there is no such law. Any Sir Knight being a resident of this State, may be one of the petitioners for a new Commandery, and act in it while it is under dispensation. When such new Commandery obtains a charter, I think he should withdraw from one or the other, though I know of no law *requiring* him to do so

2. *August* 24, 1857.—There is no statute in our order giving power to the Grand Commander to issue dispensations for conferring the orders of Knighthood out of the usual course, or waiving the provisions of by-laws. A reason for this may be, that no such power is necessary to accomplish the object you seek. There is no law of our Order which prohibits conferring the orders *at the time of the application*, with the unanimous consent of all the members present. Unless therefore, your by-laws prohibit it, you can confer the orders at the time you desire.

3. *September* 21, 1857.—It is not necessary to a membership in a Commandery, that a Sir Knight should belong to either a Blue Lodge or Chapter in Masonry. Templarism, or Christian Masonic Knighthood, *as an organization*, is entirely independent of Masonry. Its only constitutional alliance therewith is the requisition, that the orders of Knighthood shall not be conferred upon any but a Royal Arch Mason.

4. *December* 17, 1857.—There is no law in Masonic Knighthood that I know of, *prescribing* or *requiring* the "*ballot box*," or even a "*ballot*," as *the* mode of ascertaining the opinions of the members of a Commandery, upon a proposition or petition for the orders of Knighthood. Neither was there any such law in Masonry under the "*Ancient charges;*" which simply provided that the members "are to signify their *consent* or *dissent* in their *own prudent way*, either virtually or in form, but with *unanimity*." The constitutions or regulations of Grand Lodges generally prescribe the "ballot;" and general usage in both, Masonry and Knighthood, is in favor of the use of the "*ballot-box*," with white and black balls; which, being so well understood and so convenient, I recommend to be used in our Commanderies, especially and in *all cases*, when it is asked for by any member present. But if, when the applicant was proposed, unanimous *consent* was given by all

the members present, no one expressing a *dissent* or asking for a ballot; he was legally elected, and you was right in conferring the orders upon him.

5. *April* 6, 1858.—The dues to be paid by the subordinate Commanderies to the Grand Commandery are, "the sum of *two dollars* for each initiation, and the further sum of *one dollar* for every member of said subordinate Commandery. The number of members are taken at the time the return is made: No difference between those made twelve months or twelve days before the return day. So if any members had withdrawn, or been suspended or degraded at any time before the return day, they are not counted in the number of members for whom dues are to be paid.

6. *April* 28, 1855.—A petition for dispensation need not nominate officers, though it is usually done. The officers of a Commandery under dispensation are the appointment of the R. E. Grand Commander. The usage in this State has been for Commanderies under dispensation, to adopt by-laws and elect officers, to be named in their charter, when granted. These by-laws, together with all their proceedings, are returned to the next Grand Commandery. If they are *approved* and a charter granted, the officers named therein, if present, are installed and take their seats in the Grand Commandery as members thereof.

7. *June* 2, 1858.—Neither charges preferred against a Sir Knight in a Masonic Lodge or Chapter of which he is a member, nor his suspension or expulsion therefrom, upon a trial of those charges, will *of themselves*, without a trial by his Commandery, deprive him of membership therein. Nor do I think the legal doctrine of "*res judicata*," can be admitted in its full extent in regard to the judgment of such Lodge or Chapter; so as to preclude the necessity, or bar the right of a full investigation by the Commandery upon the merits of the case. The strong presumption in regard to the proceedings should probably be that the trial was regular, and the judgment right. But as it might turn out that there was mistake, or that some extraneous or undue bias had influenced or colored the proceedings, they ought not to be considered conclusive. Every Sir Knight is entitled to a fair trial by his *peers in Knighthood*, the social and moral code of which is that of the highest style of Christian morality, a conformity to the whole moral law, and the precepts of Him, who gave as the great central rule of moral action: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

1. With the first decision of our R. E. Grand Commander, your committee fully concur, that there is no law prohibiting a Sir Knight from continuing a member of two Commanderies at one and the same time. But your committee believe that a law prohibiting such continuance of membership in two Commanderies, when both are regularly and duly warranted, would be expedient and conducive to the interests of the Order. In pursuance of this view, your committee submit resolution No. 3.

2. In relation to the second decision, it is believed there can be no difference of opinion as to there being no law prohibiting the conferring of degrees upon a petitioner at the time of application, so far as this Grand Commandery is con-

cerned. Your committee deem, however, the exercise, except in urgent cases of persons desirous to be knighted who are about to leave the country, as of more than doubtful propriety. The portals of Masonry have been thrown open so long since, that the attainment of the previous necessary degrees is hardly to be considered a voucher for character, or of fitness to receive these degrees. Much rather, therefore, would your committee recommend that the names of applicants should be presented in advance of the time of conferring the degrees, either at the previous meeting of the Commandery, or in time at least for the Recorder to include in his summons to each member the name of the applicant for the degrees of Knighthood.

The third, fourth, sixth and seventh decisions need no comment, and the fifth scarcely any, as there can be no difference of opinion upon the subjects touched therein. But your committee would recommend that a day be specified, as that up to which all returns shall be made from year to year. That day might be conveniently fixed at the first day of May, inasmuch as Good Friday can in no case fall at a later period in the year, and accordingly submit resolution No. 4.

The V. E. Deputy Grand Commander and the E. Grand Generalissimo have likewise been prompt in the discharge of the duties of their stations. The latter has conferred the degrees of Knighthood upon thirty-three candidates during the past year.

The recommendations contained in the report of the Grand Recorder, are worthy of the serious consideration of the Grand Commandery. Returns should now be prepared, containing all necessary and desirable information for future reference. Their value to our successors will amply repay the outlay of time and expense in their present preparation. Your committee recommend the passage of a resolution, (No. 5,) authorizing the Grand Recorder to procure said books of record.

1. *Resolved*, That a committee to be appointed to address a communication to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to Lodge No. 3, and Chapter No. 3, asking their consent to examine the early records of their respective bodies for the purpose of obtaining any matters of interest in relation to the introduction of the orders of Knighthood into Pennsylvania.

2. *Resolved*, That when such consent is obtained, that the same committee have power to take order and to report, if possible, at the next meeting of this Grand Commandery.

3. *Resolved*, That while this Grand Commandery recognizes the right of a Sir Knight, while a member of a subordinate Commandery, to assist with his name and presence in the formation of another Commandery, while under dispensation, without losing his membership in the former; yet, upon the reception of a warrant by the second Commandery, the Sir Knight should elect in which Commandery he will maintain his membership.

4. *Resolved*, That all the returns by the subordinate Commanderies shall be from the first day of May in the previous year, to the first day of May in the year for which the return is due; and shall contain a list of the names of the officers elected to the several offices in the Commandery, as well as the number of Sir Knights who are members on that day, of those who have received orders during the said term of twelve months, with the dates upon which those orders were severally conferred; and also, a list of the rejections, suspensions, expulsions and deaths during the same term, and the dates of the same.

5. *Resolved*, That the E. Grand Recorder is hereby authorized to have blank returns printed, in conformity with resolution No. 4, and to distribute the same from time to time to each Commandery, for the purpose of filling up said blanks.

6. *Resolved*, That the E. Grand Recorder be directed to have a suitable book prepared for the purpose of arranging the details contained in said returns, with an alphabetical list of all the Sir Knights who have received the degrees, so far the same can be ascertained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANTHONY E. STOCKER,
W. P. THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 24, 1858.

On motion, the report was accepted, and committee discharged.

On motion of Rev. Sir B. R. Waugh,

Resolved, That the report be adopted, and that the resolutions be considered separately.

Whereupon the resolutions were separately read and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Sir W. W. Wilson, P. G. M.,

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder is hereby authorized to issue a Grand Commandery certificate to any Sir Knight, upon the production and filing with him the certificate in proper form of the subordinate Commandery to which such Sir Knight is attached, and on the payment of the usual fee.

Rev. Sir B. R. Waugh, chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business, made a verbal report on the case of Sir R. Sterling Wilson; whereupon it was

Resolved, That Sir R. Sterling Wilson be permitted to make a statement explanatory of his position.

Sir R. Sterling Wilson having made a full statement, Rev. Sir B. R. Waugh offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the explanation of Sir R. Sterling Wilson is satisfactory to this Grand Commandery; and that Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, is hereby requested to rescind the resolution adopted by them at their stated meeting, June 10, 1856, and published in the proceedings of the third Annual Conclave, on page 24.

On motion of Sir A. Jordan Swartz,

Resolved, That E. Grand Recorder Creigh have six hundred copies of the proceedings of the Grand Commandery published under the supervision of R. E. Grand Commander Sir B. Parke.

Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, P. M.

4 o'clock, P. M., June 24.

The Grand Commandery resumed labor, R. E Sir Benjamin Parke in the East.

Sir John L. Gore, chairman of the Committee on the pay of Representatives, made the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, a committee appointed at the last annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, to report a proper method of paying representatives, offer their report. The only proper method which your committee can conceive is to pay the actual expenses of the first three officers of each subordinate Commandery, or their proxies; likewise the actual expenses of the Grand Officers, when in attendance to each annual conclave. Your committee are of the opinion that in payment of the actual expenses of the representatives, it will have a tendency of animating the true spirit of Knighthood, thereby rendering the conclaves of this Grand Commandery interesting and ufeful. They would therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the revenue of this Grand Commandery be increased as follows: Each person hereafter (June 24, 1858) receiving the orders of Knighthood in the several Commanderies under this jurisdiction, shall pay to this Grand Commandery the sum of three dollars, in addition to the fee to be paid by the subordinate Commanderies; and each subordinate Commandery shall pay annually into the treasury of this Grand Commandery the further sum of fifty cents for each member in addition to the one dollar provided for in the constitution.

Resolved, That the R. E. Grand Commander be requested to issue his edict accordingly to each subordinate Commandery, informing them of the increase of revenue.

Your committee think that this increase of revenue will be sufficient to meet the expenses of this Grand Body.

J. L. GORE,
A. CULBERTSON,
A. H. TIPPIN.

On motion of Sir James M. Byers,

The report of the committee was received, and the committee discharged.

On motion of Sir R. C. Simpson,

Resolved, That the second resolution passed at the last annual meeting of this Grand Commandery, in June, 1857, and to be found on page 27 of the printed minutes, be repealed.

[This resolution refers to the office of Grand Instructor, which, by the passage of this resolution, is abolished.

On motion of Sir C. F. Sargent,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a suitable place for the meeting of our sixth annual conclave.

Whereupon, Sir Knights C. F. Sargeant, R. C. Simpson, and W. P. Thompson were appointed said committee.

The officers elect were installed into their respective offices by R. E. Sir Benjamin Parke. After the installation ceremonies were over, R. E. Sir A. Jordan Swartz took his seat as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Commandery be tendered to our Past Right Eminent Grand Commander Sir Benjamin Parke, for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the various duties of his office; his administration being one to which we will ever recur with emotions of pleasure and pride, as tending in so eminent a degree to uphold and support the true interests and dignity of our Order.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed, and signed by the Grand Officers, be presented to him as a testimonial of the sentiments of this Grand Commandery.

Sir C. F. Sargent, chairman of the committee to select a suitable place for the next meeting of this Grand Commandery, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the place of holding the sixth annual conclave of this Grand Commandery be Altoona.

All of which is courteously submitted.

C. F. SARGENT,
ROB'T. C. SIMPSON.

On motion of Sir A. H. Tippin,

The report of the committee was agreed to, and committee discharged.

On motion of Sir W. H. Strickland,

Resolved, That Altoona be designated as the place of meeting.

The resolution attached to the report of the Committee on the pay of Representatives was taken up, fully discussed, and the following resolution was passed in lieu of the resolution attached to the said report:

On motion of Sir A. H. Tippin,

Resolved, That hereafter this Grand Commandery will pay but one representative from each Commandery.

On motion of Sir Benjamin Parke, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That the attention of the subordinate Commanderies be specially invited to the report of the Committee on Costume, and their conformity therewith as soon as convenient be recommended.

On motion of Sir J. L. Gore,

Resolved, That there be a committee appointed (of which P. R. E. C. Benjamin Parke shall be chairman) to report a proper burial service, and submit said report to all the subordinate Commanderies three months prior to the next annual conclave.

The R. E. Commander appointed P. R. E. C. Sir B. Parke, J. L. Gore, and R. C. Simpson said committee.

At the request of Sir J. L. Gore, Sir and Rev. B. R. Waugh was substituted in his place on the committee.

The following communication from the Grand Registrar of the Grand Conclave of Canada, was read, and ordered to be spread at length on the minutes:

Hall of the Provincial Grand Conclave of Knights Templar for Canada,
KINGSTON, 19*th October*, 1857.

ALFRED CREIGH, Esq. *E. Grand Recorder, &c.:*

EM. ‡ FRATER AND DEAR SIR:—I received the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, for which I return you my most sincere thanks, and beg to congratulate you on the happy result of uniting the hitherto rival Grand Bodies in your State. It is pleasing to contemplate the state of the Order in the United States at the present time, consolidated by a union on a firm and I trust lasting basis.

The meeting of our Provincial Grand Conclave took place in July, but as no business of any great importance was transacted, it was considered unnecessary to print the proceedings. The same officers were continued for another term.

I have the honor to be,
V. E. ‡ frater and brother,
Yours in the bonds of the Order,
SAMUEL D. FOWLER,
Prov. G. Chancellor and Registrar, and E. Com. Hugh de Payens Enc't.

On motion of Sir Geo. R. Clarke,

Resolved, The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania tender our sincere thanks to Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, for their kind and courteous attention during our session, and for the hospitalities which the Sir Knights of said Commanderies have bestowed upon us.

Sir J. L. Hutchinson, chairman of the Committee on Finance on dues to representatives, reported the amount due, as per pay roll, to be $611 07, and recommended that orders be drawn in favor of each representative.

The report was accepted; and

On motion of Rev. Sir B. R. Waugh,

Resolved, That orders be drawn on the Treasurer.

Sir A. Culbertson, Grand Treasurer, submitted his report, which was referred to the Committee on Finance; who, upon examination of the same, reported the same to be correct.

Sir A. CULBERTSON, *Grand Treasurer,*
In account with Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

To cash received of Sir A. Creigh, Grand Recorder,		$389 30	
Do. do. St. John's Commandery, No. 4,		171 00	
			$560 30
By cash paid orders, &c.,			498 34
Balance on hand,			$61 96

The following account of Sir B. Parke, R. E. G. Commander, was also reported by same committee as correct:

Sir B. PARKE, *R. E. Grand Commander of Knights Templar,*
In account with Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pa.

To cash received from Coeur de Lion Commandery, - - - -	$90 00
By cash expended as per bills, - - - - - - - -	50 75
Paid over to Grand Treasurer, - - - - - - -	$39 25

On motion of M. Richards Muckle,

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of Sir W. B. Schneider, Grand Sentinel, for $10, for his services.

A bill of B. Franklin Jackson, amounting to $88 50, was presented, approved, and an order directed to be drawn for the amount.

The R. E. Grand Commander, Sir A. Jordan Swartz, announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Landmarks—Sir Knights B. Parke, A. E. Stocker, W. W. Wilson, D. C. Skerrett, A. Creigh.

Committee on doings of Grand Officers—Sir Knights Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, F. C. Harrison, H. D. Lowe, A. A. Reese, Thomas D. Wattson.

Committee on Finance—Sir Knights James Millholland, C. F. Sargent, F. Blackburne, William T. Bishop, Thomas Davage.

Committee on Dispensations and New Commanderies—Sir Knights M. Richards Muckle, Charles Neff, H. R. Hawman, W. M'Clelland, F. W. Boley.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence—Sir Knights R. A. Lamberton, J. E. Marshall, S. Hayden, J. F. Bellemere, Sol. A. Stout.

Committee on Grievances—Sir Knights Chas. M. Howell, J. Guttshall, J. A. Demoyer, H. L Scott, W. Hart.

Committee on By-Laws—Sir Knights J. L. Gore, A. H. Tippin, David E. Stout, C. S. Kauffman, W. P. Thompson.

Committee on Unfinished Business—R. S. Wilson, W. R. Baker, H. C. Feger, E. Claxton, Thomas Dickson.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES,

Appointed during the Session.

To wait upon the R. W. Grand Lodge, Lodge No. 3, and Chapter No. 3—Sir Knights A. E. Stocker, B. Parke, W. H. Allen.

Committee on Burial Service—Sir Knights Benj. Parke, B. R. Waugh, and R. C. Simpson.

The minutes were then read and approved

There being no further business, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was closed in ample form.

A. JORDAN SWARTZ,
R. E. G. Commander.

ALFRED CREIGH, *G. Recorder.*

☞ The sixth annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania will be held in Altoona, Blair county, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1859, A. O. 741, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Masonic Hall.

Subordinate Commanderies *acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.*

Name of Comm'dy.	No.	Location.	E. Commander.	Generalissimo.	Captain General.	Treasurer.	Recorder.	Mem.	Am't pd.
Pittsburg.	1	Pittsburg,	W. P. Thompson,	S. B. Cooper,	W. G. Warden,	J. R. Weldin,	Thos. W. Wright,	44	$48 00
Philadelphia,	2	Philadelphia,	Charles Neff,	Edmund Claxton,	M. Riehl'ds Muckle,	W. H. Allen,	A. E. Stocker,	34	34 00
Jacques de Molay,	3	Washington,	Alex. Wishart,	William Hart,	James M. Byers,	John Whiting,	Alfred Creigh,	21	25 00
St. John's,	4	Philadelphia,	George F. Sites,	Thos. D. Wattson,	J. B. Whitaker,	William E. Harpur,	R. Stirling Wilson,	145	171 00
Hubbard,	5	Waynesburg,	Wm. M'Clelland,	A. Ingram,	S. M'Callister,	J. A. J. Buchanan,	W. Linn Creigh,	11	25 00
St. Omer's,	7	Uniontown,					Estimated,	20	
St. John's,	8	Carlisle,	Thomas Dougherty,	John Guttshall,	George Weise, Jr.,	J. D. Gorgas,	Jas. M. Allen,	34	40 00
De Molay,	9	Reading,	W. H. Strickland,	H. D. Lowe,	H. R. Hawman,	J. Millholland,	G. L. Knapp,	31	86 00
Mountain,	10	Altoona,	C. F. Sargent,	G. B. Cramer,	John M'Connel,	A. Maxwell,	G. W. Patton,	23	37 00
Parke,	11	Harrisburg,	B. R. Waugh,	W. T. Bishop,	F. W. Boley,	W. H. Kepner,	Theo. F. Scheffer,	23	27 00
Crusade,	12	Bloomsburg,	J. B. M'Kelvy,	F. C. Harrison,	J. A. Demoyer,	Jacob Mellick,	C. F. Knapp,	20	26 00
Columbia,	13	Lancaster,	C. S. Kauffman,	F. H. Ebur,	J. A. Wolf,	C. F. Shreiner,	J. Westhaffer,	22	26 00
Palestine,	14	Carbondale,	W. R. Baker,	G. L. Dickson,	W. N. Moonies,	Washington Burr,	D. G. Smith,	22	34 00
Jerusalem,	15	Pottstown,	A. H. Tippin,	H. C. Fegur,	George R. Clarke,	S. A. Stout,	W. C. Rutter,	21	20 00
Northorn,	16	Towanda,	Sidney Hayden,	H. L. Scott,	H. C. Porter,	James H. Webb,	E. H. Mason,	24	
Coeur de Lion,	17	Scranton,	R. C. Simpson,	Thomas Dickson,	Jos. Godfrey,	E. H. Kurlin,	W. P. Carting,	14	

Roll of Grand Officers *of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, since its organization, April* 12, 1854.

This roll includes the officers of both State Grand Commanderies, with the date of their election. The titles recognized by the Grand Encampment of the U. States are used.

Time of Meeting.	R. E. G. C.	V. E. D. G. C.	E. G. G.	E. G. C. G.	E. G. Treasurer.	E. G. Recorder.	Place of Meeting.
April 12, 1851,	W. W. Wilson,	J. B. Musser,	John Bierer,	Andrew Patrick,	William Thorndell,	George Passmore,	Brownsville.
June 13, 1854,	W. W. Wilson,	J. B. Musser,	John Bierer,	Andrew Patrick,	William Thorndell,	George Passmore,	Pittsburg.
May 10, 1854,	Boyse Newcomb,	.....	S. H. Perkins,	Samuel Badger,	David Jayne,	J. L. Hutchinson,	Philadelphia.
June 16, 1854,	R. Sterling Wilson,	.....	A. E. Stocker,	A. Jordan Swartz,	David Jayne,	J. L. Hutchinson,	Philadelphia.
June 8, 1855,	R. Sterling Wilson,	.....	A. E. Stocker,	A. Jordan Swartz,	David Jayne,	J. L. Hutchinson,	Philadelphia.
June 12, 1855,	C. E. Blumenthal,	Alfred Creigh,	Andrew Patrick,	J. W. Hailman,	William Thorndell,	George Passmore,	Pittsburg.
June 10, 1856,	W. W. Wilson,	Benjamin Parke,	A. H. Tippin,	H. H. Frisbie,	Albert Culbertson,	Alfred Creigh,	Pittsburg.
June 13, 1856,	A. E. Stocker,	.....	A. Jordan Swartz,	D. C. Skerret,	James Hutchinson,	J. L. Hutchinson,	Philadelphia.
Under the union.							
Febru'y 12, 1857,	W. W. Wilson,	Benjamin Parke,	A. H. Tippin,	H. H. Frisbie,	Albert Culbertson,	Alfred Creigh,	Philadelphia.
June 24, 1857,	Benjamin Parke,	A. Jordan Swartz,	John L. Gore,	C. F. Knapp,	Albert Culbertson,	Alfred Creigh,	Harrisburg.
June 24, 1858,	A. Jordan Swartz,	Wm. H. Allen,	C. F. Knapp,	J. A. Wright,	Albert Culbertson,	Alfred Creigh,	Philadelphia.

REGISTER OF GRAND COMMANDERIES *under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States, of which*
M. E. Sir W. B. HUBBARD, *of Columbus, Ohio, is Grand Master, and*
E. Sir B. B. FRENCH, *of Washington City, is Grand Recorder.*

Grand Commanderies.	Grand Commanders.	Residence.	Grand Recorders.	Residence.	Time of meeting.
Maine,	F. Bradford,		Ira Berry,		May.
Massachusetts and Rhode Island,	Daniel Harwood,	Boston.	Stephen Lovell,	Boston.	October.
Vermont,	Daniel L. Potter,	Middlebury.	John B. Hollenbeck,	Burlington	January.
Connecticut,	John A. M'Lean,		Eliphalet G. Storer,		May.
New York,	Le Roy Farnham,	Buffalo.	Robert Macoy,	New York.	September.
Pennsylvania,	A. Jordan Swartz,	Reading.	Alfred Creigh,	Washington.	June.
Virginia,	E. H. Gill,	Richmond.	John Dove,	Richmond.	December.
Kentucky,	Theo. N. Wise,	Covington.	W. M. Samuel,	Paris.	May.
Ohio,	C. F. Hanselman,	Cincinnati.	John D. Caldwell,	Cincinnati.	October.
Indiana,	Ephraim Colestock,	Indianapolis.	Francis King,	Indianapolis.	December.
Illinois,	J. V. Z. Blaney,	Chicago.	William H. Turner,	Alton.	October.
Texas,	William M. Taylor,	Crockett.	Andrew Neill,	Seguin.	June.
Mississippi,	George P. Cramp,		R. W. T. Daniel,		May.
Michigan,	N. P. Jacobs,	Detroit.	G. W. Wilson,	Lyons.	June.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONCLAVE

[illegible]

Grand Commandery

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

[illegible] VANIA

[illegible] Knights Templar of the U. S. of A.,

[illegible] of Christian Knighthood [illegible] Grand Encampment of 1797.)

[illegible] Pa., June 12, A. D. 1866, A. O. 748

[illegible]

[illegible] STRICKLAND, Grand Commander
[illegible] ALFRED [illegible] Grand Recorder

[illegible]

[illegible] KELLER

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONCLAVE

OF THE PRESENT

Grand Commandery

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Under the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the U. S. of A.,

(But the 69th year of the Introduction of the Orders of Christian Knighthood by the Grand Encampment of 1797.)

Held in Lancaster, Pa., June 12, A. D. 1866, A. O. 748.

R. E. Sir WM. H. STRICKLAND, Grand Commander.
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH, Grand Recorder.

HARRISBURG:
THEO. F. SCHEFFER, PRINTER & BOOKSELLER.
1866.

PROCEEDINGS.

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania held its Thirteenth Annual Conclave, (under its present organization—but the 69th since the inauguration of the *first* Grand Encampment in May 1797,) at Lancaster City, June 12, 1866, A. O. 748, in the Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Grand Officers Present.

R. E.	Sir Wm. H. Strickland, .	Grand Commander.
V. E.	" Robert Pitcairn, . .	Deputy Grand Commander.
E.	" Charles A. Bannvart,	Grand Generalissimo.
E.	" John Vallerchamp, .	Grand Captain General.
Rev. & E.	" J. R. Dimm, ...	Grand Prelate.
E.	" James H. Hopkins, .	Grand Senior Warden.
E.	" H. B. M'Kean, . . .	Grand Junior Warden.
E.	" R. A. O. Kerr, . . .	Grand Treasurer.
E.	" Alfred Creigh, . . .	Grand Recorder.
E.	" Z. P. Bierer, ...	Grand Standard Bearer.
E.	" Ernest Knapp, . . .	Grand Sword Bearer.
E.	" Fitz James Evans, . .	Grand Warder.
E.	" Jacob Westhaeffer, .	Grand Sentinel.

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir E. H. Turner, Sir Chr. F. Knapp, Sir H. Stanley Goodwin,

together with the Officers and Past Eminent Commanders of Commanderies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

The Grand Commandery was opened in *ample* form by the R. E. Sir Wm. H. Strickland, Grand Commander, assisted by the Grand Officers and Sir Knights, and were led in their devotions by the Rev. J. R. Dimm, Grand Prelate.

On motion of P. G. C. Turner,

Resolved, That a Committee on Credentials be appointed; whereupon Sir Knights E. H. Turner, Nathan Smith, and H. Stanley Goodwin were appointed said Committee.

On motion of P. E. C. Schall,

Resolved, That the reading of the Journal of the Proceedings be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the Sir Knights.

On motion of P. E. C. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the Sessions of this Grand Commandery be from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M.—from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.—and from 8 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of P. G. C. Turner,

Resolved, That all Knights Templar in good standing be admitted to all the Sessions of the Grand Commandery.

On motion of P. E. C. Schall,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to define the jurisdiction of Subordinate Commanderies.

Before the question was taken, the R. E. Grand Commander decided the resolution was out of order, as the question was settled by the Grand Encampment of the United States.

The R. E. Grand Commander appointed the following standing Committees, viz:

On the Doings of the Grand Officers:

Sir Knights Hopkins, Porter and Howell.

On Dispensations and Charters:

Sir Knights McKean, Vallerchamp and Hutchinson.

On By-Laws:

Sir Knights Evans, Miller and Crecelius.

On Finance.

Sir Knights Muckle, Evans (of Pittsburg,) Mann.

On Grievances.

Sir Knights Chatland, Scheffer and Myer.

On designating the next place of meeting:

Sir Knights Maxwell, Whitby and Bierer.

On unfinished Business:

Sir Knights Palmer, Pattison and Schall.

On Mileage and Pay:

Sir Knights Lilly, Whittier and Stoltz.

On Landmarks:

Sir Knights Goodwin, Turner and Knapp.

On motion of E. Sir Howell,

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery have a public procession, with an address from E. Sir James H. Hopkins.

On motion of P. E. C. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the procession and address take place at 8 o'clock A. M. to-morrow—which resolution was amended by striking out and substituting 4—when the resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at Fulton Hall at 9 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

On motion of E. Sir Wm. Chatland,

Resolved, That the work be exemplified to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

On motion,

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery be adjourned until to-morning at 9 o'clock.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
LANCASTER CITY, June 13, 1866, A. O. 748.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar assembled this morning at the appointed hour, with the Grand officers and representatives from the subordinate Commanderies,—and was opened in ample form by R. E. William H. Strickland, G. C., assisted by all the Sir Knights, and were led in their devotions by the Grand Prelate.

The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted.

The R. E. Sir William H. Strickland delivered the following address:

Officers and Sir Knights, Members of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Again are we permitted to assemble in annual Conclave, as representatives of our noble Order in this jurisdiction. Let it therefore be our first duty to render thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings received at his hand during the year that has just been numbered with the past.

Again have we assembled to interchange fraternal greetings and renew our vows of fidelity to Immanuel and his cause. Let us therefore cast far from us worldly passion and every unhallowed feeling that has a tendency to dim the purity of our escutcheons, as Knights of the Cross.

Again have we met to deliberate upon and devise measures for the interest and advancement of Christian Knighthood in this State. Let us invoke the Wisdom that cometh from Above, to rest upon and be with us in all our deliberations.

The year that has just passed, will hereafter be regarded as an important era in the history of our country and this Order. The bright lining to the dark cloud of war, that has so long lowered over our country, has expanded into the broad sunlight of peace.

"Grim visaged war has smoothed
His wrinkled front,"

and no longer does the tramp of armed legions resound in the land, or the clash of arms denote that inflamed passion is desolating and destroying our fair heritage: making desolate widows, helpless orphans, and

violating every principle and precept of the Christian religion The *Sword* has been sheathed, and, while we thank God for it, let us pray that His wisdom may govern the more mighty influence of the *Pen*, that is now engaged in arbitrating the various issues involved in the contest. Our nationality has been preserved intact by the blood of patriots, lavishly offered on the altar of freedom. Let us cherish their memory by practically exemplifying the precepts of our Order in behalf of their "loved ones at home," made desolate by the sacrifice.

The increase and prosperity of our Order during the past year, is unprecedented, and its influence during the dark days of the rebellion, will in the future be regarded as a proof of its efficacy in controling human passion and developing the finer instincts and impulses of our nature. Like the hidden rivulet, it has flowed beneath the surface of every day life, giving evidence only of its course by a brighter green. Peace and prosperity attend the various Commanderies of this jurisdiction, and progress Upward and Onward is written on all our records. The banners of our Order are again displayed in union and peace in every State, and the authority of the Grand Head of the Order is acknowleged and obeyed in almost every portion of its jurisdiction: no longer are our ranks divided or convulsed by sectional discord.

Have we not therefore the highest incentive for grateful exultation, and should we not devote ourselves with more zeal to the active duties of the hour? "Let the dead past bury its dead." Bearing aloft the standard of our Order, looking only on the sign there displayed, with "*In hoc signo Vinces*" as our countersign, be it ours to press on with vigor to the active duties of our calling, and with courage undaunted wield our swords in defence of the innocent, the defenceless, and the Christian religion, our only emulation to excel in exemplifying the precepts of Immanuel, as rehearsed in our beautiful ritual.

In obedience to the requirement of the Constitution, I attended the sixteenth tri-ennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held at Columbus, Ohio, in September last. A number of Sir Knights of this jurisdiction were in attendance, including Sir Knights E. H. Turner, Past R. E. G. C., J. L. Hutchinson, Past V. E. D. G. C., Alfred Creigh, G. Recorder, and R. A. O. Kerr, G. Treasurer. It was the first national body to meet subsequent to the close of the rebellion, considerable interest being attached to it from this fact. Twenty-two States and Territories were represented, including a number of the States lately in rebellion, and it is almost unnecessary to remark, that while the Grand Encampment fully sustained its dignity as a body, (truly

loyal to the Government,) the utmost harmony and knightly courtesy prevailed throughout its deliberations. I regret it is not in my power to report to you any very important action of this grand body, either legislative or preceptive, for the future interest of the Order, notwithstanding its requirements in this respect.

It is evident our ritual needs revision, to make it conform more accurately with the ancient work, the ancient usage and landmarks.

We need a more perfect code of Templar jurisprudence to be placed within the reach of every Commandery in the United States and enforced by proper legislation.

The address of Grand Master French was replete with wise counsel, eloquently expressed; the array of the Sir Knights imposing; the hospitalities of the Sir Knights of Columbus unbounded; the selection of Grand Master and other officers judicious, but after the adjournment, the question involuntarily pressed on the mind: What permanent advantage to the order has been gained to compensate for the hundreds of miles traveled by the representatives to hold this General Grand Conclave?

Among the decisions made was one requiring every Sir Knight to vote, in subordinate Commanderies, when a ballot is being taken, on application for the Orders of Knighthood.

Also one regulating the succession in which the Orders are to be conferred, viz:

1st. Red Cross.
2d. Knight Templar.
3d. Knight of Malta.

Sir H L Palmer, of Wisconsin, was elected Most Em. Grand Master, and it was decided to hold the next Tri-ennial Conclave at St. Louis, Missouri, in September, 1868.

During the past year I have visited and exemplified the work in St. John's Commandery, No. 4, De Molay, No. 9, Parke, No. 11, Columbia, No. 13, Hugh De Payens, No. 19, Allen, No. 20, York No. 21, and take much pleasure in commending the zeal, activity and knightly courtesy of the Sir Knights composing these different Commanderies. They are manfully fighting the good fight and there is laid up for them a crown of glory, in the success of their endeavor, that will eventually place this jurisdiction, first among the bright stars of Christian Knighthood, that cluster around the central orb of the Order in this country.

I have also visited and exemplified the work in Jerusalem Commandery No. 15, and regret to state it is not in as flourishing condition as

desired. There are but very few of its members now residing in the place where it is located, and its meetings have only been held after long intervals for some years past. I am assured, however, that it is the intention of the Knights attached to it, who reside at Phœnixville, to endeavor to restore it to its former activity and usefulness.

With this one exception, the increase of our noble Order in Pennsylvania, during the past year, has been unprecedented. Its prosperity, however, depends on unity of action and a strict adherence to the principles and precepts by which we profess to be guided.

Being sensible of the necessity of having a more intimate connection existing between this grand body and the different Commanderies, under its jurisdiction, and considering this could be best accomplished by frequent communication with the Grand Officers. I requested and received the consent of the V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, to visit as many of the Commanderies west of the mountains as his leisure would permit, for the purpose of establishing an uniformity of work and inciting a livelier interest in the Order. He has attended to this duty and I have no doubt his report will present a gratifying exhibit of the Order, in the locality referred to.

The sunshine of our prosperity during the past year has also been clouded by sorrow. The dread presence of Death has passed unchallenged into the innermost recesses of our Asylum and extinguished three of our brightest tapers.

It was not altogether a mistaken philosophy that placed a human skull amid the flowers that decked the festive board, to testify of man's mortality and with a mute eloquence restrain the grosser passions of his nature. How often is it that the *Cypress* is found entwined with the *Myrtle*, and when we think our greatness is ripening, there comes a frost that nips our budding hopes, a dark cloud that veils the sunshine of our prosperity, to teach us that even well earned honors are but to be enjoyed for a brief moment.

Not only from among the line of weary pilgrims, looking forward to the reward of faith and sincerity, were they summoned, but from among those noble warriors, whose well earned fame in the cause of Immanuel had gained for them the victor's wreath.

Sir William Blackstone Hubbard,

Past M. E. Grand Master of Knights Templar of the U. S. of A.

Sir Alexander Jordan Swartz,

Past R. E. Grand Commander of Pennsylvania.

SIR WILLIAM W. WILSON,

Past R. E. Grand Commander of Pennsylvania.

"After life's fitful fever
They sleep well!"

Words are not needed to extol their fame in your presenee. Let us mourn their loss in silence, endeavor to imitate their virtues and extend our sympathy to their bereaved relatives.

The proceedings of speeial meeting of this Grand Commandery, to pay the last tribute of respeet to Past Commander Swartz, are published with the proeeedings of 1865, and I eaused a eircular to be issued announcing the deeease of Sir Knights Hubbard and Wilson, directing that the sword of each Sir Knight in this jurisdiction be draped for for thirty days after reeeipt of notiee.

I have been ealled upon to deeide a number of questions relating to Templar Law, during my term of offiee, but as my deeisions have repeated former usage it is not neeessary they be reeapitulated at this time. The following only involves a prineiple worthy of mention.

On applieation from the Em. Commander of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, for permission to re-ballot in ease of several applicants for the Orders of Knighthood, who had been rejeeted, I decided, that reference to the Grand Commandery was not neeessary, as it is the privilege of the Em. Commander of each Subordinate Commandery to order or refuse a re-ballot at his diseretion. Our Order does not depend on any preeedent established by the Grand Lodge of Masons. Christian Knighthood is in allianee with and not dependent on the Masonic Order, and in deeisions similar to the above, it is presumed the Em. Commander will be governed by principles of honor, probity and justiee.

On the 28th of April applieation was reeeived from nine Sir Knights, former members of Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, and others, desiring me to re-open the said Commandery that had eeased working for some time past. This petition was aeeompanied by a communieation from the Reeorder of St John's Commandery No. 4, offieially notifying me of a resolution unanimously adopted by the said Commandery, at a meeting held on March 27th, 1866: "That St. John's Commandery No. 4, for the interest of Knight Templarism, recommend to the Grand Commandery the re-organization of Commandery No. 2."

After eonsultation with Eminent Sir Knights on the subjeet, I was indueed to aeeede to the request, and on April 11th I proeeeded to Philadelphia for the purpose and re-organized the said Commandery. An

election was held in my presence and I installed Rev. Sir. Robert H. Pattison as Em. Commander, and other officers whose names are in possession of our Grand Recorder.

The causes, that led to a suspension of work in this Commandery, are familiar to the past and present Officers of this Grand Commandery and were beyond the control of the Sir Knights of No. 2. As there is nothing on our minutes showing that their Charter had been demanded or surrendered, nor were there any charges on record against them, I considered it expedient and proper to accede to the request.

No 2 has resumed its position under the most favorable auspices, and two Commanderies are scarcely sufficient to meet the rapid increase of the Order in Philadelphia. The Officers of No. 2 are possessed of eminent ability and zeal, and determined to restore their Commandery to its former usefulness. The Em. Commander is a Sir Knight whose social standing, marked ability and earnest devotion to the Order, is a sure guarantee for the prosperity of the Commandery.

At the earnest request of a number of Sir Knights residing at Lebanon and Reading, on May 17th, I granted a dispensation to the Em. Commanders of De Molay No. 9, Columbia No. 13, and Allen No. 20, to open a Special Commandery, with the indispensable number, to confer the Orders of Knighthood on Comp. Jacob Weidle, of Lodge No. 226, and Chapter No. 197. His age and physical disability were represented to be such as would prevent him from conveniently attending a regular Commandery for the purpose, while his life long zeal and activity in behalf of Masonry fully entitled him to the compliment they desired to be conferred upon him. About twenty-five members from adjacent Commanderies were present in the Masonic Hall at Lebanon, and I consider the influence of this act will redound to the credit of the Order among the Masonic fraternity of that section.

This Grand Commandery having been freed from every financial embarrassment, and being at this time in possession of a considerable fund beyond what is necessary for its annual expenses, and the prospect of large additions in the future,—I would recommend an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of three Trustees, who shall invest the said fund, as it accumulates, in such manner as they may be directed by this Grand body; to attend to the settlement of its financial transactions, and have direct charge of all property thereunto belonging. The necessity of some action on this subject is imperative, as our past history demonstrates, and will prevent embarrassments in the future, from which your present officers have not been free.

I would also recommend the present rate of dues be continued until a sufficient fund has accumulated, the interest of which will pay all necessary expenses, when the amount now exacted from each Subordinate Commandery might be dispensed with.

The accumulation of a large fund is not desireable, or essential to our prosperity as a Grand Commandery. On the contrary, it might have a tendency to produce discord in our ranks, as the history of other associations amply demonstrates.

On February 22d I received a communication from thirteen Sir Knights residing at Williamsport, and four at Lock Haven, requesting a Dispensation to open a Commandery at the former place. They had not received the recommendation of Crusade Commandery at the time, and the subject was therefore deferred. I presume it will be presented for your consideration at this session. The locality is favorable, the petitioners worthy, and I have no doubt that a Commandery stationed at this place will prove to be of advantage to the Order.

Burke, in one of his celebrated speeches, once exclaimed: "The age of chivalry is gone, thank God for it." The age of chivalry gone! It may be so, but the spirit that organized and gave it vitality, still exists, and we can thank God it does. As long as innocence requires to be defended, as long as destitution is permitted to afflict the helpless, or Christianity requires champions to promulgate its divine mission and defend it against foes without and foes within,—the spirit of ancient chivalry will still be required, will still exist, the heroic deeds and self-sacrificing virtues of the founders of our Order still be held in veneration.

The stately ceremonials, pomp, feudal privileges, and boasted heraldry engrafted on the Order by a superstitious age, has passed away for ever, and is now as a

"School Boy's tale, The wonder of an hour,"

but the practice of the Christian virtues, integrity of purpose, and chastity of honor, which then, as well as now, constituted true chivalry, can never fade away, but will extend their influence beyond the confines of mortality. External forms may change with the ages, but the principles that actuated the Knights of old, can never die.

As Templars, we profess to perpetuate those principles, and in our intercourse with each other and the world, to be guided by them. Consistency, therefore, demands that in our Asylums there should ever be union and peace. By this our sessions will become as resting places in the journey of life, where we can become invigorated to renew our pil-

grimage and combat successfully with the many trials that are incident to humanity.

Sir Knights,—I have endeavored to fulfil the duties of the high office, which your partiality assigned to me, with a motive single to the progress and prosperity of our beloved Order, and I now return to you the high power with which I was invested, feeling that my official duties have been lightened by constant and marked evidences of Knightly courtesy and kind regard on your part.

I will ever regard my term of office in this Grand Commandery, as one of the most pleasant epochs of my life, and I pray you, if I have erred in any official duty, to regard it as an error of judgment and not resulting from any disposition of the heart.

On motion of E. Sir Nathan Smith,

Resolved, That the address of the R. E. Grand Commander be spread at length upon the minutes and referred to the committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers.

The committee on Credentials submitted the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The following Sir Knights are entitled to seats in this Grand Commandery:

Grand Officers:

R. E. Sir William H Strickland, Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir Robert Pitcairn, Deputy Grand Commander.
E. Sir Charles A. Bannvart, Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir John Vallerchamp, Grand Captain General.
Rev. and E. Sir J. R. Dimm, Grand Prelate.
E. Sir James H. Hopkins, Grand Senior Warden.
E. Sir H. B. M'Kean, Grand Junior Warden.
E. Sir R. A. O. Kerr, Grand Treasurer.
E. Sir Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder.
E. Sir Ernest Knapp, Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Sir Z. P. Bierer, Grand Sword Bearer.
E. Sir Fitz James Evans, Grand Warder.
E. Sir J. Westhaeffer, Grand Sentinel.

Past Grand Commanders:

Sir Chr. F. Knapp,	Sir E. H. Turner,	Sir H. S. Goodwin,
Sir J. L. Young,	proxy for	Sir Samuel H. Perkins,
Sir J. L. Hutchinson,	"	Sir William H. Allen.

Representatives:

No.	E. C.	G.	C. G.
1			John Evans.
2	R. H. Pattison,	John R. Seibert,	John Krickbaum.
4	Nathan Smith,	C. E. Meyer,	A. Robeno.
7	William Chatland,		
8	John Palmer,		
9	H. C. L. Crecelius,		Ephraim Moser.
10		J. L. Reifsnyder,	
11	Theo. F. Scheffer,	J. Brisban Boyd,	I. D. Lutz.
12	Palemon John,	Rev. J. R. Dimm,	
13	Chs. M. Howell.	J. W. Westhaeffer,	Levi Ellmaker.
18		H. Kettering,	Samuel Rock.
19	I. J. Elsegood,	W. Mutchler,	Uriah Sandt.
20	Ed. B. Young,	D. J. Martin,	
21	A. N. Green,	J. D. Heigas,	D. O. Prince.

Past Commanders:

No.			
1	Thomas Palmer,	S. B. Cooper,	Isaac Whittier.
2	M. R. Muckle.		
4	J. L. Hutchinson,	J. L. Young,	J. M. Whitby,
	John Hanold,	William E. Harpur,	Thomas D. Wattson.
8	Rev. T. Daugherty,		
9	S. D. Garrigues,	Christian Stoltz,	H. R. Hawman.
10	A. H. Maxwell,	J. P. Levan,	C. J. Mann.
11	John J. Clyde.		
12	Rev. D. C. John.		
13	C. S. Kauffman.		
19	Herbert Thomas,	L. H. Stout,	John Green,
	Abraham Miller,	J. M. Porter.	
20	William Lilly,	G. B. Schall.	
21	Fitz James Evans.		

Proxies:

No.	E. C.	G.	C. G.
1		James H. Hopkins,	
3	Alfred Creigh,	Alfred Creigh,	Alfred Creigh.
7		William Chatland,	Alfred Van Horn.
8		John Palmer,	John Palmer.
9		H. C. L. Crecelius.	
10	R. A. O. Kerr,		R. A. O. Kerr.
12			John Vallerchamp
15	John Vanderslice,	Ernest Knapp,	John Vanderslice.
16		A. G. Cranmer,	A. G. Cranmer.
18	Augustus Rowe.		
20			E. B. Young.

All of which is courteously submitted.

NATHAN SMITH,
E. H. TURNER,
H. S. GOODWIN, } *Committee.*

The report of the committee was accepted, and on motion of Sir John Hanold,

Resolved, That the report be adopted and the committee discharged.

Sir Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder, presented the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The proceedings of the 12th Annual Conclave, held in the year 1865, were published and distributed in due time and a *pro rata* share forwarded to the different Subordinate Commanderies, to the officers of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and to the various State Grand Commanderies.

In return, I have received from our sister jurisdictions proceedings of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, New York, Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Vermont, Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Maine, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Tennessee, which have been placed in the hands of Sir James H. Hopkins, Chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence.

As Grand Recorder, I have received from the following Subordinates the amount of dues specified, and credited the same to their respective accounts, viz:

From Columbia	Commandery,	No	13,	Lancaster,	$307 00
" Palestine	"	"	14,	Carbondale,	15 00
" Jerusalem	"	"	15,	Pottstown,	41 00
" Allen	"	"	20,	Allentown,	34 00
" Jacques de Molay	"	"	3,	Washington,	18 00
" Pittsburg	"	"	1,	Pittsburg,	159 00
" Philadelphia	"	"	2,	Philadelphia,	50 00
" St. John's	"	"	4,	do.	213 00
" St. Omer's	"	"	7,	Brownsville,	34 00
" St. John's	"	"	8,	Carlisle,	96 00
" De Molay	"	"	9,	Reading,	189 00
" Mountain	"	"	10,	Altoona,	49 00
" Parke	"	"	11,	Harrisburg,	41 00
" Crusade	"	"	12,	Bloomsburg,	455 00
" Northern	"	"	16,	Towanda,	80 00
" Kedron	"	"	18,	Greensburg,	16 00
" Hugh de Payens	"	"	19,	Easton,	148 00
" York	"	"	21,	York,	151 00
Charter fee from Baldwin H.,				Williamsport,	90 00
				Amounting to	$2,186 00

CREDIT.—By one year's salary,	$100 00	
" Postage, stationery, &c.,	16 00	
		116 00
Leaving a balance in my hands of		$2,070 00

for which amount I hold two receipts from Sir R. A. O. Kerr—one for $1,980 00, and the other for $90.

After laborious research, patient investigation, and a desire to have a correct register of the Sir Knights who have been created in the 33 subordinate Commanderies, which have existed in Pennsylvania since February 14, 1794, I have prepared a Templar Register, containing the date of all warrants, the names of the Officers and Members, as well as those of the Grand officers, together with the date of knighting the respective Knights. I propose to publish the same if sufficient encourage-

ment be given, and it will remain for the action of this Grand Commandery to say, how far she will assist in a laudable effort to rescue this portion of our Templar history from oblivion.

All of which is courteously submitted.

ALFRED CREIGH.

On motion of Sir Fitz James Evans,

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder's report be spread on the minutes and referred to the committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Treasurer, Sir R. A. O. Kerr, submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania:

R. A. O. KERR, E. G. Treasurer G. Command'y K. T. of Penn'a:

1866.		DR.		
June 12.	To Cash from J. Whittier, . .		$1,263 81	
" "	To Cash from Alfred Creigh, .		1,980 00	
" 13.	" " do. do. .		90 00	
" 15.	To Cash from sale of Coupon,	33,114,	18 25	
" "	" " "	33,117,	18 25	
			———	$3,370 31

CR.

By honoring orders of Sir Knights

Vallerchamp,	No. 179, . . .	$16 00	
Rev. Dimm,	" 180, . . .	13 00	
Kerr,	" 183, . . .	10 90	
Creigh,	" 184, . . .	18 50	
E. Knapp,	" 185, . . .	6 92	
Bierer,	" 186, . . .	13 90	
Evans,	" 187, . . .	6 00	
C. F. Knapp,	" 188, . . .	16 00	
Turner,	" 189, . . .	14 35	
Patterson,	" 190, . . .	8 40	
Smith,	" 191, . . .	10 80	
Chatland,	" 192, . . .	18 50	

Palmer,	" 193, . . .	7 00	
Crecelius,	" 194, . . .	7 30	
Scheffer,	" 195, . . .	11 00	
John,	" 196, . . .	16 00	
Rowe,	" 197, . . .	15 00	
A. Miller,	" 198, . . .	14 40	
Young,	" 199, . . .	8 25	
Green,	" 200, . . .	6 00	
Cranmer,	" 201, . . .	20 00	
Vanderslice,	" 202, . . .	6 92	
Westhaeffer,	" 204, . . .	10 00	
Howell, (for Sent.)	" 205, . . .	5 00	
A. Creigh,	" 206, . . .	100 00	
R. Pitcairn,	" 207, . . .	15 00	
			$395 14
	Balance in my hands, . .		$2,975 17

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. O. KERR,
Grand Treasurer.

On motion of Sir A. N. Green,

Resolved, That the report of the Grand Treasurer, Sir R. A. O. Kerr, be spread upon the minutes and referred to the usual committee.

R. E. Sir William H. Strickland submitted a statement of his annual expenses, amounting to sixty-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents; when,

On motion of Sir Charles A. Bannvart,

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of R. E. Sir Wm. H. Strickland for $68 39.

The R. E. Commander, Sir W. H. Strickland, announced that, at his request, the Historiographer, Sir Alfred Creigh, had prepared an historical statement in reply to certain strictures upon Pennsylvania, by the R. E. Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and would call the special attention of the Grand Commandery to the same, whereupon Sir Alfred Creigh, Historiographer, presented the following document:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights, of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The history of Templarism in Pennsylvania is one of peculiar interest to every Sir Knight of the Order, whether enrolled under *our* Banner—or waging war in sister jurisdictions in defence of innocent maidens—helpless orphans—destitute widows, and the Christian Religion. To Pennsylvania, and *Pennsylvania alone*, are we indebted for the FIRST Grand Encampment which was ever constituted in the United States—She therefore has no competitor for the honor—the glory—and the immortality which is emblazoned upon her Templar history, and the *12th day of May, 1797*, when the Convention met in Philadelphia—composed of delegates from Nos. 1 and 2 of Philadelphia—No. 3 of Harrisburg, and No. 4 of Carlisle, (whose respective organizations took place from 1793 to 1797,) should be held as sacred as the 4th of July 1776—the *one* having given birth to the Orders of Christian Knighthood, and the other to our political existence. It required sober thought—sound judgment—mature reflection—discriminating mind and far seeing perception in the Sir Knights composing that Convention, as they were about to inaugurate a system of Christian Ethics, which would have an influence for weal or for woe upon the dissemination of the principles of Christian Knighthood. The idea was happily conceived—and the Sir Knights who risked their Masonic and Templar reputation upon its success, have rendered the name of Pennsylvania eternal in the annals of Templarism. Let us therefore as the descendants of an honored and illustrious ancestry render that day immortal by printing upon all documents issued by this Grand body the Latin words *Anno Equitum Ordinis Pennsylvaniae*, instead of the words Anno Ordinis, which is a general term and applies to any order or religious association—hence it would be written A. E. O. P. 69. Other State Grand Commanderies date their origin from the constituting of their first Grand body—and to me it appears reasonable and just that we should do the same—so that instead of issuing to the Templar world our present annual Proceedings, with the 13th Annual Conclave thereupon—it should read the 69th. *Justice* to the Founders of our Order—*Right*, sanctified by usage—nay *Gratitude*, demands the immediate action of this Grand body—upon this important question.

In order that we may have some light upon a question of so much importance, it shall be my pleasure as well as my duty to demonstrate to you that the fire of Templarism, which was lighted upon our Altar in Philadelphia as early as Feb. 14, 1794, which is the oldest record in her possession, has never been extinguished, not even in the persecuting days of Antimasonry—although, it is true, the light shone dimly, and its rays were occasionally obscured—yet amid all the unhallowed and unholy convulsions of the human heart, baptized as they were with the feelings of jealousy, envy, hatred, religious and political bigotry, yet when our altars were assailed, the principles of our Order were kept pure in faithful breasts, and the light of the altar erected in their individual Templar hearts was preserved intact—and after the unholy fires of persecution had ceased, the Templarism of Pennsylvania came forth conservative in its character—pure in its development, undestroyed and unsuppressed. To demonstrate this, let facts be submitted for your inspection and approval.

It is beyond dispute, and settled by all masonic writers as well as antimasonic historians that the *first* Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States was instituted May 12, 1797 in Philadelphia—although the Constitution was not adopted until the 19th of the same month. This Grand Body at its organization had four Subordinates, No. 1 and 2 in Philadelphia, No. 3 in Harrisburg, and No. 4 in Carlisle.

In 1860 Col. John Johnston, then residing in Cincinnati, but lately deceased, wrote me some time since that in 1797 he was admitted to the K. T. degree in Carlisle in No. 4, and that the Commander's name was Robert Leyburn—and that in 1799 he removed to Philadelphia, and visited the Encampments in that city. This testimony therefore establishes the existence of these four Subordinates prior to 1797—but we find from the published By-Laws of No. 1 and 2 of Philadelphia, that on the 27th December 1812, these two Subordinates united as No. 1—and from this Encampment and also No. 2 of Pittsburg was formed a second Grand Encampment on the 16th of February 1814, with the addition of Delegates from Rising Sun Encampment No. 1 of New York—Washington Encampment No. 1 of Wilmington, Delaware, and Baltimore Encampment No. 1 of Baltimore, Md. The style of the second Grand Encampment was the "Pennsylvania Grand Encampment with masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging."—This second Grand Encampment existed until the 10th of June 1824, or at least its Grand Master Sir Anthony Fannen exercised his authority as such, for on that day he issued a Dispensation to the Officers of St. John's Encampment No. 4, which was instituted June 8, 1819, "to dub and make John E. Schwarz a Sir Knight of our most illustrious Order of Knights Templar."—This No. 4 is still in existence, and of which we will treat hereafter more particularly, as being more intimately connected with the Templarism of Pennsylvania than any of our Subordinates.

The original No. 1 of 1794 kept up a complete and unbroken organization until June 13, 1824—although No. 2 was merged into it on December 27, 1812. We now retrace our steps to St. John's No. 4, and we find, that after the Parent body had ceased in 1824, she still continued to exist, recognizing as her superior the source of all masonic authority within our State, the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It was upon this rock that the delegates of the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of 1814, and the delegates of the New England States, which assembled in Convention on the 16th of June 1816 in Philadelphia, split—and the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment charged the other delegates with *seceeding* from the Convention, while the New England delegates, (consisting of Sir Knights Webb, Fowle and Snow,) reported that the reasons why Pennsylvania would not enter into the Union for a General Grand Encampment, were:—1st. "that the Encampments in Pennsylvania avow themselves as being in subordination to and under the Grand Lodge of Master Masons"—and 2nd, "their unwillingness to the arrangement or order of succession in conferring the degrees" as practised by the New England States, especially objecting to the Mark and the Excellent Master as unnecessary and not belonging to the system of Masonry." The delegates of the New England States then adjourned to meet on

the 20th June 1816 in New York, and *there* formed the present General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

After the disagreement the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment still preserved her existence until 1824, after which those in other States, which acknowledged her authority, through the antimasonic persecution, ceased to exist, or became members of their State Grand bodies, and thereby recognised the General Grand Encampment of the United States. This was particularly the case with Rising Sun Encampment of New York, which afterwards became Columbia Encampment No. 1, and is till in existence—thereby giving another argument in favor of the light which emanated from our Pennsylvania Templar altar, and which has never yet became extinct.

After the Second Pennsylvania Grand Encampment had ceased in 1824, it was natural, that St. John's Encampment No. 4, (the only one in existence in Pennsylvania,) should look up to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for its countenance and support—and the principles which she maintained in 1797 and 1816 were carried out in 1824, and continued in St. John's No. 4 until Feb. 12, 1857. In May 1852 St. John's No. 4, Philadelphia No. 5, Union No. 6, and De Molay of Reading established a Grand Encampment under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but the Grand Lodge on the 16th of February 1857 resolved that they had no authority over the degrees of Knighthood, but that its legitimate sphere was the primitive degrees of ancient Craft Masonry, a union therefore was effected, and both Grand Encampments of Pennsylvania since 1857 acknowledge as their legal head the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

Thus we have demonstrated that from 1794 to 1824, Templarism was preserved in No. 1,—and from 1819 to 1847, (the date of the introduction of Templarism into Pennsylvania by the G. G. E. of the United States,) St. John's Encampment, No. 4, kept it alive upon its altar, and to this very day we turn our eyes to the altar of St. John's, No. 4, as pilgrims to their shrine at Mecca—consecrated by the teachings of nearly half a century—with Sir Knights jealous and envious of their ancient altar, their landmarks, their glory, their long list of good and true Sir Knights, and the heritage of their fathers. We give these facts to convince the most prejudiced that *beyond the possibility* of a doubt, the position we *first* assumed, that we are entitled to use the phrase A. E. O. P. to all our Templar documents, is both true and consistent. If we are the most ancient in the United States, and who can doubt it? we are certainly entitled to all the honors which antiquity can give us. We detract not from the merits of others, and we trust we have *none* of that spirit within us; but if in the respective organizations of sister Jurisdictions they cannot place upon their brow the mark of manhood, we shall ever treat them as loving and dutiful children,—but never, never will we permit any State Grand Encampment to detract from our antiquity or our merits, and build their hopes and their fortune upon our ruins. With all her faults—with all her errors, we love the noble old Keystone State, which has perpetuated Masonry for 133 years entire and continuous, and Templarism for 69 years unbroken, entire and uninterrupted.

We have been *forced* to make these remarks from the fact that the M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in his address of May 5, 1865, uses the following language:

"We have then for our gratification, not only the fact, which is now universally conceded, that this Grand Encampment (Massachusetts and Rhode Island) is the oldest Grand body of Masonic Knighthood upon this Continent, but also that it has furnished the ritual which is now used in all the bodies, both Grand and Subordinate, in the United States."

I trust, Sir Knights, I am not deviating from my duty as historiographer of this the most ancient Grand body of Knighthood in America, when I say that in all the relations of life, as an accomplished and Christian gentleman—a true and courteous Knight—faithful to his friend and devoted to the interests of his State, Sir W. S. Gardner has no superior. The highest eulogium I can possibly pronounce upon so distinguished a Sir Knight is, that God made him in his own image and endowed him with the highest mental faculties, and we feel honored when we hail him as our brother; but sometimes State pride, local interests and a desire of immortalizing our own State, warps our better judgment and, unfortunately, we publish our thoughts (intended *only* for our asylums) to the world. By this test let us examine the address and decide whether "the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood in the United States."

The M. E. Gardner says, "on the 6th of May, 1805, Sir Thomas Smith Webb of Providence, Sir Henry Fowle of Boston, Sir Jonathan Gage of Newburyport, with other Templar Masons, assembled in the Masonic Hall at Providence and *opened* this Grand Encampment,"—8 years after the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment had been opened.

Again, "this Grand Encampment was the germ of Templar Masonry as now organized in the United States" (11 years after our Grand Encampment) "and the ritual as adopted here, has been taken as the true Templar work throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States. I am aware (he adds) that in Pennsylvania there was a Grand Encampment in the early part of this century, and that it professed to confer the Order of Temple. It is impossible to tell what its ritual was; but there is evidence tending to show that it was entirely different from that taught by this Grand body."

As Sir Thomas Smith Webb appears to be the moving spirit in this matter—the head and front—the centre and circumference—the Alpha and Omega of this, "the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood upon this Continent," under what State organization, pray, did he receive his degrees of Knighthood, and where did he vow that he would never permit innovations to be made upon our landmarks, rites, ceremonies and customs? Let Massachusetts and Rhode Island reply. Sir James Salsbury, of Providence, says: "I am informed that Thomas S. Webb received the *Orders of Knighthood* in Philadelphia;" and the Rev. Paul Dean, in his eulogy on Webb, says: "Bro. Webb aided in organizing a Chapter and Encampment in Albany, and the degrees of the York Rite were

worked from E. A. through all the degrees of Symbolic, Capitular and Chivalric Masonry, up to Knight of Malta. But Webb had taken all *these degrees* previous to his removal—he received them in Philadelphia."

Webb, therefore, must have received the degrees in Philadelphia prior to 1802, for in that year we find him at the head of the St. John's Encampment of Providence, Rhode Island, and *three* years PRIOR to the organization of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, which claims to be the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood on the Continent. Will the learned Sir Knight inform us how and by what authority St. John's Encampment of Providence, Rhode Island, was instituted?

Take the entire history of Knighthood in Pennsylvania, from 14th Feb., 1794, to the present time,—the reception of Thomas Smith Webb in Philadelphia prior to 1802—the testimony of Sir James Salsbury and that of Rev. Paul Dean—and it will not do in this enlightened age to endeavor to ignore and blot out the history of Knighthood in Pennsylvania, and upon our ruins erect a Grand Encampment, because, forsooth, it happens to be located in the HUB of the Universe. It will not do to present so naked and bald a proposition, unsupported by facts, and reasoning as the learned Sir Knight would have us believe, and ask us to subscribe to a doctrine and principle at variance with the plainest facts and most reliable historic Masonic truths.

Thus far, with regard to the claim of antiquity of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, whereby we have demonstrated that all honor is due to the Keystone State, not only for its introduction into the United States, but for having preserved upon our Templar altars the fire which was lighted on the 14th February, 1794, the rays of which have penetrated, through the instrumentality of the Grand Encampment and State Grand Commanderies, into every State of our glorious Union and many of the Territories, destined eventually to extend throughout the length and breadth of America.

With regard to the second assertion, that "the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has furnished the *ritual* which is now used in all the bodies, both Grand and Subordinate, within the United States," IS TRUE, and it is equally true that that Prince of imposters, innovations and new fangled theories, not understanding the great and glorious principles of our Order, and on purpose to secure to himself a name not only at the "hub of the Universe," but elsewhere, resorted, in conjunction with Sir Knights Fowle and Snow, to establish Ancient York Masonry as Americanized, which we will demonstrate by New England testimony. Unfortunately for the Ancient Rituals of our Order, they succeeded, but it was at the expense of broken vows—of violated faith—of perjured principles. Do you ask the proof? P. G. Master Fowle, in his autobiography, gives an account of a meeting of Webb, Snow and himself, making a visit to Philadelphia, on 11th June, 1816, (being appointed delegates,) and met with the Knights Templar of Philadelphia in Convention to effect a coalition of all Grand Encampments in the United States under one general Grand Encampment; but they found the Knights of Philadelphia averse to a coalition, because they were under the *control of the Grand Lodge*,—and several

of the members were candidates for office in the Grand Lodge and dare do nothing which would curtail her revenue, lest they should not be elected to office,—and as it respected the Orders of Knighthood, they were ignorant as mules. He adds: "Finding them (the Philadelphia Grand Encampment) incorrigible, the committee gave them up and prepared for their return."

Unwilling that so slanderous a document as the autobiography of Sir Snow should go to the Masonic world, as a reflection upon our Templar fathers who have passed into the spirit world, and to preserve their memories in our hearts, for their devotion to our principles and our Order, I am forced to pronounce his declarations as the raving of a garrulous old man, who, jealous of the notoriety of Webb, as well as himself and Sir Snow, wished to place a feather in his own cap, and ask the Masonic world to pronounce them a worthy trio, not in deeds of noble daring, but in the infamy of interpolating the ancient rituals of the Order, and surreptitiously using some of the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and from these manufacturing the Order of Knight of the Red Cross. If sacrificing truth, principle and honor could gain for them such a distinction, they have truly earned it. But before we decide, let us investigate the case.

Webb, in his report to the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on 25th June, 1817, says, "that after several days spent in deliberation, they found that the *mode of array* and system of work differed in many points so essentially from what is customary in the Encampments *hitherto in connection* with this Grand Encampment, that they could not feel justified in making concessions, such as were required by the delegates from Pennsylvania particularly." Among the reasons were, subordination to the Grand Lodge and their unwillingness to incorporate the Mark Master and Most Excellent Master.

We have now given you Mr. Fowle and Mr. Webb's testimony, let me quote from the records: June 11, 1816, the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment appointed a committee to report upon the establishment of a General Grand Encampment, and they gave it as *their unanimous opinion* that the establishment of a General Grand Encampment for the United States would greatly tend to promote union, and order, and strength amongst Knight Templars, and they appointed Sir Knights M'Corkle, Hamilton, Edes and Ireland delegates, clothed with full powers to carry the same into effect. Is it not therefore false that the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment was averse to a union? Had proper terms been proposed, a union would have been effected, but not at the expense of violated obligations. The Pennsylvania delegates met in Convention with the delegates from the Grand Encampments of New England and New York, and in their report they state, "that it was impossible to carry their designs into execution without making a sacrifice upon the part of this Grand Encampment and its subordinate Encampments, which was considered to be *unwarranted by every principle of Masonry*, which was made a *sine qua non* by the delegates from New England, who having SECEDED from the Convention, it was of consequence dissolved."

We now have given the facts—indisputable facts that the *seceders* went to New York—and then and there organized the General Grand Encampment. Pennsylvania, however, true to her teachings—true to primitive masonry which is based upon the Old Testament, would not consent that the old work which she had re-

ceived from the hands of her fathers, should become interpolated or amended—and therefore regarded the Webb Work as a New England heresy, requiring the degree of Mark Master as a pre-requisite for all Knights Templar. One principal reason why Pennsylvania refused to acknowledge the work of Webb and his associates, was that they had in the Mark degree connected two events, which transpired at a distance of 1025 years from each other—one happening in the time of King Solomon, at the erection of the Temple—and the other during the mission of our Saviour while on earth—the one under the Jewish—the other under the Christian dispensation. But another inseparable objection was the degree of Knights of the Red Cross—formed, fashioned, manufactured for New England and its dependencies—and our illustrious Brother has well said that the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has furnished the ritual which is now used in all the (Templar) Orders in the United States. Let us examine into the character of the Red Cross Order, and see if it is not as foreign to the Orders of Christian Knighthood as the parable of Christ is to the building of the Temple in the Mark, degree. And while upon this part of the subject, it will be proper to remark that the same inconsistency is inaugurated by Webb in introducing Pagan and Jewish ceremonies in the Christian Orders of Knighthood as was engrafted by him and his associates into the Royal Arch. In this sublime degree we have the Divine call of Moses, the erection of the Tabernacle in the wilderness, the sack of Jerusalem, the carrying away of the captives into Babylonish captivity, the proclamation of freedom, the journey back, the various incidents of the reconstruction of the Temple, occupying 1025 years, being a perfect and complete medley, calculated to mystify the masonic student in his inquiries after truth—hence we agree with the Provincial Grand Commander of Knighthood in Canada, where he says "we question the purity of Webb's teaching, not only in the Orders of Knighthood but in the degrees of Masonry proper."

Let us for a moment examine into the history and ritual of this degree of Knight of Red Cross. The times and circumstances demand it of us as intelligent Sir Knights, although Pennsylvania Sir Knights, in the autobiography of Snow, have been characterized "as ignorant as mules." In Scotland and Ireland the right is not insisted upon as a pass to the Templar Order. In Canada, by permission of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, they impart as much information as will secure the admittance of their members into the Encampments in the United States. They regard the Red Cross as only a continuation of the Royal Arch degree commemorating the dangers encountered by the Jews in building the second Temple, and consequently is of Jewish and Pagan Order, and has no connection whatever with the Christian Orders of Knighthood, as based upon the birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension of our Saviour.

Do you ask me then from whence is the degree of Knight of the Red Cross derived? I reply, it was manufactured by Webb and his associates from the Knight of the East or Sword, Knight of the East, and Knight of the East and West, degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

The testimony of the learned Col. Moore, P. G. C., of Canada, is important on this point, he says: I have carefully examined the rituals of the Red Cross, used in the United States, as also that of the Knights of the Sword, East, East and West,

as given in the Templar Encampments of Ireland, and in the Royal and Chapter of Scotland, being the same degree as that of the 15th of the Ancient and Scottish Rite and 6th of the French. But he adds, the third point of the Knight of the Sword must not be confounded with the 17th of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, bearing the same name, and consider that the ritual used in Ireland and Scotland (the one best adapted for us) *it being the original from which that of the Red Cross of the United States is taken.* In the Red Cross of the United States there are inconsistencies and inaccuracies, and has been much altered from the original.

A learned Sir Knight of Massachusetts, writes me April 19, 1865, that our Red Cross was taken from the "Irish Knights of the East and Sword;" nay, he further, adds: "our Templar Ritual was made by Fowle and Gleason; Webb devoted his attention mostly to the Chapter degrees; Fowle was a very able man naturally but had little education; Gleason was graduated at Harvard University and was a refined scholar."

From the same source I learn from my valued correspondent, that he himself does not know where the General Grand Encampment obtained the Rituals for the Orders of the Red Cross and of the Templar; but, he adds, I have no doubt they were obtained from Henry Fowle, deceased. The Maltese Ritual *originated* in Boston Encampment, at Boston. About 20 years ago this ritual was adopted by our Grand Encampment, and has been used by our subordinates ever since. I think, indeed know, it was made arbitrarily and that *it was not taken from any other Ritual.*

I am satisfied, says my learned Correspondent, that the English Ritual was not in the possession of the Boston Encampment, and that, if it had been, the work would have been different from what it now is. The Ritual then prepared was more to fill up a vacuum and supply a want than for any other purpose.

Ten years since when the Grand Encampment met at Hartford, Connecticut, the Maltese Order was stricken out through the influence of Sir Robert Morris, and we *speak that* we do know, when we say that the reason for so doing was, that Sir Morris might present one of his own—for the why and the wherefore it will not become us to say.

Thus, Sir Knights of Pennsylvania, you will perceive that a discussion of vast and great importance has been unceremoniously thrust upon us. It may be that as a kind Providence put it into the hearts of our fathers 69 years ago to establish the First Grand Encampment, so He intends that we shall be the humble instruments of bringing light out of darkness, and harmony out of chaos. We have proven that the Ritual of the Orders of Knighthood, as practiced, and taught, and enforced, is *not the old* Templar work of England, which our fathers brought with them, some of whom came to this country as early as 1784 in possession of the Templar degrees,—and which did not embrace that strange, heterogeneous Order—Knight of the Red Cross composed of Jewish and Pagan ceremonies, mixed together and thrown in by way of *ballast* to keep steady the Orders of Christian Knighthood!! To demonstrate the impracticability of the Red Cross Degree, in the Order of Christian Knighthood, may I not with great truthfulness say, that the Jew and Mahomedan, who takes the Royal Arch Degree, can with equal propriety receive the Red Cross Degree. We have the acknowledgment of one of Massachu-

setts most distinguished officers. We have the action of the General Grand Encampment of the United States in 1856, wherein in Art. 4. Sec. 2 of the Constitution it reads: The rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood shall be as follows: 1st. Knight of Red Cross; 2nd. Knights Templar; thereby ignoring the Order of Knight of Malta. We have the testimony of the lamented Hubbard in his address in 1856, that the "intercalary degrees" were formerly unknown to our Order as essential to the obtainment of the Order of Knight Templar. We have the testimony of Past Grand Master French in 1862, stating that a material change was ordered in the conferring of the Order of Knight of Malta, and he said I can see no reason why the regular work in conferring of that Order should not be adopted, as it is in some, if not *all of those in Massachusetts*, that on September 4, 1862 it was enjoined by the Grand Encampment of U. S. upon all State Grand bodies and Subordinate bodies under the jurisdiction of this Grand Body, to use the Ritual, a copy of which is in the possession of the M. E. Grand Master, being the same which is in use in the *jurisdiction of Massachusetts.*

In the Freemason's Magazine of December 1865, published by that distinguished Mason, Sir Charles W. Moore, whose name of itself is sufficient authority in every thing pertaining to Masonry, uses the following significant language:

"In 1797 the Chapter (St. Andrews) united in the organization of a Grand Chapter for the Northern States. In the record of this year we find the following:

"Voted that the Knights of the Red Cross by Bro. Benjamin Hurd, Sr., be and they are hereby permitted to make their records in the books of this Chapter."

Sir Moore says, at this time the degree of RED CROSS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, and was conferred like that of the Templars as an honorary degree."

Hence it is self-evident that our rituals have been tampered with, altered, changed, modified, to suit the whim and caprice of Individual Sir Knights. As Pennsylvanians, therefore, let us make a united and decided effort to restore the old Ritual of the Order, the Ritual which was in use before the establishment of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, in 1797, and the Ritual used by the Baldwin Encampment at Bristol, of Antiquity Encampment at Bath, the Observance Encampment at London,, which Encampments existed from time immemorial, in the latter of which the Dukes of Kent and Sussex received the Orders of Knighthood, it being the same Ritual used by the Duke of Kent on the 24th June, 1791, and by his successor, the Duke of Sussex, 6th August, 1812, and by his successor, the present Grand Commander Wm. Stuart, since May 10, 1862. This old Ritual discards the Knight of the Red Cross, and confers *1st Knights Templar, 2d Knights of St. Paul or Mediterranean Pass, 3d Knights of Malta,* and upon those who have been elected E. Commanders the degree of *Past Commander.* Of the correctness and authenticity of these degrees, we have a certified copy transmitted from the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, to Sir Col. W. J. B. M'Leod Moore, Prov. Grand Commander of Canada, with a Patent dated 11th May, 1865, conferring upon your Historiographer the title of Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander and Grand Prior, "with full power and authority to perform and exercise all and every the duties and functions vested in me by such rank," and for so doing this Patent shall be sufficient authority."

The question therefore recurs, what will the G. C. of Pennsylvania do? We answer unhesitatingly and boldly, that it is our imperative duty to return to the ancient work and not remove the Landmarks of our fathers. We cannot but proclaim these truths to the Templar world, which we have enunciated, when an attack is made upon us and the work of our fathers. We ask all Templars, and all State Grand Commanderies to assist us in the glorious work of restoring Templarism to its original Ritual, as that practised by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, and which has legitimately descended to them through the Encampments at Bristol, Bath and London, and now in our possession. When this change is effected the whole Templar world will then be united as a powerful family, bound together by the same Ritual, the same Landmarks, the same Principles, acknowledging and worshiping the same Redeemer, and having inscribed upon our ancient and venerated banner the glorious living and dying sentiment of every Sir Knight,

Non nobis Domine! Non nobis sed Nomini tuo da Gloriam!

To assist the Masonic student in his inquiries after truth, and in order that he may have facts before him which cannot be controverted, I have carefully prepared a full statement of all the Subordinate Commanderies holding Charters from and by authority of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, since 1794.

Whole No. since 1794.	Present No.	Name and Location.	Date of Dispensation.	Date of Charter.
1		Philadelphia,		Feb. 14, 1794
2		Philadelphia,		1795
3		Harrisburg,		1795
4		Carlisle,		1796
5		Pittsburg,	Feb. 2, 1814,	May 2, 1814
6		Baltimore, Maryland,	1790,	May 2, 1814
7		Rising Sun, New York,	1808,	May 3, 1814
8		Washington, Wilmington, Del.,		May 17, 1814
9		Philadelphia,		Mar. 18, 1816
10	4	St. John's, Philadelphia,		June 8, 1819
11		Wivanda, Towanda,		July 20, 1826
12		Holy and Undivided Trinity, Harrisburg,	Nov. 22, 1826,	
13	1	Pittsburg,	May 13, 1847,	Sept. 16, 1847
14	2	Philadelphia,		May 25, 1849
15	3	Jacques de Molay, Washington,	Sept. 12, 1849,	Oct. 24, 1850
16	5	Hubbard, Waynesburg,	Nov. 10, 1851,	Sept. 12, 1856
17	7	St. Omer's, (Uniontown,) Brownsville,		Sept. 16, 1853
18	9	De Molay, Reading,		Feb. 7, 1854
19	8	St. John's, Carlisle,		June 13, 1854
20		Keystone, Philadelphia,	April 23, 1855,	
21	6	Union, Philadelphia,		May 10, 1855
22	10	Blumenthal, (Mountain,) Altoona,	Sept. 18, 1855,	June 11, 1856

Whole No since 1794.	Present No.	Name and Location.	Date of Dispensation.	Date of Charter.
23	11	Parke, Harrisburg,	Dec. 15, 1855,	June 11, 1856
24	12	Crusade, Bloomsburg,	March 5, 1856,	June 11, 1856
25	13	Columbia, Lancaster,	April 10, 1856,	June 11, 1856
26	14	Palestine, Carbondale,	May 1, 1856,	June 11, 1856
27	15	Jerusalem, Pottstown,	May 5, 1856,	June 11, 1856
28	16	Northern, Towanda,	Oct. 3, 1857,	June 22, 1858
29	17	Cour de Lion, Scranton,	April 22, 1858,	June 22, 1858
30	18	Kedron, Greensburg,	Mar. 19, 1860,	June 23, 1860
31	19	Hugh de Payens, Easton,	April 12, 1860,	June 23, 1860
32	20	Allen, Allentown,	April 21, 1860,	June 23, 1860
33	21	York, York,	Jan. 19, 1865,	June 14, 1865
34	22	Baldwin II., Williamsport,		June 13, 1866

All of which is respectfully and courteously submitted.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Historiographer.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir William Lilly,

Resolved, That so much of the able report of the *Historiographer,* as relates to the true work of the Knights Templar and appendant Order, be and the same is hereby referred to the Past Grand Commanders with the request, that they report upon the whole subject at this Grand Conclave.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Your committee, appointed to audit the accounts of Sir John Edwards, late Grand Treasurer, would respectfully report, that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and find that Sir John Edwards received from Sir Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder, the following sums, to wit:

June 14, 1862,	$993 00	
July 12, 1864,	56 00	
		$1,049 00
Out of which he has paid as per vouchers,		916 94
Leaving a balance in his hands of		$132 06

All of which is courteously submitted.

H. STANLEY GOODWIN,
C. A. BANNVART,
CHARLES H. MANN,
Committee.

On motion of E. C. Sir William Chatland,

The report of the committee was accepted, adopted and the committee discharged.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Your committee, appointed to audit the account of Sir Isaac Whittier, late Treasurer, beg leave to report:

That in 1862 there was a balance in the Treasurer's hands of one dollar and fifty-five cents. In June, 1863, the Grand Commandery was indebted to the Grand Treasurer one dollar and twenty cents.

In 1865 the Grand Treasurer received the sum of .	$1,712 35
from Grand Recorder Creigh, and paid out on warrants	447 34
Leaving a balance in his hands of . .	$1,265 01
Deduct amount due Grand Treasurer in 1863, .	1 20
Balance due by Grand Treasurer, . .	$1,263 81

Of this amount the late Grand Treasurer Whittier has invested $1000 in U. S. 7-30, pursuant to the instructions of the Grand Commandery, leaving in his hands a cash balance of $263 81, which full amount has been paid to the Grand Treasurer, Sir R. A. O. Kerr.

Courteously submitted.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
W. B. THOMPSON,
THOS. W. WRIGHT,
Committee.

On motion of Sir Chs. E. Meyer,

The report was accepted and adopted, and the committee discharged.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir William Lilly,

Resolved, That the committee on the doings of the Grand Officers be instructed to report a definite plan or systematic keeping of our financial affairs.

The following paper was presented and referred to the committee on Grievances:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

Allen Commandery, No. 20, hereby respectfully make complaint against Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19, in this: That the said Commandery has, contrary to the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Encampment of the United States, conferred the Orders of Knighthood beyond their jurisdiction and in the jurisdiction of Allen Commandery, No. 20,—and respectfully ask that the laws and orders in this respect may be enforced.

Further, that in the month of February last past, the Recorder of Allen Commandery, No. 20, in pursuance of an order, did notify Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19, of the above decision, and that said No. 19 paid no attention to the notice and afterwards did dub and create Knights from the jurisdiction of Allen Commandery, No. 20.

Courteously submitted.

GEO. B. SCHALL,
P. E. C. of No. 20.

P. E. Commander Sir M. Richards Muckle, had permission to withdraw a resolution, which he had offered at a previous Conclave, to amend the Constitution, whereby the place of meeting should be permanent;—which request was unanimously granted, the Grand Commandery approving of the course of Sir Muckle.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania:

The committee, to whom was referred the question of designating the place of the 14th Annual Conclave of this Grand Commandery, would unanimously recommend the City of Pittsburg as the most suitable place.

Courteously submitted.

J. M. WHITBY,
A. H. MAXWELL,
Z. P. BIERER,
Committee.

On motion of E. C. Sir John Palmer,

The report of the committee was adopted and the committee discharged.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, Sir M. Richards Muckle, Sir Christian Stoltz and Sir Fitz James Evans were appointed Tellers, who reported the following Sir Knights as being duly elected:

R. E.	Sir Robert Pitcairn,	of No.	10,	Grand Commander.
V. E.	" Jer. L. Hutchinson,	"	4,	Deputy G. Commander.
E.	" Charles A. Bannvart,	"	11,	Grand Generalissimo.
E.	" John Vallerchamp,	"	12,	Grand Captain General.
Rev. & E.	" J. R. Dimm,	"	12,	Grand Prelate.
E.	" James H. Hopkins,	"	1,	Grand Senior Warden.
E.	" H. B. M'Kean,	"	16,	Grand Junior Warden.
E.	" R. A. O. Kerr,	"	10,	Grand Treasurer.
E.	" Alfred Creigh,	"	3,	Grand Recorder.
E.	" Ernest Knapp,	"	15,	Grand Standard Bearer.
E.	" Z. P. Bierer,	"	18,	Grand Sword Bearer.
E.	" Fitz James Evans,	"	21,	Grand Warder.
E.	" C. F. Porter,	"	1,	Grand Sentinel.

Who were respectively installed into their respective offices by the R. E. Sir William H. Strickland, Grand Commander.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir John Hanold,

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the officers and members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania are due and hereby tendered to our Past R. E. Grand Commander, Sir William H. Strickland, for the efficient manner in which he performed the duties of his office for the past year.

Resolved, That a copy of said resolution be engrossed on parchment and signed by the Grand Officers and presented to him as a memorial.

On motion,

The Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE, JUNE 13, 1866, A. O. 748.
2 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Commandery assembled pursuant to adjournment, the Grand Officers in their respective stations, and the Representatives from the various Commanderies.

Sir James H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence made the following report, which was accepted and ordered to be published.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

In our last annual report upon Foreign Correspondence, we took a welcome occasion to congratulate all those bound to us in the bonds of Christian Knighthood, upon the fact, that our Grand Commander,—the Prince of Peace—was once more waiving His banner in triumph over all the land. We have now a more realizing sense of the magnitude of the event, and of the especial pleasure it brings to us as Knights Templar. The wall of fire with which the South was then girt about, and which was an effectual bar to friendly intercourse, has disappeared: grim lines of fortifications have been dismantled and abandoned; bristling cordons of bayonets are seen no more; and Commanderies, whose voices were silent or drowned by the wild clangor of arms, are now heard mingling with ours, in the glad hallelujah to our common Lord and Master. If the renewal of the friendship of Darius and Zerubbabel was an event worthy of being commemorated forever, much more should this restoration of fraternal intercourse be celebrated with becoming joy.

Your Committee have endeavored to open communication with all the Grand Commanderies in this country, and are much gratified, as a result of their efforts, in being able to present for your consideration, the following synopsis of the doings of nineteen State Grand Bodies—being all in existence but California—and also of the General Grand Encampment of U. S.

REGISTER

Of Grand Commanderies in correspondence with us: Names and Residences of Officers, time and place of meeting, &c.

STATES.	Time and place of last Conclave.	No. of Commanderies in the State.	No. represented last Conclave.	Number of Knights in the State.	Number Knighted last year.	Name & residence of Grand Commanders elected.	Name & residence of Grand Recorders elected.
Alabama,	Montgomery.....Dec. 6, 1865,	6	6	*189	*37	R. F. Knott, Tuskaloosa.	E. M. Hastings, Montgomery.
Connecticut,	Hartford.....May 11, 1865,	6	5	*497	99	F. J. Calhoun, New Haven.	E. G. Storer, New Haven.
Illinois,	Chicago.....October 24, 1865,	13	12	723	190	H. C. Ranney, Chicago.	Jas. H. Miles, Chicago.
Indiana,	Indianapolis....April 4, 1865,	8	6	*213	*27	Wm. Hacker, Shelbyville.	Francis King, Indianapolis.
*Iowa,	Marshalltown....June 3, 1865,	4	4	123	8	T. S. Parvin, Muscatine.	W. B. Langridge, Muscatine.
*Kentucky,	Louisville.....June 8, 1865,	5	3	270		H. H. Culbertson, Versailles.	W. C. Munger, Louisville.
Louisiana,	New Orleans....Feb. 17, 1865,	3	3	163	17	J. Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.	Jos. P. Hornor, New Orleans.
Maine,	Portland.....May 2, 1865,	5	5	333	75	T. J. Murray, Portland.	Ira Berry, Portland.
Mass. & R. Island,	Boston.....October 27, 1865,	20	16	1891	595	Rev. C. H. Titus, Phœnix, R. I.	Solon Thornton, Boston.
Michigan,	Detroit.....June 6, 1865,	12	10	308		G. B. Noble, Detroit.	O. Bourke, Detroit.
Missouri,	St. Louis.....May 15, 1865,	3	2	186	35	T. M. Wannall, St. Louis.	A. O'Sullivan, St. Louis.
New Hampshire,		5		350	68		Horace Chase, Hopkirton.
New Jersey,	Trenton, September 14, 1865,	4	2	*103	*48	Chas. Bechtel, Trenton.	Thos. J. Corson, Trenton.
New York,	Elmira, September 26, 1865,	30	22	2371	*	Pearson Mundy, Watertown.	Robert Macoy, New York.
Ohio,	Columbus.....Sept. 5, 1865,	13	13	805	93	Heman Ely, Elyria	J. D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.
Tennessee,	Nashville..,October 11, 1865,	4	3			A. S. Underwood, Yorkville.	Chas. A. Fuller, Nashville.
Vermont,	Rutland.....January 9, 1866,	4	4	263	37	Geo. M. Hall, Swantown.	J. B. Hollenbeck, Burlington.
Virginia,	Richmond.....Dec. 14, 1865,		6	*630		E. H. Gill, Richmond.	John Dove, Richmond.
Wisconsin,	Milwaukee.....Jan. 1, 1865,	6	6	258	65	H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee.	W. L. Palmer, Milwaukee.

Those marked thus * the returns are incomplete.

ALABAMA.

Taking the Commanderies in alphabetical order, our first salutation is wafted by a balmy Southern breeze from the rich Savannahs that are washed by the distant gulf. We have been kindly furnished by E. Sir E. M. Hastings with the proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Alabama for the years 1862–3–4 and 5: thus bridging over the dark chasm of four years. We don't propose to look closely into past transactions to criticise expressions or sentiments, induced by circumstances past and gone: but to see what feelings are now entertained, and to listen to the present utterances. What may have transpired while clouds obscured our view, matters not now: the eclipse is over, and Alabama, as one of the Stars in our Templar constellation, shines and sparkles with beauty and brilliance.

The address of the R. E. Grand Commander opens thus:—"Since last we assembled, great political events have transpired, the cloud of war, which overshadowed our country for the last four years, and deluged our soil in the best blood of the land, has passed away, and while we in common with our countrymen have suffered disappointment, bereavement and loss, we may nevertheless rejoice in the restoration of peace, and the return of those happy times, when we may greet our brethren Sir Knights from whom we have been so long separated by the iron hand of Time." He recommends the appointment of a Grand Lecturer for the commendable purpose of establishing a uniformity of work. He also recommends "The Templar's Tactics" by Sir G. Wingate Chase. His remarks upon the proper qualifications for the Orders show a due appreciation of the dignity, honor and reputation of knighthood. He says:—"Here the strictest morality and knightly courtesy ought to meet; and any companion who has appeared incapable of these, ought not to expect admission among us."

The proceedings and the returns of the Subordinate Commanderies indicate gratifying prosperity. Two new Commanderies have recently been established. We shall rejoice to see all the waste places of the South blossoming with new life, and the banner of our Order gathering the purest and best under its folds.

CONNECTICUT.

The address of the R. E. Grand Commander announces the death of P. G. M. Sir Horace Goodwin—a veteran in the masonic army—whose steadfastness and fidelity are left as a legacy to inspire us all. R. E. Sir W. R. Higby made it his duty as well as his pleasure, to visit all the Commanderies under his command, but one; and to inspect and review the lines, and exemplify the work. He objects to the practice of conferring the Orders on two at the same time.

Sirs A. G. Mackey, of Charleston, and A. T. C. Pierson, of St. Paul, visited the Grand Commandery during its session, which was a pleasant episode in the routine of business.

An amendment to the By-laws was adopted, prohibiting the conferring of the Orders upon more than one candidate at a time. We feel little, if any, inclination to oppose this, although the practice in our own State is different. We have

heretofore remarked, that much of the solemnity and impressiveness of the ceremonies is lost by permitting more than one to be received at a time. We doubt much whether this should be departed from to accommodate candidates. The true theory of Knighthood is, that it is an honor to be won, and not to be demanded.

A By-law was adopted making the Royal and Select Master degrees a pre-requisite to the Orders. We consider this an unauthorized requirement, not sanctioned by the Grand Encampment of U. S.

The E. Grand Recorder, Sir E. G. Storer, presented a very full, fair and frank report on Foreign Correspondence, condensing the proceedings of fourteen Grand Commanderies, and making ample and friendly notice of us. He says, this is probably his last report. We hope not. His pleasant and genial face would be much missed amongst our "*foreign relations.*" In speaking of changes of the Ritual &c. he very pointedly and truthfully says: "I formed the opinion many years ago, that what is new in Masonry, is not Masonry at all."

ILLINOIS.

The address of the Right Eminent Sir Nathan Fay Prentice was very brief, announcing the death of Eminent Sir W. W. Mitchell, Inspector General; cautioning Commanderies against growing too rapidly; and announcing that he had granted dispensations to establish four new Commanderies. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of which R. E. Sir H. C. Ranney is chairman, presented an elaborate and able review of the proceedings of 17 Grand Commanderies. His views upon the importance of maintaining the Grand Encampment of U. S., and of establishing a uniform system of tactics and drill, are supported with earnestness and sound argument.

E Sir C. B. Stebbins of Peoria was appointed Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

INDIANA.

R. E. Sir Wm. Hacker delivered his address as Grand Commander, which gives an account of his official acts, interspersed with several paragraphs felicitating himself and his Grand Commandery on the fact that they have refused to comply with some of the regulations of the Grand Encampment of U. S., and speaking very defiantly of its authority. As a specimen of the style and spirit, we extract his reply to the question, whether it is the duty of the Knights of Indiana to equip themselves in the costume adopted by the Grand Encampment of U. S. "To this inquiry, I answered, No: the Grand Commandery of the State of Indiana is the highest and only source of authority in Templar Masonry within her territorial limits, and no Subordinate Commandery, or any member thereof, can know any other authority, except through her. The Grand Commandery of Indiana having as yet taken no action in regard to the new costume, the dress of the Templar in this State remains as it always has been." The report on Foreign Correspondence is by the same Sir Knight, and every page of it bristles with lances, touched we fear with venom, hurled at the Mother of that

Grand Commandery. Of that, more anon. Two new charters were issued, and the location of one Commandery changed. A special Committee appointed on the suggestion of the Grand Commander reported, amongst other things, that should any one be found in Indiana teaching or practicing any other ceremonies or rituals than those authorized by that Grand Commandery, shall be promptly suspended or expelled from the Order. The M. E. Grand Master of the U. S. had better go around Indiana in his travels, or he may be stripped of his spurs by the doughty Hoosiers.

A pleasing diversion from the proceedings was the presentation of a watch to P. G. C. Bayless by order of the Grand Commandery.

The proceedings of sixteen Grand Commanderies pass under the scalpel of R. E. Sir Wm. Hacker. In Illinois he finds the bug-bear of innovation to vex him, and boldly affirms that as to dress they of Indiana are perfectly unconcerned what may be adopted, or how often it may be changed; they will adhere to their old Maltese ritual and dress. To Maine, he says, that the Grand Encampment falsely arrogates to herself priority of organization, and claims to be the creator, when in fact but the creature of Grand Subordinate Commanderies, and defiantly declares that they will not "become a mere vassal of such a vacillating organization." To Missouri, he protests, that they will wear the apron: and "the more it is sneered at, the more we will love it." In reply to the comments of New Hampshire as to his treatment of the Grand Encampment he *courteously* says that he has "taken the *Beast* by the beard, and often heard him *bray* fully as loud as he is now doing from his fastnesses in the Granite Hills." Ohio furnishes occasion for further ebullition of bile. He speaks of the Grand Encampment, as "arrogating," "dictating," of her "whims and caprice," "vacillating," "absurd assumptions," &c. He tells Vermont, that the Grand Encampment is "superfluous." To Wisconsin the explicit declaration is made, "We of Indiana claim that the State Grand Body is the highest and only source of authority within its jurisdiction, and has the sole and only right to make laws, regulations, &c., which those within the jurisdiction are bound to obey."

After all this we may well pause to ask, if the Grand Commandery of Indiana has a charter? If so, what authority granted it? Was R. E. Sir Wm. Hacker ever installed as Grand Commander? If so, what obligation did he take? These questions frankly answered will dispel all this vaporing which we have quoted.

Sir Kt. Hacker thinks, we did injustice to Indiana in our report in 1864. We said of a report by a special Committee, "They are glad that some of the decisions of the M. E. Grand Master were suppressed: glad that the custome was changed, and yet don't like the change, don't like the chapeau, prefer the three cornered hat, don't like the buff gauntlets, prefer *black!!* don't like the proceedings in regard to the Order of Malta, although they admit that the new arrangement corresponds with their own constitution and custom. We fear our good friends are inclined to be captious and querulous." In reply to this it is said: "With the exception of what is inferred by what he says in regard to the chapeau and gauntlets, the whole is a creature of his own imagination. The Committee of Indiana neither said nor meant any such things as he has imputed to them. That they could say, as they did, that they knew nothing about the

new ritual of the Order of Malta, and then "admit that the new arrangement corresponded with our own Constitution and custom," is a stretch of imagination." This serious charge we cannot pass in silence. We proceed to prove our statements by extracts from the report referred to. "Your Committee are not much surprised to learn that many of the decisions of the M. E. Grand Master on the law and usage of the Order, as reported by him to the Grand Encampment, had been suppressed.— —Your Committee are much pleased to learn that *that* excuse for a Templar costume adopted in Chicago in 1859 was repudiated. — —The costume adopted in lieu of the one rejected, your Committee find but little to object to, *except* that they do not like the chapeau—we also prefer black to buff gauntlets— —The Order of Malta having always been recognized with us as a constitutional degree, your Committee hope it may ever remain so."— Our remarks upon the Order of Malta had no reference to the ritual: simply to the position of this Order as following that of the Templar. We trust our Hoosier Fratres will be convinced that we did them no wrong, and intended none; and if our comments seem harsh, take them in a Pickwickian sense; and take a box of Seller's Liver Pills, sugar coated, to remove their surplus bile, and let us strive to cultivate friendly and knightly feelings, rather than worry ourselves by fancied injuries and usurpations.

IOWA.

The address of G. C. Sir T. S. Parvin is very brief; but from it we learn that Knighthood is taking root firmly and surely in the rich prairies.

We are surprised to observe that the Dep. Grand Commander is an appointed, and not an elective officer, and that he ranks below the Grand Captain General in Iowa. Our Western brethren are clearly wrong in this; the very title of the Office shows where the holder of it should rank. In the absence of the Grand Commander his powers and command are *deputed*, his Deputy's Orders would be obeyed by Generalissimo and Captain General, and he should rank them. We think also he should be elective: that the Body to be governed by him, should have a voice in his selection.

The Grand Recorder, Sir W. B. Langridge presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the doings of fourteen Grand Commanderies, including a brief, but complimentary notice of us, as we appeared in 1864. The conclusion of his report is very spicy and sprightly, and very bold withal. The Grand Encampment of the U. S. is unmercifully pummeled by her youngest stripling. He wants the Grand Body abolished, and a resolution was offered and passed instructing their Representatives to vote for a dissolution of said Grand Encampment. Verily, this yearling had better tarry awhile at Jericho, until his beard be grown, before he undertakes such an encounter. We mean this in all kindness, friend Langridge. You must not so soon forget your installation vows. Strive to remedy the evils of the Grand Encampment, and we will aid you with all our power, but do not undertake to overturn it.

We see that after an adjournment the Grand Commandery was called to *labor* —which is not knightly: nor is their practice of voting by ayes and nays.

KENTUCKY.

R. E. Sir P. H. Jeffreys, D. D., L. L. D., Grand Commander delivered a brief address, but it was full of grateful acknowledgements to the Author of all good for the return of peace and its attendant blessings; of wise admonition, sage counsel, and hope-inspiring, knightly sentiments.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is as usual from the pen of E. Sir Munger, Grand Recorder. It is a synopsis, very accurate and carefully prepared, of the proceedings of sixteen Grand Commanderies. The sentiments and feelings which pervaded our Grand Commandery are portrayed by copious extracts from the address of our Grand Commander, and from our report on Foreign Correspondence for 1864.

The proceedings were very brief, and of purely local interest.

We observe in the appendix Record Monuments to three Sir Knights whose pilgrimage, warfare and penance are ended, but we find no mention of the fact in the proceedings.

LOUISIANA.

The Second Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of this State seems to have been a running one; commencing February 17, 1865—adjourning until the 28th, and holding another adjourned meeting on March 3rd.

Death has made inroads upon the limited number of Knights, and carried away three of its valiant and honored.—E. Sir J. H. Holland, Grand Prelate, has gone to minister at the altar washed by Siloam's brook. E. Sir Wm. Emerson has also gone to lay at the throne of Immanuel his trophies won by fidelity and zeal in Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. Added to these E. Sir Hosea Edwards, Grand Treasurer, has been called to the settlement of his final account. Appropriate reference is made to these vacancies in the ranks by the R. E. Grand Commander, and by resolutions adopted, and by Record Monuments.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence; but the Grand Recorder acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of many Grand Commanderies. Several of them, however, including Pennsylvania, are as old as 1860. We trust that long ere this, our far away friends have received the subsequent chapters of our history.

An unpleasant difficulty occurred between Indivisible Friends Commandery, and one of its members, which has been happily adjusted. It elicited from the Grand Commander a decision that an E. Commander may call meetings without notice to such members as he may deem likely to prove unruly. We very much doubt the correctness of this decision. The powers of an E. Commander are great—great enough to prevent disorder, and punish the refractory, when the offence is committed, but to prejudge, condemn and exclude seems beyond the stretch of his power.

We are glad to welcome Louisiana to the fold of the faithful. Although widely separated, we feel closely bound. The rills that dash from our mountain sides

meet and mingle, and roll into rivers, which uniting at our Western metropolis, bear away the products and handiwork of the Keystone State, and land them safely at the Crescent City; so the ties of commerce bind us closely, but the mystic tie more closely still.

MAINE.

It is worthy of remark and of imitation that there were full representations from all of the Commanderies, at the last annual conclave of this State.

The address of R. E. G. C. Sir T. J. Murray was brief, pointed and business-like. He holds that although an E. C. may open his Commandery for work with the aid of Sir Knights of other jurisdictions, yet to transact business there must be present in the asylum nine members of the Commandery.

Charters were granted to form two new Commanderies, showing a gratifying increase of interest and prosperity in Templarism down near sunrise.

E. Sir J. H. Drummond, the very efficient chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a well digested review of the doings of thirteen Grand Commanderies. He writes clearly, cogently and pleasantly; his views are deliberately taken and ably sustained; he is opposed to any other change of titles, and in favor of enforcing obedience to the Grand Encampment. He is in favor of making the Order of Malta a constitutional one, and giving it the second place. He contends that all amendments to the constitution of the Grand Encampment should receive the approval of a majority of the Grand Commanderies to make them binding. In all of these positions, so ably supported, we cordially concur.

Sir John J. Bell was for many years the chairman of Foreign Correspondence in Maine; but like Elijah he departed, [we don't mean that he went up in a chariot of fire, or went up in any other way, or went down, or any other place, except that he went out of the State of Maine,] and his mantle has fallen on most worthy shoulders. From the south-west angle, we salute you, Sir Knight Drummond.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

We have before us an interesting pamphlet containing an abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Commandery of this jurisdiction at three special, the semi-annual and the annual sessions for 1864-5. The special sessions were for the purpose of constituting new Commanderies and installing their officers, and each was the occasion of a very instructive and entertaining address by R. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, all of which we would be glad to copy did time and space permit.

The semi-annual session was held in Boston on May 5, 1865, that being the 60th anniversary of the organization of their Grand Commandery. It was a most interesting event in her history, and one calculated to awaken all her pride, as she looked back over three score years of vicissitudes, and through them all could see her banner floating proudly without a stain. But the retrospect causes emotions of grief at the vacant chairs—the extinguished tapers. The R. E. G. C. laid a chaplet on the tomb of E. Sir Isaac Decatur Gibbons, George A. French, stricken down while in command, and P. G. C. Sir J. R. Bradford, who, at the ripe age of seventy-five, went to enjoy the rewards that await the faithful Templar.

The annual conclave was held in Boston on October 27, 1865. The address of R. E. Sir William S. Gardner recommends that the title of Commander be changed so as to conform to the requirements of the Grand Encampment of the United States. We hail this as a very auspicious circumstance, and trust that it may be part of our good brother's epitaph—not to be needed for many years to come—that he was instrumental in perfecting the unity of our Order.

The proceedings give us reports from the D. G. C., G. G. and G. C. G., which shows that those offices are not mere sinecures.

They have no Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which we regret, and regret still more that they regard the reports of such committees generally as "mischievous."

Those portions of the address of R. E. Sir Gardner, which labor so earnestly to establish the claim of Massachusetts to the distinction of being the oldest Grand Body in the United States, are so ably and satisfactorily answered by our Historiographer, that no further comments are needed from us in this connection. But while our New England friends are boasting of their antiquity, of the uniformity of their work, and their resistance to all changes, we remark that "St. John's Encampment retains many old forms and ceremonies, which have become obsolete in most, if not all, the other subordinates;" that at Milford Encampment "the ritual in use is somewhat different from our established work," while the costumes adopted or used in the various subordinates appear to be regulated by the whim or caprice of each. We heartily concur in all that our distinguished brother says against innovations, but where such diversity exists, there must be some change, if we would have uniformity. Our table shows that 595 were knighted during the past year in that jurisdiction. We like to see new recruits flocking to our standard, but such an increase very properly calls forth the suggestion from the Grand Commander that there should be a limit put to the number of knights a Commandery may create in a single year, and to the number upon whom the Orders may be conferred at one time.

MICHIGAN.

We have received from this State a pamphlet containing the proceedings of its Grand Commandery for the years 1862-3-4-5. Heretofore we have been favored with merely a printed slip containing the names of the Grand Officers and a meagre outline of the transactions. We are gratified by the interesting matter contained in this full history of the Order in Michigan, as well as by the indication it gives of increased prosperity.

The address of R. E. Sir Benjamin Porter, G. C., at the last conclave, is very brief, but pointed.

It was resolved that hereafter all motions be decided by yeas and nays, instead of the usual mode adopted by Knights Templar. Better adhere to our peculiar and distinguishing practice, brethren; it is quite as convenient.

It was ordered that $25 be appropriated to purchase a suitable jewel, sword, silver pitcher, or pair of goblets, for the P. R. E. G. C.

A committee reported that Grand Officers wishing to attend the meeting of the Grand Encampment *may* do so at their own expense, but not at the expense of this Grand Body."

Charters were issued for the organization of three new Commanderies.

The report on Foreign Correspondence expresses a sensitiveness at our allusion to their omitting to print their proceedings. Our good brothers will accept the assurance that our remarks were prompted solely by the regret we felt at not hearing and knowing more concerning them. We are very glad to see the treasury abundantly supplied, and hope it may be inexhaustible.

MISSOURI.

The fifth annual conclave was presided over by V. E. D. G. C., in the absence of the Grand Commander. The attendance was small and the proceedings meagre. No annual address was delivered.

E. Sir A. O'Sullivan, G. R., presented the report on Foreign Correspondence. The proceedings of only eight States were received, and Pennsylvania was not one of the number, which we regret, and are unable to account for, inasmuch as we certainly made our bow and sent our salutations. In speaking of the Grand Encampment, Sir Knight O'Sullivan discourseth thus: "It was an evil day for Templar Masonry when Jesuitism was introduced into the Governing Body, which met at Hartford in 1856." He adds some other remarks not in the best spirit, and whose point we do not perceive.

We regret to notice that Lexington Commandery, No. 3, has surrendered its charter. The hope we expressed a year ago, in reference to it, has not been realized, and it is painful to us to record the destruction of one of the lighthouses of Masonry.

E. Sir A. O'Sullivan, G. R., of St. Louis, was again appointed chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Grand Lecturer. Our Missouri brothers make the most of their good material.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Does not send us her proceedings for 1865, but we have a note from E. Sir Horace Chase, her G. R., informing us that the proceedings for 1865 and 1866 will be printed together, after the conclave in September next.

NEW JERSEY.

Our little neighbor across the Delaware has but a small number of knights, but many of them have zeal enough to win our affections. The attendance at the last conclave was not as large as it should have been—about half of the Grand Officers were present, and half of the Commanderies were represented. The Grand Commander delivered an address decidedly ornate and rhetorical. Its spirit elicits our warm approval, and its style our admiration. He dwells at some length upon the obligations which a return of peace have brought to all Sir Knights, and says: "The work still to be done is one in which we may and ought to participate; the wound left in the hearts of the people, as a result of the strife, cannot be too speedily healed for the happiness of our brethern. In this blessed work we can take a part.

Let our words then be words of peace and conciliation; let our deeds be acts of charity and pure beneficence." That is the key note which will awaken harmonious sympathy in every heart which realizes the genius and spirit of Templarism.

One of the decisions of the Grand Commander, and only one, we must take exception to; that is, where he holds that a Commander has no right to declare a second ballot, the first being declared clear. He certainly has power, upon proper cause shown, to refuse to confer the Orders upon an unworthy person, who may, by inadvertence, have received a favorable ballot; and we think it equally clear, that by virtue of his high powers, he may direct a re-ballot, so the records will not show the election of an undeserving one. The Grand Commander decided that a Commandery may excuse a Sir Knight from voting, and that a petition may be withdrawn before ballot. Both of these decisions were dissented from by the Committee on Jurisprudence, and were sustained by only a majority in the Grand Commandery.

The drill and tactics of Sir Orrin Welch, of New York, were adopted to be used in that State.

Our estimable friend E. Sir Thos. J. Corson, compiled the Foreign Correspondence, and of course did it *secundum artem*. The Doctor is accustomed to dissecting, and he uses his literary scalpel with facility and skill. Eleven Grand Commanderies came under his hand; he heals where he can, and sloughs off where remedies are useless. Pennsylvania receives particular and very kind notice. We hide our blushes while reading what he says of us as a committee. He recurs to his visit at our last annual conclave; dwells upon our hospitality, and makes the land of peaches and sweet potatoes dry and hungry over the recital of what he *saw*—not what he drank or ate? In his eyes—or mouth rather—Jersey cider is milk-sop compared to Pennsylvania malt. We are very glad that the visit of himself and companions was so agreeable, and are very sure they gave us equal pleasure. Sir Knight Corson promises, if alive, to be with us at the present conclave. We have inquired for him, and looked for his genial face in vain. We hoped to have met him just here, where malt is found in its virgin purity; where it flows from the hydrants and gushes from the pumps. But he answers not to our anxious call. Shall we write his epitaph; or shall we wait another year, and see him in our Western metropolis, where also malt is abundant and excellent, and where *Monongahela* was discovered by early explorers after treasures.

NEW YORK.

The opening address of R. E. G. C., Sir Orrin Welch, was in his usually happy vein. We cannot find room for a single extract, which fully and eloquently expresses our duties in the present hour, and which we would gladly lay before you if we could. Amongst the decisions it is announced that a Red Cross Knight, losing an arm or leg, is not thereby debarred from receiving the remaining Orders; that it is the duty of the E. C. to respect the objections of a sitting member to the admission of a visitor; that the requirement of good standing necessary to a candidate for the Orders does not imply active membership in Lodge or Chapter, but does imply that he shall be under neither charges nor discipline.

We have an admirable review of the proceedings of fifteen State Grand bodies, by R. E. Sir John W. Simons, in which Pennsylvania receives ample justice. Our friend wields a trenchant weapon, and woe betide the unlucky one on whom it falls. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence of Indiana have excited his Masonic ire, and he thus impales them: "Will he tell us when and where the Grand Encampment has attempted the exercise of any power specially reserved to the State Grand Bodies? Will he inform us how it is that Indiana, being scarce ten years old, managed to create a Grand Body, admittedly in existence for nearly half a century, and if she is independent of the 'vacillating organization' of which he speaks so contemptuously, why do her sons accept office in that body, and how do they reconcile it to their consciences, after having pronounced the vow at installation, to make blatant pretence of contempt for the body whose honors they wear? The Grand Encampment is not and does not claim to be infallible; but when faults appear in her legislation we should all have sufficient of the spirit of our profession to break a lance in the presence of our peers, instead of bemoaning ourselves in the distance."

Sir J. B. Chaffer, Grand Lecturer, reported that he had visited fifteen of the Commanderies, remaining with several of them five and six days at a time, exemplifying the work, and instructing them in the drill, a most useful practice, which we again commend to our Grand Commandery.

Charters were granted to organize three new Commanderies, showing continued increase where there has been always abundant prosperity.

The time for holding the annual sessions was changed to the first Tuesday of October, with the view to establishing a regular Templar year. We have heretofore advocated this action.

M. E. Sir H. L. Palmer, Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States, visited the Grand Commandery during its session, and was appropriately received. He performed the ceremony of installing the officers.

A complaint was made by one Commandery against another for receiving petitions from, and conferring the Orders upon, those residing beyond the jurisdiction of the Commandery receiving them. The matter was referred to a committee, who reported that where a companion shall apply for the Orders to any other than the nearest Commandery, inquiries as to his character, &c., shall be made of the Commandery within whose jurisdiction he resides, and to that Commandery shall be remitted the amount of fees which would have been charged had he applied for the Orders there. While the committee argue that the Blue Lodge rule of jurisdiction should not be binding in its application to Commanderies, they recommend the—to us—doubtful expediency of making a money compensation to the Commandery whose territory has been invaded. It occurs to us that a Commandery is benefitted more by receiving worthy companions into its asylum, than by the mere dollars and cents which they pay.

An important amendment to the statutes and regulations was offered, and lies over for action, to wit: "The Order of Red Cross and Knight Templar shall not be conferred on the same candidate at one and the same conclave." We are glad to see this disposition to check the too hasty mode of hurrying candidates through, without intervening time for study and meditation.

OHIO.

The last conclave occurring while the Grand Encampment was in session, at the same place, drew a good many visitors from various States. R. E. G. C. Sir Heman Ely recommended a recision of the former action of the Grand Commandery favoring a change of costume. This was adopted, and we congratulate our Buckeye neighbors that thus one bone of contention has been buried. The other subjects of dispute were passed over in silence, which is a negative virtue, and probably the better course, unless there could be decided action to harmonize and cement us all.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Sir Charles C. Kiefer, and reviews the doings and sayings of thirteen State Grand Bodies. He thinks the terms "arrogating" and "obstinacy," as applied by us to their use of titles, &c., are not very courteous. We are willing to plead guilty; but will our friend acknowledge that the acts intended to be described by those words are not any more courteous? The argument that those titles were received from the Grand Encampment of the United States, and hence Ohio is justified in retaining them, bears against them; because it recognizes the authority of the Grand Encampment to give titles, and if she may give them, has she not power to change them? But we will waste no more words upon a subject which has been so often and so fully discussed.

TENNESSEE.

We have before us a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee for 1861 and 1865. During the three intervening years her beauseant was draped and at half mast; her Knights obeyed not the bugle call summoning them to the asylum. But we have here, in strange juxtaposition, the records of two dissimilar epochs in her history—the gathering of the clouds of war and the dawn of the sun of peace. In 1861 it was resolved to dissolve the connection between the Grand Commandery of the State and the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to unite in forming a general body for the Confederate States. So far as appears in the printed proceedings, these resolutions stand unrepealed. We would suggest, in all kindness, that, at the earliest opportunity, the minutes of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee be made to conform to and express the spirit which now animates its members, and that while the feeling of hostility has been rooted out, the trace of it shall also be obliterated.

There was but a single session at the last conclave, and in it the election and installation of officers was all that was done of general interest. We trust that abundant prosperity will follow the reorganization in Tennessee, and that our intercourse may be frequent, continued, pleasant and profitable.

VERMONT.

R. E. Sir George M. Hall presented an address, very gratifying in its statement of the condition and prosperity of his command, wise in its suggestions, knightly in its spirit, and eloquent in its style. He lays an ivy wreath upon the grave of each of the departed knights, Dr. Baker, Thos. H. Campbell, P. G. H. P., and Rev. Jos. Scott, D. D. He congratulates the Knighthood on the cessation of war, and justly

felicitates his Grand Commandery on the fact that uncontrolled zeal, under the guise of patriotism, never induced them to pass political resolutions.

Sir Russell S. Taft offered the report on Foreign Correspondence, covering seventeen Grand Bodies, our own receiving very kind and complimentary notice, and promising to visit us and inspect our commissariat, induced thereto by the feeling remarks of Sir Knight Corson, of New Jersey. The report is lengthy, interesting and able. The Grand Commandery, as some token of their appreciation of his services, voted him $10, which he promptly donated towards the purchase of jewels and collars for the first four Grand officers, and full regalia for the G. C., which had been ordered on motion of Sir Knight Taft.

A resolution was offered to contribute $25 towards a monument to P. G. C. Needham. The Finance Committee reported against it, as establishing a precedent, which the condition of the treasury would not warrant. The report was laid on the table, and the resolution adopted.

It was resolved to hold the annual conclaves hereafter on the second Tuesday of June. We regret this change, because it may deprive us of the promised pleasure of receiving into our tents some weary pilgrims from the Green Mountains. But we hope not. Come Sir Knight Taft, and if friend Corson could only partially tell what he heard and saw and tasted, we promise that ere you have, you shall be "*too full* for utterance." We are pleased to notice the prosperity of our Order amongst the mountain peaks, and hope their slumbers may not be disturbed by Fenian marches, battles or skedaddles.

VIRGINIA.

We salute the gallant column of the Old Dominion as it wheels into line, taking its once accustomed place in our re-united army, and acknowledging allegiance to our Grand Encampment. The spirit of chivalry has often led true knights into Quixotic expeditions, which did not tarnish the brightness of their escutcheon, whatever doubts they may have suggested of the propriety or wisdom of the knights-errant. Through all the gloomy night, when war ruled and slaughtered, we contended that the issues were purely political, and that as citizens we might differ widely and irreconcilably, yet as Masons and Templars we had a common creed, and were bound in a common interest and affection which no worldly dissension should affect. This seemed to be the almost universal feeling in our Order. Where it did not prevail we incline to think it was because of a resistless current of popular excitement, or some chronic ailment in individual cases. But it is useless now to philosophize upon what is happily past and buried, never to have a resurrection.

We simply mention, in order to complete our Templar history, that in 1861 the Grand Commandery of Virginia renounced its connection with the Grand Encampment of the United States. In 1865 that action was reconsidered, and the resolution of 1861 was rescinded. In alluding to this cheering consummation, R. E. G. C. Gill says: "I trust that hereafter the Grand Encampment of Virginia will be found in the ranks of the Grand Encampment of the United States, battling side by side with those of her sister States, North and South, in the cause of 'Faith, Hope and Charity,' united with 'Justice, Fortitude and Mercy,' knowing 'no North,

no South, no East, no West," and all united in obeying the teachings of the Great Grand Master on High, which require that we should do unto others as we would that they should do unto us."

And thus nobly have our brethren of Virginia shown that they possess that knightly magnanimity which is the jewel of our Order, and which will confess an error in spite of opposing pride. No division under the Banner of the Cross has more high toned and chivalric bearing, more tried and trusty valor than the Grand Commandery of Virginia; and hence we are especially glad to welcome her return.

WISCONSIN.

We have not received the proceedings of this Grand Commandery for this year. On January 1, 1865, R. E. Sir H. L. Palmer, who is now M. E. G. M. of the United States, was G. C. Amongst other interesting matter contained in his address, we learn that he decided that a companion having lost his right forearm, being in all other respects unobjectionable, cannot receive the Orders of Knighthood.

The transactions of ten Grand Commanderies receive an impartial review from Sir M. L. Youngs. His well timed remarks upon the tendency and danger of changes in ceremonies, costumes, &c., will meet with the approbation of all reflecting knights. His kind mention of Pennsylvania, and his flattering remarks upon our report for 1864, suffuse us with blushes, and leave us without appropriate answer.

A committee was appointed to prepare a form of installation service, and another committee on tactics and drill. We think both of these should be settled by the Grand Encampment, so as to have the work uniform in all the States.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The sixteenth triennial session of this august body was held in Columbus, Ohio, commencing September 5, 1865. Representatives from seventeen State Grand Commanderies and five immediate subordinates were reported enrolled.

Thus they gathered from Maine to California, from Minnesota to the Gulf; brought together from various pursuits, but all animated by the same high purpose. Public devotional services were held, in accordance with a ritual prepared by Sir R. McMurdy, D. D., L. L. D. A short, neat and appropriate address was delivered by the Grand Master, whereupon the procession re-formed and marched to the Capitol, where the private sessions were held.

The official report of the Grand Master is very voluminous, covering twenty-eight pages, from which we learn that dispensations have been issued for the formation of three new Commanderies in Minnesota, two in Kansas, one in Nebraska and one in Washington city, and to resuscitate one in Charleston. Mention is made of official visits to sundry places, and the kind reception at each, all of which seem to have been very gratifying, and not the least so his visit and entertainment at Philadelphia, in June, 1864. Amongst the Grand Master's decisions we find that it is improper to require an applicant for the Orders to be a Royal and Select Master; that a Grand Commandery may confer the Orders without fee or petition, but should do so only on extraordinary occasions; that it is not necessary that every member

of a Commandery should vote, [this decision was reversed by the Grand Encampment, which held that all must vote unless excused by the Commandery;] that unless otherwise expressly provided, a majority of the members of the Grand Encampment constitute a quorum, [this decision failed to receive the sanction of the Grand Encampment.] The Grand Master recommended a change of titles to conform to the notions of Ohio and Massachusetts, which we are glad was not done. Subsequently a motion was made to amend the constitution by changing the titles, &c.; this lies over for future action.

We have no doubt on reading the proceedings that the three days of the Grand Convocation were very pleasant, for resolutions were passed thanking every person for their hospitalities, &c. But we look through the pamphlet in vain to find results of the meeting commensurate with the character of the Grand Body of Knights Templar of America. Its proceedings look very much like a labored, and we may add successful effort "how not to do it." The committee appointed three years previously to prepare a suitable devotional service, reported; it was discussed and laid on the table. The proposed amendment to the constitution, limiting the eligibility of officers to one term, was called up and referred to the committee on jurisprudence; the committee reported that the subject was important, (!) and asked to be discharged, and thus that matter was disposed of (?). A time was set apart to exemplify the various systems of tactics and drills for Templars, "to the end that a system may be adopted by this Grand Encampment which shall be uniform throughout its jurisdiction." Sir Orrin Welch was thanked for his exemplification, but with the express qualification that his drill was not adopted. And so we have a uniform drill!! The Grand Master decided that in representative Masonic bodies a majority of all its constituents is necessary to constitute a quorum. The committee on jurisprudence concurred; their report was adopted; but lest something might be settled, this adoption was reconsidered, and then the matter was tabled; so we know what a quorum is!! A proposition was made for a universal convocation or Congress of Templars throughout the world, and the capacious table received that also. One thing was done; the constitution of 1862 was amended so as to restore the Knight of Malta to its position as a constitutional degree.

In the *Appendix*, page 101, of the printed proceedings of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, of the United. States, a gross error has been committed, which we beg leave to correct:

The register of Grand Officers omit the names of the following Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, who were elected *June 12, 1855:*

R. E. Chas. E. Blumenthal, *Grand Commander*; V. E. Alfred Creigh, *Dep. Grand Commander;* E. Andrew Patrick, *Generalissimo;* E. J. W. Hailman, *Gr. Capt. Gen.*

We hope the necessary correction will be made in the next Grand Encampment proceedings of the United States.

Sir H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, was elected M. E. G. M., and V. E. Sir John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in consideration of his ability, fidelity and zeal, was re-elected G. R. In the distribution of offices Pennsylvania was left out in the cold, which she certainly did not deserve. The committee appointed to designate the place of holding the next convocation reported in favor of Philadelphia, but we were cut again, and St. Louis was chosen. If we attend, we shall wreak our revenge on the viands of our Missouri brethren.

There are several subjects of general interest which we would like to discuss with our "Foreign Correspondents," but we have not the leisure more than to enter our protest against so much tinkering at our Grand Constitution. Every three years some one discovers, or thinks he discovers, a screw loose, a bolt out, a rivet gone, some paint, polish or tinsel needed; and each has his method of remedying or perfecting it. We are tired of this. Too much doctoring will kill any man, and too much tinkering will ruin any machine, and too much meddling will destroy any instrument. But we must forbear.

Our report has been prepared very hurriedly, and under such embarrassing circumstances as to render it proper that we should apologize for its imperfections.

Courteously submitted.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,

For the Committee.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir Wm. Lilly,

Resolved, That the dues of the next current year of the subordinate Commanderies be and they are hereby remitted, and that hereafter the Grand Commandery will not pay the expenses of a representative from any subordinate Commandery to attend the Grand Conclave: *Provided,* This shall not be construed as to effect the fees for Dispensations or Charters.

Which resolution was referred to the committee on Finance.

The committee on Mileage and Pay, submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned committee on mileage, beg leave to report the following as correct, and recommend the payment of the same by your body:

R. E. Sir WILLIAM H STRICKLAND, Grand Commander, .	$7 30
V. E. Sir JOHN VALLERCHAMP, Deputy Grand Commander,	16 00
Rev. and E. Sir J. R. DIMM, Grand Prelate, . . .	13 00
E. Sir JAMES H. HOPKINS, Grand Senior Warden, . .	15 00
" H. B. M'KEAN, Grand Junior Warden, . . .	20 00
" R. A. O. KERR, Grand Treasurer, ...	10 90
" ALFRED CREIGH, Grand Recorder, ...	18 50
" ERNEST KNAPP, Grand Standard Bearer, . . .	6 92
" Z. P. BIERER, Grand Sword Bearer, ...	13 90
" FITZ JAMES EVANS, Grand Warder, ...	6 00

Sir	C. F. Knapp, P. G. Commander,			$16 00
"	E. H. Turner, P. G. Commander,			18 35
"	R. H. Pattison,	Representative of No.	2,	8 40
"	N. Smith,	"	" 4,	10 80
"	W. Chattland,	"	" 7,	18 50
"	John Palmer,	"	" 8,	
"	H. C. L. Crecelius,	"	" 9,	7 30
"	T. F. Scheffer,	"	" 11,	
"	P. John,	"	" 12,	16 00
"	Aug. Rowe,	"	" 18,	15 00
"	Abraham Miller,	"	" 19,	14 40
"	E. B. Young,	"	" 20,	8 25
"	A. N. Green,	"	" 21,	6 00
"	A. G. Cranmer,	"	" 16,	20 00
"	J. Vandrrslice,	"	" 15,	6 92
"	J. L. Hutchinson,			6 40

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM LILLY,
ISAAC WHITTIER,
CHRISTIAN STOLTZ,
Committee.

On motion of P. G. C. Sir H. S. Goodwin,

The report was received and the committee discharged.

On motion of Sir James H. Hopkins,

Resolved, That so much of the address of the Grand Commander Strickland, which refers to a Charter and the application of the Sir Knights of Williamsport, Pa., be referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.

On motion of P. P. C. Sir William H. Strickland,

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder be instructed ts send a communication to each of the Rail Road Companies, thanking them for their kindness in furnishing return Rail Road tickets to the representatives of this Grand Commandery.

On motion of E. C. Sir Theo. F. Scheffer,

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of the Grand Sentinel for ten dollars; also in favor of the Trustees of Fulton Hall for five dollars.

The hour having arrived for the formation of the procession to proceed to Fulton Hall to hear the address of Sir James H. Hopkins, the Grand Commandery was adjourned, after having appointed Sir Charles E. Wentz as Grand Marshal.

The Sir Knights upon reaching Fulton Hall, took their seats to hear the address of Sir Knight James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, Grand Senior Warden and Orator of the day. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. A prayer was offered up by the Grand Prelate, and the Band played for a short time, after which R. E. Sir William H. Strickland, Grand Commander, introduced E. Sir Knight Hopkins, who with great eloquence delivered his

ORATION.

Italy had slept. The fires of poetry and song, that once lighted up that fairest portion of the earth, had lost their wonted brilliancy. She had drank deep from Lethe's silent stream and seemed to have forgotten all her former grandeur, all her former glory. Rome had fallen: and from the seven hills of the Eternal City there went up the last sad requiem to her departed splendor. The echoes of her matchless eloquence had gone to sleep amidst the mouldering ruins of her desolated forum. The poet tales and epic heroes of her Augustan age were stilled, as the pulse strings of the mother of nations. A night of centuries, starless, dark, impenetrable, pressed with crushing weight upon the minds and souls of men. But, although no smile from Heaven broke through the overhanging gloom, Jehovah slumbered not, nor slept. While Rome's pride of power, and Greece's arrogance of learning had received that humiliating chastisement of being compelled to grope in feebleness and ignorance; and while the pagan and idolatrous world were being so severely taught the utter vanity of all their Gods, the Almighty did not for one moment design to withdraw His face forever from the earth; nor that the truths once planted here, should refuse to yield their fruit. To you, Brothers in the mystic tie, it is needless to say how those sacred truths were guarded and preserved through all changes of government and vicissitudes of circumstance. All others may be content to know, that in due time the welcome morn dawned, and the long night slowly gathered its black mantle around it and reluctantly departed.

The Order in whose interests we are this day assembled, and under whose banner we all march with glad hearts and ready step, was one of

the first and best fruits of that dawn that followed the passing away of the dark ages. It was begotten in the East, whence comes all our physical and spiritual light, and was the legitimate offspring of that ancient Masonry instituted by Solomon. Its birth place was upon Mt. Moriah, hallowed and historic ground. Here was the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite, where David met the destroying Angel and appeased his wrath, and erected on the spot an altar of worship to the true God.—Here was the site of Solomon's magnificent Temple, unequalled in splendor by the most gorgeous dream of poetic fancy. Here, too, the Calif Omar erected that superb Mosque, which has ever been the boast of Saracen architecture, and from whose lofty dome the crescent proudly waved to mock the builders of the first and second Temple—the Jews and Christians alike. Surrounded by scenes, all made forever sacred by the footprints of the Redeemer, it was a fit place for the organization of an Order such as ours. It was the natural outgrowth of that feeling of devotion and chivalry which filled the hearts of the good and brave in the morning twilight of the 11th century. The circumstances and motives which led to it, and the purposes it sought to accomplish, are familiar to every student of history.

The third day after the crucifixion, witnessed the first pilgrimage, or visit of the faithful to the tomb of the Lord. It was composed of a few devout and strong-hearted, but tearful women, who came at early dawn with sweet spices and ointment, to annoint Him. From that day to this, through the long lapse of more than eighteen centuries, Christian hearts have turned longingly towards Jerusalem, and have reverently pressed forward to enjoy the elevating influence of silent worship amidst those hallowed scenes. It was not mere superstition that prompted such visits to holy places. It sprung from the noblest feelings and affections. It was associated with the tenderest recollections and holiest thoughts.—There is but little religion left in the soul, and but feeble patriotism in the heart of that man who has no veneration for the tombs of martyrs, and who can look with indifference on the mounds, battle grounds and monuments of his country's glory. Feelings of reverence for the illustrious dead are natural and praiseworthy among all nations; and much more powerful in their influence when stimulated by a "heart-searching religion." The philosophy of this emotion needs only to be suggested to find a proper appreciation by all who visit the last resting place of their loved and lost. "Where is the man of any holy aspirations, of any tender sympathy, of any love for the good and great, and for things sublime and beautiful in the natural or moral world, who does not wish—even in

this, our day—to visit the land of Palestine, muse over ruins of such historic grandeur, and like the Palmers and Crusaders of old, bend his knee at the Holy Sepulchre?" Standing amidst the comforts, conveniences and securities of travel, and the enlightened civilization of the present time, we can scarcely realize the difficulties and dangers which beset that journey in the earlier ages. The hardships and persecutions of the Pilgrims were aggravated and intensified when the Arabs conquered Judea, and the fanatical followers of Mahomet were unchecked in their wild barbarity. But when the Suljuk Turks came swarming from Caucasus and the Caspian Mountains, overrun Arabia and seized upon the Holy City, the Saracen government seemed merciful in comparison with their savage brutality. The story of these atrocities spread rapidly amongst all the christians of the world, and "a nerve was touched of exquisite feeling, and the sensation vibrated to the heart of Europe." All the emotions of piety that had lain dormant, were roused into lively action by a recital of the wrongs inflicted by the barbarians who held dominion over Palestine. The wild enthusiasm of the Hermit, PETER, and the fiery eloquence of St. Bernard sent a clarion blast ringing through Alpine passes and Switzer vales, from the vine-clad hills of France to the snow carpeted plains of Scandinavia. They had a glowing, thrilling theme with which to play upon the heart-strings of the people. "The Turks' proud foot spurned the dust once pressed by the meek footsteps of Christ. Jerusalem was captive. Through her courts and palaces a Moslem strode in defiance and reigned without rebuke. The Saracens' insulting heel was upon the sepulchre of their Lord." Broken-hearted Pilgrims who came from afar with faith and humility to gaze upon those hallowed scenes, were buffeted, scourged and pierced, brained, beheaded and crucified; their religion profaned, their Temples polluted. With these facts firing his own heart with indignation, and with his lips touched with a live coal from off the altar of eloquence, the zealous Anchorite hurried from place to place, from hamlet to city, from court to court, with the touching story of the suffering Pilgrims, until every Christian prince and potentate was electrified, and all Europe was vocal with the battle cry of the Crusaders. The Moslem war drum, the taunting clash of the Turkish cymbals, and the shout of the haughty Saracen gave an answering echo from Lebanon's cedar heights, and Palestine's sacred mounts, baptised in the glory and blood of incarnate Deity. The impetuous valor of Europe's chivalry, doubly armed and animated as they were with religious enthusiasm, could not long be resisted. The victory was won; Jerusalem delivered; the polluting infidels driven from

the holy tomb; and the Musselman Crescent made to trail beneath the floating standard of the cross. Then came the Pilgrims in increased numbers, of both sexes, all ages and conditions in life. But the Saracens still held many cities and fortresses, the sea shores of Palestine were infested with robbers, and prowling Arabs haunted the dens and forests.— To guard the honor of the females and to furnish escort and protection to them, and to all other pious Pilgrims, about the opening of the 12th century nine noble Knights, illustrious for their deeds of valor at the siege of Jerusalem, united in a brotherhood under the Banner of the Cross; bound themselves by solemn compact to devote their lives to the protection of Pilgrims and the defence of the faith. Such, Sir Knights, was the small beginning of our Order, whose achievements brighten the pages of history, and whose muster rolls for more than 700 years have borne the names of the bravest and the best.

Ever since the patriachal age, Jerusalem has been a place around which have clustered the most momentous events in sacred history. She has been unmistakably marked out as a centre whence should radiate light and civilization. There reigned the Poet King of Israel, whose psalms of praise have come down to us freighted with unequalled devotion, and adorned with unrivalled imagery. There Solomon held his splendid sway, and Kings and Queens came to pay him tribute, to look with admiring wonder on his gorgeous grandeur, and to listen with reverential awe to his amazing wisdom. And then, after four thousand years had gone to mingle with the mournful gloom and starry grandeur of the past, that was still to be the focal point of light. For you remember, the commission of our arisen Lord to His Disciples was, to preach the Gospel to all nations, *but, beginning at Jerusalem.* And so too, it was ordained that our illustrious Order with its elevating and ennobling principles should scatter light and civilization to all nations, *beginning at Jerusalem* There is a peculiar significance in these coincidences in history which may be studied and pondered with profit.

There has been much speculation as to the origin of the connection of Freemasonry with Templarism. But I think there can be no doubt that Hugh de Payens and Godfrey de St. Aldemar, the founders of this Order, were first made Masons: and in establishing this institution, were but adapting ancient Masonry to the practical workings of Christian civilization. The historian Lawrie says: "We know that the Knights Templar not only possessed the mysteries, but performed the ceremonies and inculcated the duties of Freemasons." And Adler, who wrote an account of the Druses on Mt. Libanus, says that the Knights Templar

were actually members of the Syriac fraternity, which existed during and long after the crusades. It was no accidental thing that the first asylum of the Order was a portion of a Church which had been erected by Justinian, upon the ruins of Solomon's Temple. And in after years, when they were hunted and persecuted, they found a welcome and safe refuge in the Lodges of Europe: which proves that they had the talismanic mysteries which caused both doors and hearts to be thrown open for their protection.

The Roman Catholic was the prevailing creed of the Christian religion when our Order was instituted, and hence it numbered among its members and patrons, Priests, Bishops and Popes. It is a religious as well as a military organization, and the first code of statutes for its government was framed by St. Bernard, the Holy Bishop of Clairvaux, whom Gibbon says, was the oracle of Europe and the founder of 160 convents. These regulations may, in our day, seem peculiarly unsuited for the camp, the march and the battle field. But they strikingly portray the severe, stern piety of those war-scarred heroes. The strictest system of religious exercises, prayers, matins, vespers, self-denial and fasts were enjoined. Rules for diet, sleep and clothing were prescribed; worldly amusements were prohibited: charity and liberality of sentiment commanded; silence and implicit and prompt obedience to the Master's orders were enforced. But the 72d Rule would, I doubt not, be regarded by many present, as the severest of all. I quote it at length:

"We hold it dangerous to all religion to gaze too much on the countenance of women; and therefore no brother shall presume to *kiss* neither widow, nor virgin, nor mother, nor sister, nor aunt, nor any other woman. Let the Knighthood of Christ shun *feminine kisses*, through which men have very often been drawn into danger, so each with a pure conscience and secure life may be able to walk everlastingly in the sight of God."

Those fierce Knights, who could bear the shock of battle, the gleaming scimitar and the piercing lance without a tremor, quaked beneath the glance of beauty's eyes and trembled at her smile. We don't much wonder, for they are more potent,—not to say fearful,—than Paixhan, Armstrong, Dahlgreen, or Rodman's 20 inch. But, Sir Knights, it becomes a serious question how to reconcile our civilized inclinations with this semi-barbarous rule. I have meditated much upon this, and I know you will thank me for relieving you from observing this tyrannical regulation. The prohibitory clause contains two negatives, which grammarians teach us are equivalent to one affirmative. So, then, to construe

this decree by the laws of syntax, instead of reading—No brother shall kiss no widow, virgin or other women, we read the command, "All brethren shall kiss all widows, virgins," &c., provided—they can, and the kiss be pure.

The alacrity with which the early Knights submitted to the rigid discipline prescribed by those statutes, shows the self-sacrificing spirit which led to the formation of our famous Order. They were the stuff of which heroes are always made, and right well did they prove it. No dreamy story that fancy ever conjured up, no high wrought fiction that the imagination ever conceived, half equals the brilliant reality of the achievements of the Knights Templar. The history of every battle fought with the infidels to recover or retain possession of the Holy Land, and the thrice hallowed sepulchre, derives its thrilling interest and imperishable glory from the daring deeds of those chivalrous Knights. Wherever a column faltered, or the lines gave way, thither with impetuous and irresistible fury rushed the brave chargers of the Templars, and then, above the din of arms, was heard the fierce battle-cry of *beauseaunt!* filling the Heavens with its echoes; and then the terror-stricken Saracens had as well resisted the course of a crushing avalanche as attempt to stand before the assault of heroes such as those. At the storming of Lilion, at the attack of Ascalon, at Bisan, at the capture of Cæsarea, at Pilgrim's Castle, Safitza and Acre, monuments more enduring than brass were carved to their fame by their own strong arms. Go, search the volumes of history! turn over their musty pages! and find me, if you can, a record that will compare with the defence of Acre, in dauntless intrepidity, fearless daring, individual prowess, and the costliness of its holocaust to undying fame. When others fled the Templars stood unmoved; their breasts made living ramparts in the streets; they stoutly held the place against eight times their number, "and only yielded it when their glorious banner fell from the hands of the last expiring Templar." Nor were those exhibitions of valor confined to the excitements and impulse of battle, nor to the stimulating rivalry of arms. They displayed a moral courage even more wonderful in its calm decisiveness than the fiery impetuosity of the conflict. No oppression, persecution or torture; no, nor death itself, could drive them to apostacy. At the battle of Tiberias 230 of these noble Knights were captured. They were offered life and liberty if they would renounce Christianity. On the one hand, the terrors of a painful death stood gaping, grim, relentless; on the other floated Mahomet's ensign and symbol of his creed. Submit to it, and life with all its charms was theirs; refuse, and their doom was forever sealed. Here was a momentous issue. The historian

briefly records the result—"not a man was found base enough to deny his Lord, and each died a Christian Knight." Oh! glorious martyrdom! Thrice peaceful be your slumbers, illustrious dead! Thrice brilliant be your immortality!

"Their spirits wrap the dusky mountains;
Their memories sparkle o'er the fountains;
The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Rolls mingling with their fame forever."

For 200 years the Templar's bugle echoed over the plains of Palestine, and the Banner of the Cross floated proudly on the Syrian breeze. But the fall of Acre took away their last stronghold, and the sepulchre they had rescued and adored, the land they had baptized with their blood, must be abandoned, with all its melancholy grandeur. But although the Crescent again waved over the Temple, and from the battlements of Jerusalem, and Mahomedans strode with defiant and undisputed sway throughout the Holy Land, the deeds and fame of the Knights of the Temple continued to rise as grateful incense to the vault of Heaven. Godfrey, Tancred and Rinaldo each stands a model,

"Whom every man in arms should wish to be."

Their memories have an imperishable record in Tasso's immortal verse, to whom they gave the theme and inspiration of his divinest songs; while the lofty soul and generous nature of Richard of the Lion Heart have received faithful portrayal by Sir Walter Scott. The sword of De Payens lay beside him in his grave, and the lance of De Puis had fallen from his nerveless grasp, and the Templars were driven from Asia and forced back to their estates in Europe. In passing from the scenes so resplendent with their glory, we pause not to defend much that was worthy of censure. "Their faults were the faults of their age, their virtues all their own." Their motives and results furnish a mantle to cover all their errors. After the crusades science re-lit her lamp; art tipped her brush in richer colors; the harp of poetry that had so long hung unstrung and silent, was tuned to more enchanting strains. The richness of Asiatic scenery, the magnificence and splendor of oriental princes, the pomp and grandeur of contending armies, the gorgeous pavillions, the display of shining banners, and the many deeds of chivalry, all blended into harmony and thrilled the poet's soul. Such were the crusades, such some of the effects of those holy wars.

While the Templars were in the zenith of their glory; while they were courted by kings, and consulted by popes, they had acquired immense and

valuable possessions. The nobility, the crowned heads and ecclesiastical authorities vied with each other in making them generous donations. Hence when they abandoned Palestine they were still powerful and opulent. Their estates were scattered through Germany, Greece and Sicily, France, Spain and Portugal, Holland, Italy and England. Addison numbers forty distinguished places in France where the Templars dwelt; the ruins of the Temple Ruet and other chateaux, castles and temples still remain as melancholy monuments to departed splendor; and many places in Europe which were once castles, churches and abodes of Templars, nothing now remains save

"Gray, but leafy walls, where ruin greenly dwells."

In Castile they had twenty-four bailiwicks; and the towering fortress of Miravel, in Estremadura, still stands as a grim and gloomy sentinel over the river Narboan. At Rome the Grand Prior of Italy resided in grandeur; at Bologna, Perugia, Lucca, Placentia and Milan, there were convents, towers and temples of magnificence. In Holland the Order had many costly possessions. Addison mentions twenty-one of their buildings as worthy of note; and Broverus speaks of the temple at Luxemburg, the refectory, church and stone wall covered with paintings; while the ruins of the preceptories at Treves, at Dietrich on the Soure, still remain as monuments of their attachment to the royal art. And in England, too, Templarism had laid its foundations deep and strong, and reared thereon castles, chapels and priories of historic grace, beauty and elegance. At the time of which we speak the income of the Order was estimated at the enormous sum of $30,000,000.

Such vast possessions could not escape the cupidity of the avaricious, and such immense power could not but excite the envy of the ambitious. Philip, King of France—misnamed the fair—had set his heart upon the destruction of this Order of Knighthood. An opportune vacancy occurred in the Pontifical chair at Rome, and Philip controlled the choice of the successor. He found a suple tool in Bertrand, Archbishop of Bordeaux, whom, under the name of Clement V, he invested with the sceptre and chair of St. Peter. Philip imposed seven conditions as the price of this advancement; six he named, but the last was not then disclosed. And yet the weak, unscrupulous prelate made this rash, blindfolded contract, so eager was he to sell his soul for a tiara. That secret seventh condition came to be disclosed in time; and then church and state united in the disgraceful conspiracy to crush an order which had so greatly benefitted both. The infamy of the object was only equalled by the shameful perfidy by which it was accomplished. The genius of history must have

blushed to leave on record for all coming ages, the disclosure of conduct so base and vile. Jacques de Molay was then, and for ten years had been, Grand Master of Knights Templar. He was invited by the Pope to meet him in France, and he without suspicion, with full faith in the pretended Vicegerent of God, promptly embarked from Cyprus. While he was being deceived by the hypocritical profession of regard by Clement, at Poitiers, the co-conspirator was doing his part in the atrocious partnership in treachery and guilt. Knights Templar, wherever found, were suddenly seized and hurried into prison. The rest of the sad story is so well told by one of the most popular writers of modern times that we will let him speak: "The Temple house at Paris whence had issued forth a glorious stream, a host of heroes to defend the Holy Land, was again crowded with gallant Knights, but they were no longer armed for the defence of the sepulchre. The sword was no longer drawn for the fight; the battle horse bore them no more to the charge. Captives to their fellow Christians; in the power of their enemies, more pitiless than Saracens, they lay in chains, each in his silent cell, loaded with base accusations and expecting death. All their immense possessions were gone. Their wealth, the gift of pious and admiring friends, filled the coffers of a tyrant, or swelled the purses of his minions; and no one retained sufficient to pay even a hired advocate to plead his cause before the judges. The Grand Master of the Temple himself had not four sous to buy him bread, and bread was often wanting, for no sort of torture was forgotten."

In order to give a color of reason and right to these iniquities, false, groundless and absurd charges were preferred against the Templars: but the color given was only a deeper shade of infamy. They were accused of heresy, idolatry, sorcery, and mockery of the Cross of Christ. Think of it! These men all battle-scarred in defence of that sacred symbol, whose blood had dyed the sands of Syria in support of their faith, charged with a want of reverence for the banner under which they had bled and suffered so often and so much! Remember Tiberias! Remember the rack, the faggot and the torch, and all the hellish implements which were bravely withstood by Templars refusing to renounce their faith in Christianity! Remember that in all the list of sufferers and martyrs not a single Templar recanted! and then have patience, if you can, with this pretended accusation of apostacy. But tyranny, bribery and corruption were united, and the devilish purpose must be accomplished. On one day fifty-four Knights, as gallant, brave and true as ever wielded a sword or hurled a lance, were burned to death in Paris. Not one renounced, not one faltered in his faith; but in the midst of their torments and anguish they called upon

their God and ours, and with a shout of triumph that rang out clear and strong above the crackling and hissing flames, they went up to the grand asylum of peace.

Yet the Grand Master was still allowed to live, but chained to his dungeon and subject to tortures too shocking even to mention. Seven weary years dragged their slow lengths along, and the aged Templar, full of years and honors, without a single stain upon his bright escutcheon, is brought to his execution, or rather to his sacrifice. He was one of the last survivors of the immortal cavaliers, who for two hundred years had fought for the tomb and faith of the Redeemer. But what of that? He bore many an ugly gash to testify to his presence and courage in the deadly breach. But what of that? His head was white with the frosts of many winters, and nature was fast pouring out the few remaining sands in the hour-glass of his life. But what of that? There was the pile of lighted faggots; there on the scaffold stood the Grand Inquisitor and his helpless victim. A solemn mockery of an indictment was read, and the prisoner was begged in the face of death to confess some crime and justify his murderers. "But," says Villani, "that magnanimous Knight, shaking his chains, advanced with a countenance full of resolution to the edge of the scaffold, and, raising his voice, exclaimed: "It is but just that in this terrible day, and in the last moments of my life, I should expose the iniquity of falsehood and make truth to triumph." Here was another Zerubbabel asserting at the peril of his life, "*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*" The immolation of the Grand Master proceeded; he was tied upon the pyre, and from that funeral altar, as his body writhed in agony, his great soul in calmness and serenity spoke its creed—*Spes mea in Deo est*—and with his eye fixed upon the home of his hope, the great Templar died.—"The tears of the people," says Mezeray, "watered the warrior's ashes, which were carefully gathered up and treasured as a martyr's dust."—Despite all the efforts of King and Pope to blacken his name, it may be written as his epitaph,

> "This Molay hath borne his faculties so meek,
> Hath been so clear in his great office,
> That all the angels will cry, trumpet-tongued,
> Against the deep damnation of his taking off."

We pause over this, one of the foulest blots upon the pages of history, to mention that the infamous Pope died after a seven years' pontificate of storm and blood; and the no less infamous Philip died of a lingering and unknown disease, wracked with physical and mental anguish! all his

schemes thwarted, his nobility unfaithful, his subjects rebellious, and domestic wretchedness amongst his children. Thus does the Almighty work out His righteous retribution.

After the martyrdom of Molay, systematic and persistent persecutions of the Order were carried on through Europe and England, and wherever the Pope's power could be felt, or Philip's influence could reach. Some of the houseless Templars took refuge in Scotland, and at the famous field of Bannockburn—fought on St. John's day—they did yeoman's service under the banner of the patriot Bruce. There and thus proving that their impulses accorded with their early teachings, that wherever cast, and amid whatever surroundings, they were ever ready to draw their swords in a just and virtuous cause; and when drawn, to use them with undaunted valor.

Although the political power of the Templars was broken by the fierce persecution instituted by Philip and Clement, the Order was not extinct, for its destruction was beyond the scope of human power, however bold and daring.

"Truth crushed to Earth will rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers:
But error wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst its worshippers."

So this order, in whose ante-chamber we are taught the almighty force and importance of truth, recovered from its partial paralysis, and again grew in strength and vigor, until now, its beautiful banner floats proudly upon every breeze, and gathers under its folds once more, the brave, the generous, the noble of every nation. The age of chivalry may have gone to blend with the mysterious tide of old eternity, but the spirit of chivalry still lives. We, of this age, have no lordly castles, no rich cathedrals, no grand perceptories, no vast estates; we have no such severe duties and rigorous discipline; but there are achievements as great and victories as brilliant. During the four years that the war-cloud hung in gloom over our country, and blackened its history, there was evoked as unselfish emotion, and there was displayed as brave and gallant and heroic bearing as was ever witnessed upon the plains of Syria.

I have given you, Sir Knights, a brief, hurried and imperfect sketch of the origin and objects of our illustrious Order, and of the greatness and glory, the sufferings and sacrifices of its founders, and its early members. The moral is manifest—the application easy. Good men's memories are precious, and it is well at times, to hold them up that all the world may see and venerate and imitate. With their generous impulses, their noble

thoughts, their acts of valor and deeds of magnanimity fresh in our minds, let us drink in new inspiration, and aspire to a higher and holier life.—Remembering what they endured to prove and perpetuate their faith—let it stimulate our hearts and nerve our arms to suffer and sacrifice in the holy cause. Let us be ever ready to give unmistakable evidence of our faithfulness; whether it be by donning the pilgrim's weeds and leaning on his staff to test our patience and perseverance; or with sword and helmet rushing to the tented field, to battle for the right, and prove our courage and constancy; or by reverently bowing before Immanuel's tomb, and then looking to His throne on high, to show the depth of our humility and the loftiness of our faith.

To you, as Masons, it is needless to say that all these outward ceremonies are but symbols of the inner life. Let the seed of the pure principles of our Order find a genial lodgment in our hearts, and yield abundant fruitage in our daily walks and ways. No higher, holier, or more ennobling objects could animate the souls of men, than those to which we have pledged our lives. To champion the cause of virtue and christianity, to protect the helpless, the friendless and the destitute, not only wins the thankful glance from beauty's beaming eye, but causes the grateful incense of the widows' and the orphans' prayer to ascend to heaven, and find easy entrance through the pearly gates, and bring back the answering benediction of Jehovah's smile. Then, Sir Knights,

> "So live, that when your summons comes to join
> The innumerable caravan that moves
> To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death;
> You go not, like the quarry slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed,
> By an unfaltering trust, go ye, like those
> Who wrap the drapery of their couch about
> Them, and lie down to pleasant dreams."

During the delivery of the address the applause was frequent, and at its close strong demonstrations of the pleasure experienced by the attentive audience were made. After a little more music, the Sir Knights were dismissed until 8 o'clock, then to meet in Masonic Hall.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 8 o'clock, P. M.
LANCASTER, *June 13, 1866, A. O. 748.*

The Grand Commandery assembled at the appointed hour.

On motion of P. G. C. Sir E. H. Turner,

Resolved, That the unanimous vote of thanks of this Grand Commandery be and they are hereby tendered Sir Jas. H. Hopkins for the able and interesting Templar address, and that the same be spread at length upon the minutes and published with the proceedings.

The Committee on By-Laws beg leave to report, that they have examined the By-Laws of Philadelphia Commandery No. 2 and approve of the same.

Courteously submitted.

FITZ JAMES EVANS,
ABRAHAM MILLER,
H. C. L. CRECELIUS,
Committee.

The Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers beg leave to report:—

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

That they have examined with great pleasure the very admirable address of the R. E. Grand Commander Sir William H. Strickland, and find in it very valuable suggestions, inculcating the duties and tending to promote the interests of the Order. The fidelities to the duties of his office is manifested by the prosperity of Knighthood during his administration.

His decision, that an Eminent Commander may order or refuse a reballot, according as his judgment may deem proper, and this without appeal to the Grand Commandery for intervention,—meets our approval. Our order does not pretend to be a democratic institution. Its Commander is invested with very great power, and Sir Knights should have full confidence in the discretion of one they deem fit to exercise such power.

Your committee also note with great satisfaction the recommendation that a Charter be granted for the formation of a Commandery at Williamsport. It is a rich and beautiful country and we trust will prove a fruitful soil for Templarism.

Your committee have had too little time to inquire, as we would like to, into the regularity of the proceedings of No. 2. The question is a novel one, and while we are all glad again to see their Beauseant displayed, we feel no disposition to cavil at the mode by which the desirable result was accomplished.

The suggestion of the R. E. Grand Commander as to the management of our Finances, we cordially commend. This matter has been too long delayed, and now our funds have so accumulated that they should have a more systematic management. We therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer be directed to purchase a book, in which he shall keep full and correct accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Grand Commandery, and that said book shall be the property of the Grand Commandery, and shall, with the funds and other property of the Grand Commandery, be delivered to his successor immediately after installation.

And in view of the unnecessary accumulation of funds in our Treasury, we would recommend that Section 5th of Article 1st be amended by striking out so much thereof as requires the payment by subordinate Commanderies of fees and dues for Knights receiving the Orders and being members of subordinate Commanderies.

Your committee have also examined the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder, and find them correct

In regard to the suggestion of our Grand Recorder Sir Alfred Creigh, as to the publication of a Register of Pennsylvania Knighthood, we would commend it to the favorable consideration of the Grand Commandery.—Such a register would be valuable and useful to all Sir Knights of this jurisdiction.

Courteously submitted.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
JAMES M. PORTER,
JOHN HANOLD,
Committee.

On motion of Sir H. B. M'Kean,

The report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged.

On motion of Sir John Evans,

The resolution, instructing the Grand Treasurer to procure a book for the use of the Grand Treasurer, was adopted.

On motion of P. G. C. Strickland,

Resolved, That the exemplification of work, as detailed for this evening, be dispensed with.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations would respectfully report: That they have had presented to them the application of the Sir Knights of Williamsport, praying for a Charter, recommended in due form by Crusade Commandery, No. 12, with the certificate of the Grand Recorder, that the Charter fee has been paid. They therefore recommend that a Charter be issued by the name of BALDWIN II. Commandery, and that the following Sir Knights compose its officers: Sir W. F. Logan, Eminent Commander; Sir James Goodlander, Generalissimo; Sir Joseph W. Chatman, Captain General; Sir Samuel G. Van Gilder, Prelate; Sir B. Morris Ellis, Senior Warden; Sir Constance Curtin, Junior Warden; Sir Valentine S. Dœbler, Treasurer; Sir Simon V. Polk, Recorder; Sir George S. Berry, Standard Bearer; Sir F. D. Greene, Sword Bearer; Sir Charles Salmon, Warder; Sir Samuel J. Parker, Sentinel.

Your committee would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Charter be granted to Baldwin II. Commandery.

All of which is courteously submitted.

H. B. M'KEAN,
JNO. VALLERCHAMP,
J. L. HUTCHINSON,
Committee.

On motion of E. C. Sir E. B. Young,

Resolved, That the report be accepted and adopted, and the committee discharged.

Resolved, That the resolution attached to the report be adopted.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

We, the Committee to whom was referred the report of the HISTORIOGRAPHER of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, beg leave to report:—

That we believe the History of Knight Templarism in Pennsylvania, as set forth by Sir Knight Alfred Creigh, to be a valuable acquisition to the

records of this Grand Commandery. The able manner in which the subject is treated, and the important facts therein set forth, all shew the great fund of information possessed by our Grand Recorder, creditable alike to his skill and zeal as a Templar,—and we beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Commandery be unanimously voted to Sir Knight Alfred Creigh for his untiring zeal and the great ability manifested by him in the discharge of his duties as Historiographer of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be engrossed on parchment, signed by the Grand Officers and presented to Sir Knight Alfred Creigh.

Resolved, That the exemplification of the English Templar work as cited by Sir Knight Alfred Creigh before this Grand Body, would materially add to the interest of Templarism.

Respectfully submitted.

H. STANLEY GOODWIN,
E. H. TURNER,
C. F. KNAPP,
Committee.

On motion of Sir J. M. Whitby,

The report was received and adopted and the committee discharged.

Resolved, That the resolutions as reported by the committee, be unanimously adopted.

On motion of D. G. C. Sir J. L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the Right Eminent Grand Commander Sir Robert Pitcairn, be authorized to subscribe for 200 copies of the Templar Register of Pennsylvania, as prepared by Sir Alfred Creigh, and draw on the Treasurer for the amount.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on Grievances beg leave to report, that they have had what purports to be a complaint of Allen Commandery, No. 20, against Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19; but as such complaint does not bear any evidence of its having been communicated to this Grand Commandery by Allen Commandery, No. 20, therefore this Committee would

respectfully ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHRISTIAN E. MYERS,
THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
Committee.

On motion of P. G. C. Sir E. H. Turner,

Resolved, That the pay of the Grand Recorder be increased to two hundred dollars, and that an order be drawn for the balance, viz: one hundred dollars.

On motion of Sir M. Richards Muckle,

Resolved, That 1000 copies of the 13th proceedings of this Grand Commandery be printed.

Which was amended by Sir H. B. M'Kean, by striking out "1000" and inserting "2000."

The resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion of G. G. Sir Charles A. Bannvart,

Resolved, That the Right Eminent Grand Commander be and he is hereby instructed to procure the necessary Banners for the use of this Grand Commandery.

On motion of Sir M. Richards Muckle,

Resolved, That the unanimous vote of thanks be and the same is hereby tendered to the officers and Sir Knights of Columbia Commandery of Lancaster, for the kindness and courtesy they have individually and collectively extended to the members and officers of the Grand Commandery.

The R. E. Grand Commander was pleased to appoint the following Sir Knights as the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:—Sir James H. Hopkins, Sir Palemon John, and Sir Arthur N. Green.

No further business appearing, the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania was closed in *ample, solemn* and *Knightly* form, until its next annual Conclave, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, (being the 2d Tuesday of said month,) A. D. 1867.·.A. O. 749.·.A. E. O. P. 70.·.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, *Grand Commander.*

ATTEST:—ALFRED CREIGH, *Grand Recorder.*

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REGISTER

For 1866 and 1867.

GRAND OFFICERS.

R. E.	Sir Robert Pitcairn,	of Pittsburg,	Grand Commander.
V. E.	" Jer. L. Hutchinson,	Philadelphia,	Dep. G. Commander.
E.	" Chas. A. Bannvart,	Harrisburg,	G. Generalissimo.
E.	" John Vallerchamp,	Harrisburg,	G. Captain General.
Rev. & E.	" J. R. Dimm,	Bloomsburg,	G. Prelate.
E.	" James H. Hopkins,	Pittsburg,	G. Senior Warden.
E.	" H. B. M'Kean,	Towanda,	G. Junior Warden.
E.	" R. A. O. Kerr,	Altoona,	G. Treasurer.
E.	" Alfred Creigh,	Washington,	G. Recorder.
E.	" Ernest Knapp,	Phœnixville,	G. Standard Bearer.
E.	" Z. P. Bierer,	Greensburg,	G. Sword Bearer.
E.	" Fitz James Evans,	York,	G. Warder.
E.	" C. F. Porter,	Pittsburg,	G. Sentinel.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

No. and Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.	E. Commander.	Recorder.
1. Pittsburg, . .	2d Tuesday, .	James H. Hopkins,	Thomas W. Wright.
2. Philadelphia, .	2d Tuesday, .	Robert H. Pattison,	J. Henry Hays.
3. Washington, . .	1st Friday, .	James M. Byers, .	Alfred Creigh.
4. Philadelphia, .	4th Friday, .	Nathan Smith, . .	William M. Ireland.
5. Waynesburg, .	3d Wednesday	Wm. M'Clelland, .	Justus F. Temple.
7. Brownsville, . .	2d Friday, .	William Chatland, .	Samuel S. Snowden.
8. Carlisle, . . .	4th Thursday,	John Palmer, . .	Ephraim Cornman.
9. Reading, . . .	2d Tuesday, .	H. C. L. Crecelius,	John Keppelman.
10. Altoona, . . .	4th Tuesday, .	Dr. W. B. Findlay,	William Boyden.
11. Harrisburg, . .	1st Tuesday, .	Theo. F. Scheffer, .	John Ringland.
12. Bloomsburg, .	2d Thursday,	Palemon John, . .	Christian F. Knapp.
13. Lancaster, . .	4th Thursday,	Charles W. Howell,	Hugh S. Gara.
14. Carbondale, . .	3d Friday, .	J. B. Van Bergen, .	W. B. Baker.
15. Pottstown, . .	3d Saturday,	A. S. Vanderslice, .	A. Malsberger.
16. Towanda, . . .	Friday after 2d Monday,	H. B. M'Kean, . .	C. S. Russel.
17. Scranton, . . .	2d Wednesday	Joseph Godfrey, .	W. P. Connel.
18. Greensburg, . .	1st Tuesday, .	D. W. Shryock, .	William Robinson.
19. Easton, . . .	1st Wednesday	Joseph J. Elsegood,	John F. Thompson.
20. Allentown, . .	2d Thursday,	Edward B. Young,	W. C. Lichtenwalter
21. York, ...	3d Thursday,	A. N. Green, . .	Geo. A. Heckert.
22. Williamsport, .	4th Thursday,	Dr. W. F. Logan, .	Simon V. Polk.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR 1865 & 1866.

Name of Commanderies.	No. of Commandery.	No. of Members.	Knighted.	Admitted.	Suspended.	Degraded.	Withdrawn.	Deaths.	Dues.
Pittsburg, . . .	1	99	20	0	0	0	0	1	$159 00
Philadelphia, . .	2	50	14	0	0	0	0	0	50 00
Jacques de Molay,	3	18	00	0	0	0	0	0	18 00
St. John's, . . .	4	159	18	0	11	0	16	7	213 00
Hubbard, . . .	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	12 00
St. Omer's, . . .	7	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	34 00
St. John's, . . .	8	48	16	0	1	0	0	0	96 00
De Molay, . . .	9	90	33	0	0	0	0	1	189 00
Mountain, . . .	10	37	6	0	0	0	1	1	49 00
Parke, ...	11	35	2	0	1	0	0	0	41 00
Crusade, . . .	12	224	77	0	0	0	0	1	455 00
Columbia, . . .	13	127	60	0	3	1	0	3	307 00
Palestine, . . .	14	15	00	0	0	0	1	0	15 00
Jerusalem, . . .	15	36	2	0	0	0	0	1	42 00
Northern, . . .	16	53	9	0	0	0	0	1	90 00
Cœur de Lion, .	17	48	17	1	0	0	0	0	* 99 00
Kedron, . . .	18	16	00	0	0	0	0	0	16 00
Hugh de Payens,	19	82	12	0	3	0	0	0	148 00
Allen, ...	20	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	37 00
York, ...	21	64	29	0	0	0	0	0	151 00
Baldwin II., . .	22	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	. . .
		1275	331	1	19	1	18	17	$2221.00

* Not paid.

The K. E. Grand Commandery

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF

Past R. E. Grand Commander,

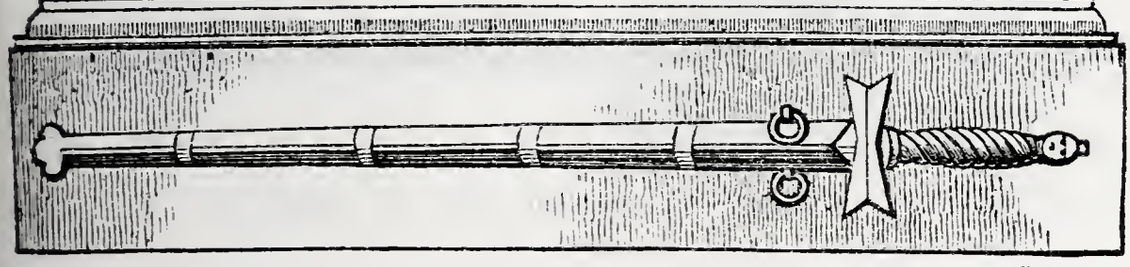
SIR WILLIAM W. WILSON,

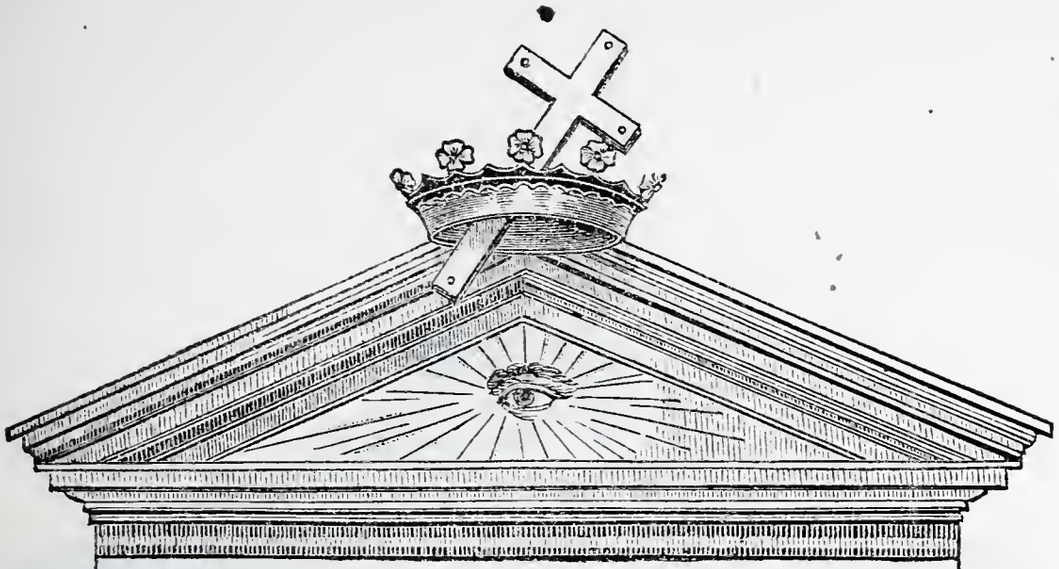
Has directed this tablet to be inscribed.

Sir Wm. W. Wilson was the *first* Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and presided over its deliberations for three years, and under his administration a union was effected between the two Grand Commanderies.

In the language of our deceased Sir Knight, "The florid cheek soon roughens with manhood—and manhood rapidly passes away—let us therefore make diligent preparation for the Grand Asylum above—trusting now and evermore in the merits of the blessed Immanuel."

P. G. C. Sir W. W. Wilson, died Dec. 1, 1865.





THIS RECORD MONUMENT

IS INSCRIBED TO COMMEMORATE

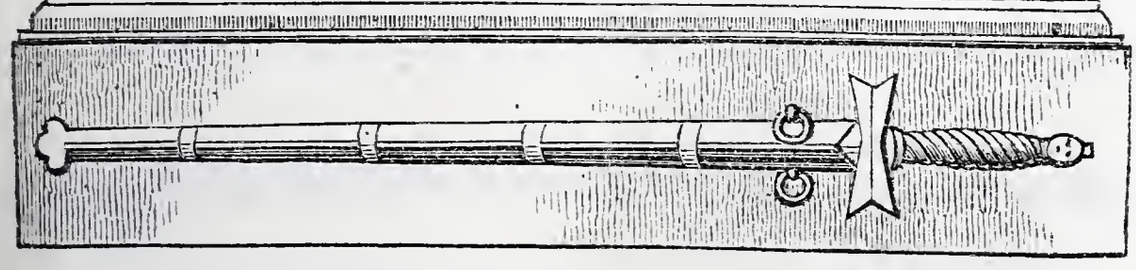
The Knightly and Christian Virtues of the following Knights of

St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia.

REV. SIR H. W. DUCACHET,
SIR W. M. UHLER,
" DAVID JAYNE, M. D.
" ALEX. MURPHY,
" EDWARD GASKILL,
" SAMUEL M'ILLREE,
" RICHARD W. BROOKS.

Who died during the Templar year 1865-6.

May the memory of their virtues linger in our remembrance.



This Record Monument

IS INSCRIBED

To commemorate the Knightly virtues of

SIR WILLIAM LINN CREIGH, M. D.

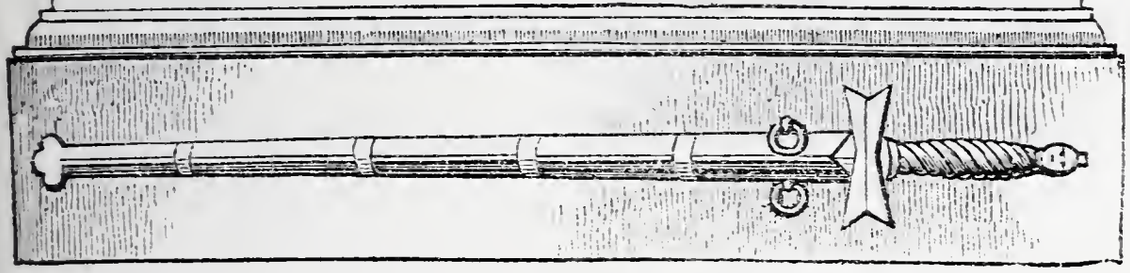
OF

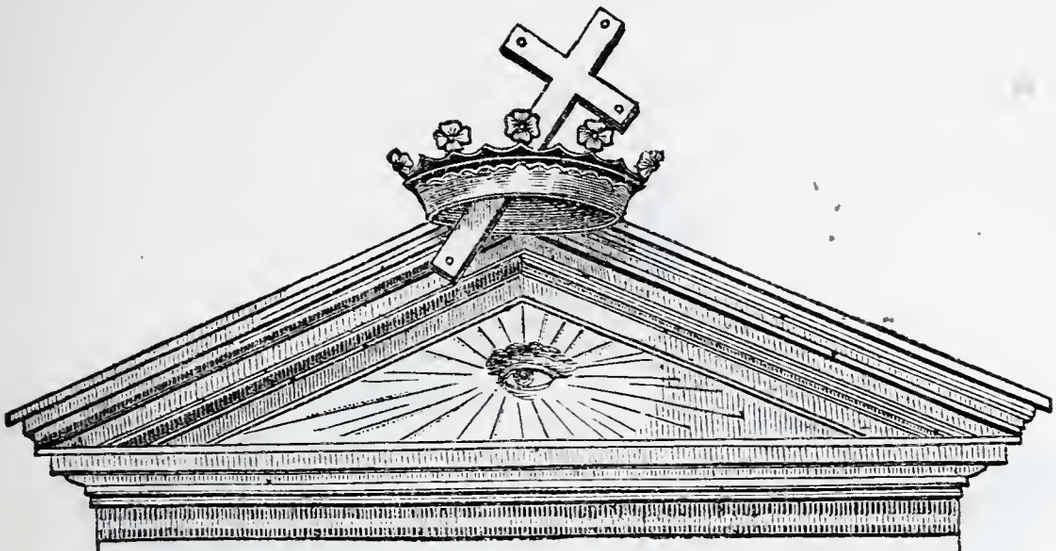
HUBBARD COMMANDERY, No. 5,

OF WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA.

Who died in the faith of the blessed Immanuel, April 15, 1866.

"Rest, Brother, rest! Thy work is done;
Life's conflict o'er—the victory won."





TO COMMEMORATE THE VIRTUES

OF

SIR J. KELLY,

OF

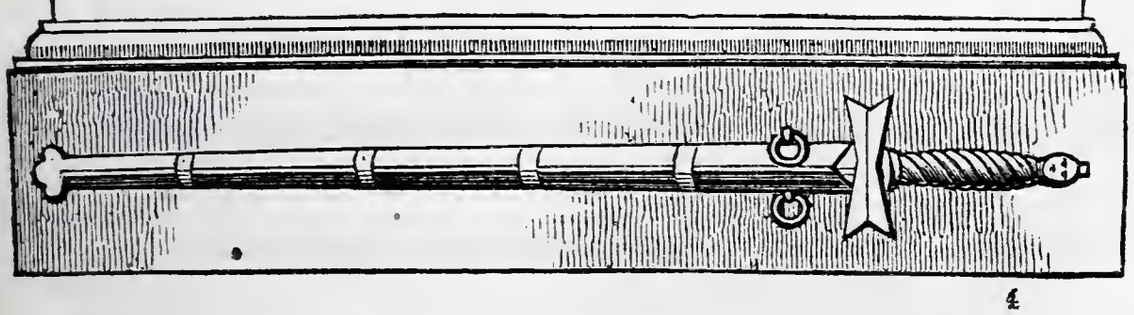
MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10,

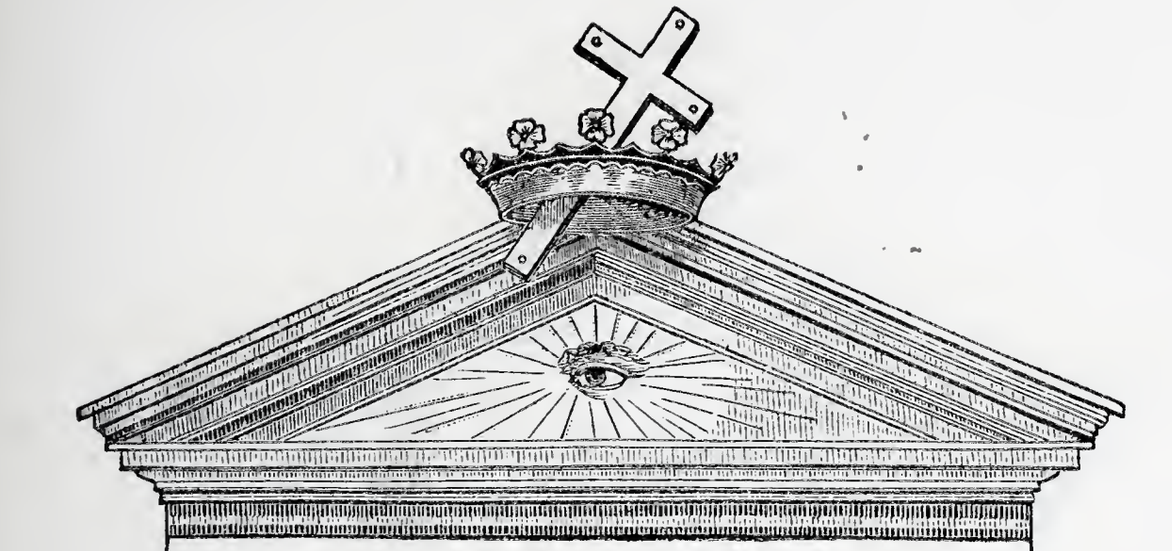
Of Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

This Record Monument is inscribed as a testimonial of the R. E. Grand Commandery.

Sir Knight Kelly died Dec. 1865.

The Lord knoweth the days of the upright, and their inheritance shall be forever.





THIS RECORD MONUMENT

IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF

REV. SIR S. WESTLEY PRICE,

OF

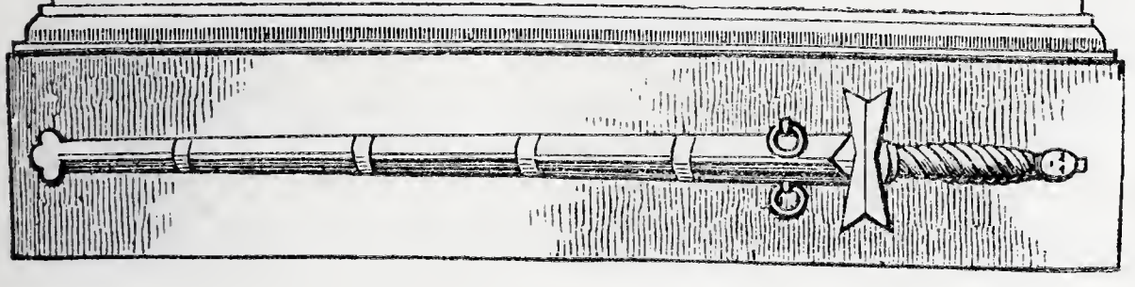
CRUSADE COMMANDERY, No. 12,

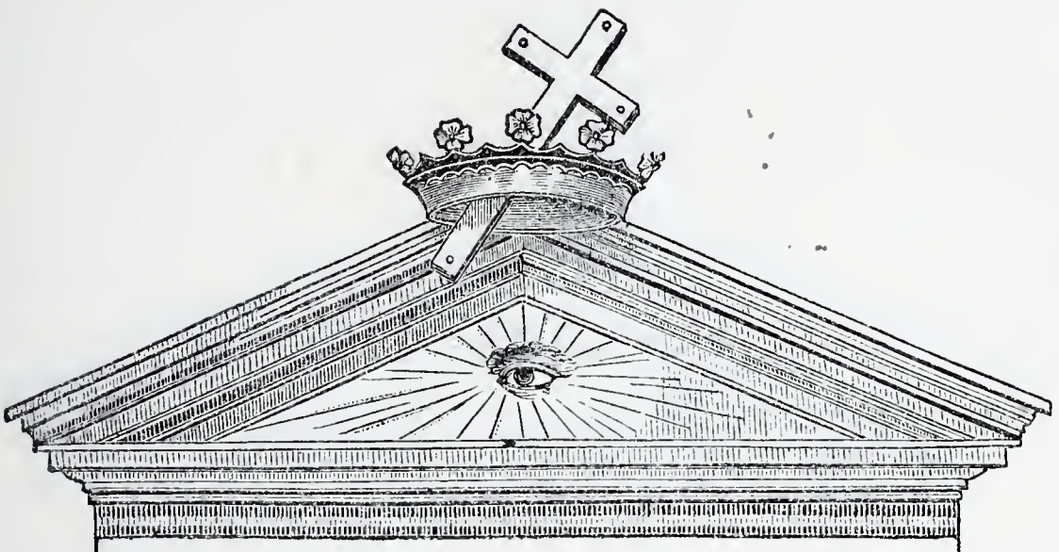
Of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

Who died January, 1866.

In life he derived instruction from our principles, based upon the New Covenant—in death, he was victorious.

To him that overcometh, our Redeemer has promised the crown of immortality.





This Record Monument

WILL PERPETUATE THE MEMORIES OF

Sir C. F. SHREINER, who died July 2, 1865.
Sir DANIEL HERR, " " Oct. 10, 1865.
Sir JOHN SHAFFER, " " Mar. 23, 1866.

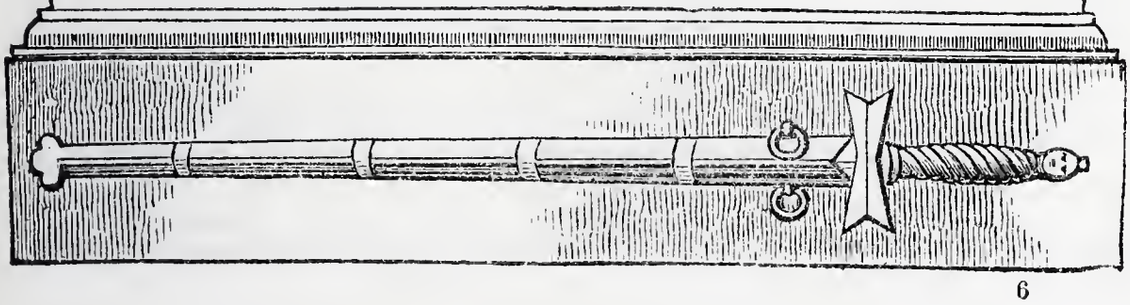
Members of Columbia Commandery, No. 13,

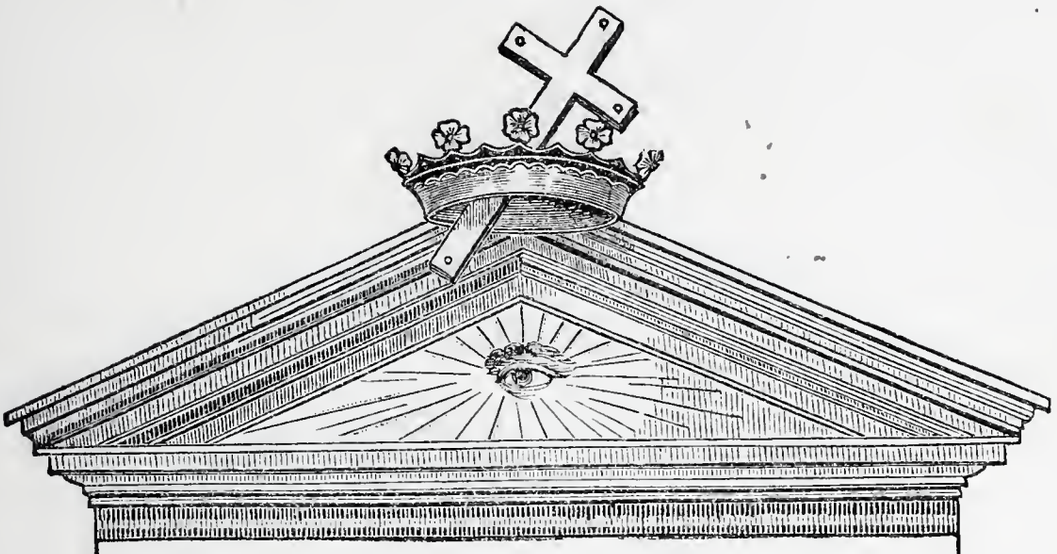
OF

LANCASTER, PENNA.

These Sir Knights passed into the spirit land, having died as good and true Knights should die, with their harness on, having battled faithfully and honorably in life, to receive the reward prepared for those who love Christ.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.





THIS RECORD MONUMENT

IS PLACED HERE TO THE MEMORY OF

SIR GEORGE C. NICHOLLS,

OF

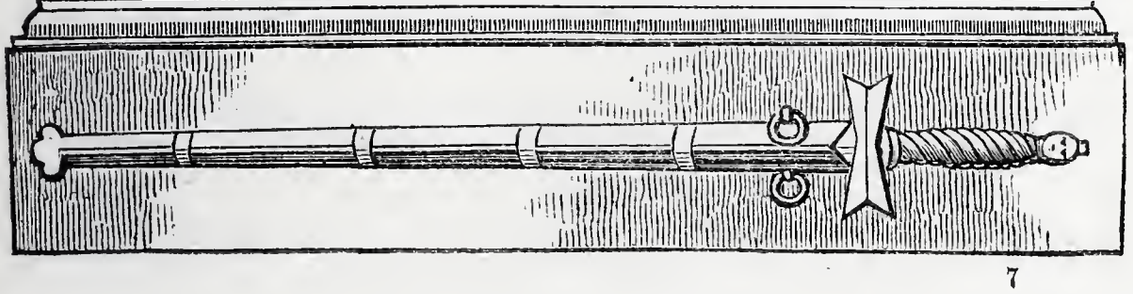
JERUSALEM COMMANDERY, No. 15,

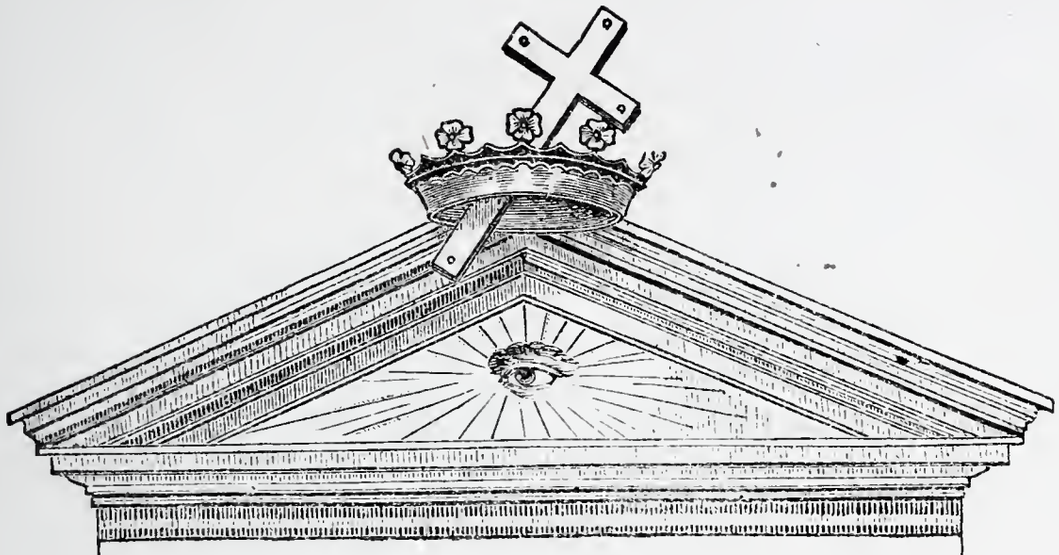
POTTSTOWN, PA.

Who died October 9th, 1865.

In his death, Sir Knight Geo. C. Nicholls was sustained by
Him who brought life and immortality to light
thro' the Gospel.

Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our Faith.





BY ORDER OF THE

The R. E. Grand Commandery

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

This Record Monument is inscribed to the memory of

Sir O. H. WOODRUFF,

OF

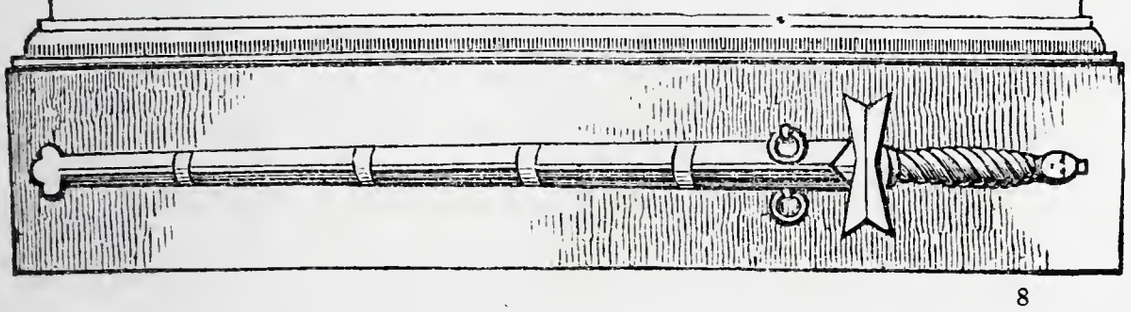
NORTHERN COMMANDERY, No. 16,

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

Who departed this life Oct. 29, 1865, in the joyful assurance of a glorious immortality.

Sir Knight Woodruff died with *Faith* in God—*Hope* in immortality, and *Charity* with all mankind.

"Earth exchanged for Heaven."



KNIGHTS TEMPLAR [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Re[illegible] & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James H. [illegible]	[illegible]
E[illegible]	H[illegible]	[illegible]
L[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Kraup	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Green[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Evans,	York
L[illegible]	C. [illegible]	Pittsb[illegible]

SUBORDINATE COMM[illegible]

[illegible]	Place of Meeting.	Time of Meeting.	B. Command[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]sburg,	2d Tuesday	James H. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]iladelphia	2d Tuesday,	Robert H. Pat[illegible]
[illegible]	Washington	1st Friday	James M. [illegible]
[illegible]	Philadelphia,	4th Friday	Nathan [illegible]
[illegible]	Waynesburg	3d Wednesday	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brownsville,	2d Friday,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]list	[illegible]th Thursday,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Tuesday	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]h Friday.	[illegible] B. [illegible]
11.	[illegible]isburg,	1st Tuesday	Th[illegible] F. [illegible]
12.	Bloomsburg,	2d Thursday,	Palen[illegible] John
13.	Lancaster,	4th Thursday,	Ch[illegible] How[illegible]
1[illegible]	Carbondal[illegible]	3d Friday	[illegible]
1[illegible]	Pottstown	3d Saturday,	A. [illegible]
[illegible]	Towanda,	Friday after 2d Monday,	H. B. [illegible]
17.	[illegible]cranton,	2d Wednesday	Joseph [illegible]
[illegible]	Greensburg,	1st Tuesday,	D. W. Shry[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]aston,	1st Wednesday	Joseph J. [illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]ntown,	2d Thursday,	Edward B. Yo[illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]ork,	3d Thursday,	A. N. G[illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]	4th Thursday.	Dr. W. [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONCLAVE

OF THE

Grand Commandery

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Under the Grand Encampment of the United States of America.

Being the 70th year of the Introduction of the Orders of Christian Knighthood by the Grand Encampment of 1797.

Held in Pittsburg, Pa., June 12, A. D. 1867, A. O. 749.

R. E. Sir ROBERT PITCAIRN, Grand Commander.
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH, Grand Recorder.

HARRISBURG:
THEO. F. SCHEFFER, PRINTER & BOOKSELLER.
1867.

Proceedings.

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania held its Fourteenth Annual Conclave (under its present organization, but the 70th since the organization of the *first* Grand Encampment in May, 1797,) at Pittsburg, June 12, 1867, A. O. 749, in the Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Grand Officers Present.

R. E. Sir	Robert Pitcairn, . . .	Grand Commander.
V. E. "	Jeremiah L. Hutchinson,	Deputy Grand Commander.
Rev. & E. "	Robert H Pattison, .	Grand Generalissimo p. t.
E. "	John Vallerchamp, . .	Grand Captain General
Rev. & E. "	J. R. Dimm, ...	Grand Prelate.
E. "	James H. Hopkins, . .	Grand Senior Warden.
E. "	H. B. M'Kean, ...	Grand Junior Warden.
E. "	R. A. O. Kerr, ...	Grand Treasurer.
E. "	Alfred Creigh, . . .	Grand Recorder.
E. "	Ernest Knapp, ...	Grand Standard Bearer.
E. "	Z. P. Bierer, ...	Grand Sword Bearer.
E. "	Fitz James Evans, . .	Grand Warder.
E. "	C. F. Porter, ...	Grand Sentinel.

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir Christian F. Knapp, Sir E H. Turner,

together with the Officers and Past Eminent Commanders of Commanderies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

The Grand Commandery was opened in *ample* form by the R. E. Sir Robert Pitcairn, Grand Commander, assisted by the Grand Officers and Sir Knights, and were led in their devotions by the Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm, Grand Prelate.

Past Grand Commanders Sir Thomas J. Corson and Sir Charles Bechtel; Sir G. W. Thompson, Grand Junior Warden; Sir G. L. Taylor, Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery, No. 4, of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey, were received with appropriate Templar honors, together with Sir J. S. Silver, Jr., and P. P. Robinson, of No. 4, of New Jersey.

The R. E. Grand Commander appointed Sir Nathan Smith, Sir H. C. L. Crecelius and Sir Z. P. Bierer a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of Sir Dewees J. Martin,

Resolved, That the reading of the Journal of the Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conclave be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the Sir Knights.

On motion of Sir E. H. Turner, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That all Knights Templar in good standing be admitted to all the Sessions of the Grand Commandery.

On motion of Sir William Lilly,

Resolved, That the Sessions of this Grand Commandery be held from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock, M.,—from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.,—and from 8 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, D. G. C.,

Resolved, That the resolution offered at the last meeting of the Grand Commandery, to amend the Constitution, read thus: "The annual dues shall be fifty cents."

On motion of Sir Richard Coulter, P. E. C.,

Resolved, That the consideration of the question be postponed until after the report of the Treasurer.

The R. E. Grand Commander appointed the following Standing Committees:

On the Doings of the Grand Officers—Sir E. H. Turner, Sir C. F. Knapp and Sir C. M. Howell.

On Dispensations and Charters—Sir C. E. Meyer, Sir C. Stoltz and Sir E. B. Young.

On By-Laws—Sir William Lilly, Sir D. J. Martin and Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm.

On Finance—Sir M. R. Muckle, Sir Theo. F. Scheffer and Sir J. A. Hoffeditz.

On Grievances—Sir C. M. Howell, Sir John Palmer and Sir Ernest Knapp.

On Designating the Next Place of Meeting—Sir Thos. E. Geddis, Sir F. J. Evans and Sir W. R. Findley.

On Unfinished Business—Sir Isaac Whittier, Sir William Chatland and Sir C. H. Mann.

On Landmarks—Sir Christian F. Knapp, Sir E. H. Turner and Sir H. S. Goodwin.

On Mileage and Pay—Sir R. A. O. Kerr, Sir A. Miller and Sir John Evans.

The R. E. Grand Commander submitted the following communication, which was directed to be entered on the minutes:

Officers and Sir Knights:—There has been presented to me at the opening of this session, the following question:

The undersigned begs leave to propound for your consideration the following question, viz: Does the Eminent Commander of a Commandery working by and under the authority of a Dispensation, thereby become a Past Eminent Commander and thereby entitled to the honors pertaining thereto? or must he be subsequently elected under the Charter, confirming the Dispensation before granted by the R. E. Grand Commander?

WILLIAM LILLY, P. E. C.

To which I would reply by quoting a decision of the M. E. Grand Master French of Sept. 1862, viz:

"A Sir Knight named in a Dispensation as Commander, who never has been elected and installed a Commander, is not entitled to the rank of Past Commander. Being named as Commander in a Dispensation merely makes him the Proxy of the Grand Master; he is not installed, and the moment the Dispensation expires he

ceases to be Proxy, and can take no rank by having occupied that position."

On motion,

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery be adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
PITTSBURG, June 12, 1867, A. O. 749, A. O. E. P. 70.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar assembled this morning at the appointed hour, with the Grand Officers and Representatives from the Subordinate Commanderies,—and was opened in ample form by R. E. Sir Robert Pitcairn, Grand Commander, assisted by all the Sir Knights, and were led in their devotions by the Grand Prelate, Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm.

The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted.

The R. E. Sir Robert Pitcairn, Grand Commander, delivered the following address:

Sir Knights composing the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

On this our Annual meeting I greet you individually and collectively. Another Templar year has gone, its pleasing associations, and its hallowed reminiscences, from the history of the never to be forgotten past, and with it also, have many generous and noble Sir Knights passed to the spirit land leaving behind them a name dearer than friendship, and a love consecrated by the purest affections of the human heart.

As Templars we rejoice that it is so, that within our Asylums we but prepare the heart for those eternal re-unions which are sanctified by the teachings of Emanuel, after we have labored manfully, and fought valiantly the battle of life, clad as a pilgrim warrior, and robed as a pilgrim penitent in the righteousness of

Jesus. It is the aim, the design, the purpose of our order to raise man to that state of dignity and grandeur which the Supreme Architect of the Universe intended, when he created man and endowed him with those faculties of the heart and mind which instinctively point to a glorious resurrection, and a more glorious immortality. Hence all the teachings and principles of Templars are derived from the precepts of Jesus, and the new law as given in the New Testament.

As Templars we cling to the Book of Inspiration as the sheet anchor of our hopes for time and eternity—as Templars we recognize no other belief and no other foundation, than is laid in the corner stone of the Christian Religion, discarding all sectarianism and bigoted views. We display the Standard of the Cross in our Asylums, having upon its ample folds the ever to be revered Motto: *In hoc signo vinces.* An order based upon such principles must necessarily contain within itself those undying cardinal principles of union and harmony, which are characteristic of our Templar order — hence I have the pleasure of announcing that peace and brotherly love prevail throughout our widely extended jurisdiction, and that all our subordinate Commanderies are actuated by the true and correct principle—who can best work and best agree. Hence no official decisions have been made, nor have any questions of jurisprudence been submitted, because our landmarks and principles are so definitely settled, and our Officers and membership so well versed in their application, that none were needed.

The work of the Commanderies, with a few minor exceptions, correspond with each other, and is in accordance with that promulgated by the Grand Encampment of the United States.

It is a matter of doubt with some whether the Grand Encampment of the United States, which is the source of American Templar authority, is in possession of the true work. In fact after the perusal of the report of our Historiographer, at our last annual conclave, there seems to be proof positive that we have not, and to strengthen this opinion, we have the report of the Committee appointed by the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, to reply to

our Historiographer, admitting the fact, but doubting the propriety of attempting a change.

One thing is certain, there is *no* authority for modernizing masonry, no matter how applicable locally may be the change. If there is one vow more binding than another, it is that binding us to cling to and keep sacred the ancient landmarks of our Fathers. Modernize Masonry, or change any part of the edifice, and you destroy the beauty, strength and glory of the whole building. I would earnestly recommend the propriety of appointing a Committee of competent Sir Knights, who shall be authorized to prepare a report on the subject, preparatory to our next annual Conclave, and in time for the action of the Grand Encampment of the United States, which will hold its triennial meeting in 1868.

During my official term I have visited the majority of the Commanderies in the Western part of this Jurisdiction, while I assigned the Eastern part to the V. E. Deputy, Sir J. L. Hutchinson, to whom I am under many obligations, for the courteous manner he has performed his labors and relieved me of many of the burdens of the office, and to whom I am much indebted for counsel and advice. I need not say that in our twenty three Subordinates, the utmost harmony prevails, and the Grand Officers were courteously received and entertained with genuine hospitality in their official visits—and for their many acts of kindness to myself and those with whom I have been associated—these kindnesses and courtesies shall be always remembered.

I would call the attention of the Grand Commandery, and would recommend, as did my predecessor, that to free this Grand Commandery from every financial embarassment, the dues be continued until a sufficient fund has accumulated, the interest of which will pay all necessary expenses.

Application having been made to the Grand Commandery at its last annual meeting (June 12, 1866) for a charter, and which was granted, in company with the Grand Officers and other Sir Knights we visited Williamsport, Lycoming county, on the 13th September 1866, and instituted Baldwin II. Commandery, installed the officers, and exemplified the work.

On the 28th day of September 1866 I received an invitation

from the R. W. Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland inviting the Templars of Pennsylvania to be present in Baltimore on the 20th day of November, 1866, to participate in the laying of the Corner Stone of the new Masonic Temple. Official business detained me from participating, but the Grand Commandery was represented by the following Officers, viz:—V. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson, as Grand Commander, E. Sir Chas. A. Banvart, D. G. C., E. Sir E. Sir James H. Hopkins, as G. G., E. Sir Fitz James Evans, as G. C. G., Sir Chas. E. Meyer, as G. P., Sir Jno. R. Seibert, as G. S. W., Sir Chas. H. Mann, as G. J. W., E. Sir R. A. O. Kerr, as G. T., E. Sir Alfred Creigh, as G. R., Sir Wm. K. Alricks, as G. St. B., Sir A. N. Green, as G. Sd. B., Sir J. H. Livingston, as G. W., Sir D. M'Clintock, as G. S., together with representatives from many of our Subordinates. In the procession of upwards of eight hundred Knights, the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania was honored with the post of honor, by being appointed to the extreme right, she being the oldest Grand Commandery in the U. S., and when her banner was unfurled to the breeze, the date of May the 12th, 1797, was enthusiastically received by all the Sir Knights, especially the Templars of Maryland, when they remembered that they had claims upon that glorious old banner, for under it, fifty years ago, they marched as one of its Subordinates. How pleasing the association, yet how sad the recollection that nearly all of those Templars who then were members, had passed to their eternal Asylum.

On the 30th of August, 1866, I received an application from Sir Knights William Lilly, James Houston, Anthony W. Raudenbush, Milton W. Raudenbush, Robert Klotz, Thos. S. M'Nair Joseph P. Salmon, A. Dimmick and Isaac K. M'Collum, praying for a dispensation to enable them to open Packer Commandery No. 23, at Mauch Chunk, Carbon County. Pa. This application having been properly recommended and the character of the petitioners being such as would fully justify its establishment, I directed V. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson to organize the same, which was done on 28th of Sept., 1866, and of which he will give you a detailed account, as well as other official acts which he performed in his usual courteous manner.

Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, established in 1856 at Pottstown, not prospering as highly as the members desired, unanimously requested me to permit them to change their location to Phœnixville. There being no law upon the subject, and but one precedent, wherein St. Omer's Commandery, No. 7, was changed from Uniontown to Brownsville, I consented to do so after consultation with the Grand Officers, and the officers and membership have entered in good earnest upon the glorious work of the re-edification of their Asylum.

I also issued a Dispensation authorizing Hubbard Commandery, No. 5, to hold a Special election, at the request of the Commandery.

On the 8th of May, 1867, I received an application from Sir Knights Jacob Weidle, Grant Weidman, J. P. S. Gobin, W. H. Murray, John Ulrich, W. G. Bowman, L. E. Weimer, M. Manderbach, George L. Seltzer, F. Myers, John A. Donges and Rev. M. Rhodes, praying for a Dispensation to enable them to open Hermit Commandery, No. 24, at Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa. This application having been properly recommended, and the character of the petitioners being such as would fully justify its establishment, on the 23d of May, in company with the majority of the Grand Officers, I organized the same.

I received a revised copy of the By-Laws of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, which is referred to the proper committee.

On the 15th of May, 1867, I received a communication from Sir Knights Samuel B. Dick, Christian M. Hoover, William C. Hay, Benjamin F. Porter, F. R. Rupp, Francis H. Foster, Theo. B. Lashells, Edward G. Whitesides, George C. Porter, H. T. Colt, Edward D. Draper, S. Johnson Thomas, D. D. Williams, F. Shattuck, A. L. Power and N. Truesdale, residing at or near Meadville, Crawford county, requesting a Dispensation to open a Commandery at Meadville, which I present for your consideration at this session. The locality is favorable.

On the 7th day of June, 1867, I received a communication from the following Sir Knights, residing at or near Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., to wit: Sirs John A. Wright, Jesse Mendenhall, Jos. F. Mann, William Willis, Robert H. Junkin, D. E. Robison,

W. J. Long, G. H. Long, Reuben E. Wilson, W. F. Johnston, and H. J. Walters,—requesting a Dispensation to open a Commandery at Lewistown, which I present for your consideration at this session. The locality is favorable and the granting of the Dispensation recommended by the nearest Commandery, and I would earnestly recommend that their wishes be complied with.

On the 11th day of June, 1867, I received a communication from the following Sir Knights, residing at or near Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., viz: Sirs John H. Dusenbury, C. P. Bigelow, Sardis Smith, George F. Thompson, A. C. Stephens, John Z. Brown, Thomas D. Hays, Geo. W. Weed, R. T. Stephens, and Wm. H. Powell,—requesting a Dispensation to open a Commandery at Great Bend, which I present for your consideration at this session. The locality is favorable and the granting of the Dispensation recommended by the nearest Commandery, and I would earnestly recommend that their wishes be complied with.

On the same date I received a communication from nine Sir Knights, residing at or near Wellsboro', Tioga county, Pa., viz: Sirs Robert C. Simpson, Thomas B. Boyden, M. H. Cobb, Andrew Foley, J. B. Christie, William Roberts, H. S. Hastings, E. H. Mason, and G. D. Montauge,—requesting a Dispensation to open a Commandery at Wellsboro', which I present for your consideration at this session. The locality is favorable and the granting of the Dispensation recommended by the nearest Commandery, and I would earnestly recommend that their wishes be complied with.

These have been all my official acts, and I should feel myself wanting in courtesy to the Grand Officers, the Subordinate Officers and individual Sir Knights, did I not thus publicly thank them for their uniform kindness and courtesy throughout the past year, which they have extended to me in my official capacity.

Having thus, Sir Knights, given you my official acts, I desire to make some suggestions for your consideration, which I trust you will receive with the same kind feelings in which they are given. The Grand Commandery has now in her possession 200 copies of the History of Knights Templarism of this State, as prepared by our Historiographer, E. Sir Alfred Creigh. I would suggest that

these be distributed as follows, viz: One copy be presented to each of the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to those of Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland; three copies to each of the State Grand Commanderies (one for the G. C., one for the G. R., and one to be deposited in their archives,) and that each subordinate Commandery of Pennsylvania be required to furnish the names of the widows of the deceased Sir Knights of their respective Commanderies, to whom shall be presented a copy of said work in the name of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. It is due to these widows that we should show that we can and do appreciate those we loved in life, and now revere their memory by placing upon the family altar the record of the services of those to whom they plighted their early love. This history of Knighthood was only intended as the nucleus of our history. It needed but a starting point, and the high encomiums which have been passed upon it is worthy of our historiographer; but to complete the task, and to bring it to perfection, I would suggest the propriety of arranging for the publishing of another edition, or a second series, in which all the addresses of Grand Commanders, and all important reports be added, also much matter of interest which was of necessity omited in the book referred to,—and then we can boast of a perfect furnished and complete history. To accomplish so desirable an object, I trust a committee will be appointed to take the matter into consideration.

As the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts appointed a committee to reply to the report of the Historiographer as published in our last proceedings, I have deemed it most advisable only to refer to the subject, and state that I have requested E. Sir Alfred Creigh to prepare a reply thereto, which report will be read for adoption or rejection.

We cannot close our address without referring to the fact patent to all, that our Order is increasing too rapidly. It is due to our Order to restrain so many from crowding into our Asylums. Our doors are swung entirely too far back, and too many are rushed through with locomotive speed.

It requires calm thought, deliberate action, purpose of mind and holy resolves to enter our communion. There is no place on

earth so sacred as an Asylum of Templars. Our Rites and ceremonies are the embodiment of silence, holiness, purity and sincerity. Then why destroy the sanctity of these essentials by creating more than one Sir Knight at a time? My own opinion is that it takes away that solemnity which the candidate should preserve, and detracts from the beauty of our Rituals. Upon this question I trust a committee will be appointed who will report fully upon the subject, and limit the number to two or three persons, if not to our ancient number, which in all cases was confined to the individual himself. Many reasons might be advanced for action in the matter; but I shall defer giving them for the present.

It seems to me that we are allowing ourselves to become looser in our enquiries as to the character of candidates for Knighting, especially as to their religious belief; permitting Royal Arch Masons to become Knights Templar, who do not fully believe in the trinity of the Godhead, and that Christ was the Son of God, as revealed in the New Testament. It was for this Knighthood was established; it was for this the Crusaders attempted to recover the Holy Land, in which our Redeemer was born, lived, crucified, buried and arose from the dead; it was for this that the Templar Order has unceasingly and perseveringly labored—to build up the doctrine of the Holy Trinity—"three persons in one God: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one true, eternal God—the same in substance; equal in power and glory, although distinguished by their personal properties,"—and which is represented in all the Asylums by the sacred Delta. I would recommend that the committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of recommending the Grand Encampment to change the Templar Ritual, also take into consideration the propriety of so wording our petitions for initiation, as to preclude all possibility of evading this important subject.

Thanking you, Officers and members and individual Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, for your kindness during my official term of office, I now surrender to you the batoon of authority which you placed in my hand, and commend you individually, as well as the Grand Commandery, to that

Triune God, who has watched over us and protected and preserved us, and to His name be all the praise.

On motion of Sir William Chatland,

Resolved, That the excellent address of the R. E. Grand Commander be entered at length upon the minutes and referred to the appropriate committee.

The V. E. Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, Deputy Grand Commander, read the following account of his official acts:

To the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania:

KNIGHTS!—The Deputy Grand Commander would respectfully submit the following report of his doings for the past year.

On September 15th, 1866, at the request of the R. E. Grand Commander, I met him and the other Grand Officers at Williamsport, Pa., and assisted them in constituting Baldwin II. Commandery, No. 22, as also in conferring the Orders of Chivalry.

On Sept. 28, 1866, in pursuance of a dispensation issued by the R. E. Grand Commander, I visited Mauch Chunk accompanied by Eminent Commander Sir C. E. Meyer, and with the aid of P. G. Commander Sir H. Stanley Goodwin, E. Commander J. I. Elsegood, and other Knights of Easton and Allentown, constituted Packer Commandery, No. 23, and conferred the Orders on six.

On October 17, 1866, at the kind solicitation of P. G. Commander Sir C. F. Knapp, I visited Crusade Commandery, No. 12. On this occasion I was accompanied by Sir C. E. Meyer and Sir M. Sommerville. We assisted the Knights of No. 12 in conferring the Orders on Wednesday evening, when at "low twelve" we were "called off from labor to refreshment," which latter, "the refreshments," did not terminate until the next evening, when we took the train for home. I know not which the most to extol in the Knights of No. 12: their work and zeal in Templar Masonry, or their unbounded hospitalities.

On November 20th, 1866, I accompanied a number of the Grand Officers, and a large delegation of Knights of Nos. 4, 2, 11, 13, 19, 20, and 21, to Baltimore, on the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to assist in laying the Corner Stone of the Masonic

Temple. In the absence of the R. E. Grand Commander, I formed the Grand Commandery. Pennsylvania was assigned the post of honor in the procession, and received most courteous and cordial treatment at the hands of the Knights of Baltimore.

On March 13, 1867, accompanied by Sirs C. E. Meyer, E. Masson, M. Speigle and M. Sommerville, I visited Pittsburg, No. 1, at the invitation of the R. E. Grand Commander, and assisted him in exemplifying the orders of Red Cross and the Temple.

On March 23, 1867, accompanied by E. C. Sir Nathan Smith of No. 4, Sirs Meyer, Robeno, Hale, Whittey, Hanold, and some fifteen others of No. 4, with E. C. Rev. Sir R. H. Pattison, and others of No. 2, I paid a visit to De Molay, No. 9, and conferred the order of the Temple. We were most hospitably received by the Knights, headed by P. G. Commander Sir William H. Strickland.

On April 2, 1867, I visited Parke, No. 11, installed the officers and conferred the Orders on two Companions. The hospitality of the Knights of Parke Commandery is so widely spread that they need no encomium in this place.

On April 11, 1867, upon previous notice sent to the Eminent Commanders of Nos. 19, (Hugh de Payens, at Easton,) 20, (Allen, at Allentown,) and 23, (Packer, at Mauch Chunk,) I, accompanied by a delegation of Knights of Nos. 4 and 2, met the three Commanderies in joint Conclave. We were joined by the R. E. P. G. Commander Strickland, Grand Captain General Vallerchamp, with other Knights of Nos. 9 and 11.

I have never in our jurisdiction witnessed a finer display or array of Knights Templar. The three Commanderies were fully represented, and every Knight fully equipped.

I conferred the order of the Red Cross on fourteen Companions, and the order of the Temple on seven Red Cross Knights.

In this visitation I was, as in all others, indebted to Sirs Nathan Smith, C. E. Meyer, E. Masson, M. Speigle, and M. Sommerville, for their valuable aid.

On May 30, 1867, at the request of the R. E. Grand Commander, I met him and the Grand Captain General, and Grand Re-

corder, at Lebanon, and assisted in constituting Hermit Commandery, No. 24.

I have frequently visited Commanderies Nos. 4 and 2, at Philadelphia. They are both in a very prosperous condition; and both guard well the outer entrance of the Asylum.

I regret that circumstances prevented me from visiting the other Commanderies in the East, especially those at Lancaster, York and Carlisle. I had notified Lancaster Commandery that I would pay them a visit; but was prevented by attending the Grand Commander at Lebanon, on the night fixed.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. HUTCHISON.

The Eminent Sir John Vallerchamp, Captain General, submitted the following report of his official acts:

To the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

In the months of June, July, August, and October, 1866, I visited officially Crusade Commandery, No. 12, and exemplified the work.

In September, 1866, I assisted in constituting Baldwin II. Commandery, at Williamsport.

Since March, 1866, I have attended all the meetings of Parke Commandery, No. 11, and have also assisted in the work in Allen Commandery, No. 20.

In June, 1866, I acted in my official capacity by visiting York Commandery, No. 21, at York, where the Commandery is in excellent working order.

On June 10, 1867, accompanied by P. G. C. Sir C. F. Knapp, Grand Prelate Sir J. R. Dimm, and Grand Standard Bearer E. Knapp, I visited Hermit Commandery, in Lebanon.

There is a general desire among the Sir Knights to become proficient in the work and live up to the principles of our Order.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN VALLERCHAMP,
Grand Captain General.

The E. Grand Treasurer, Sir R. A. O. Kerr, submitted the following report:

To the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

R. A. O. KERR, Grand Treasurer, in Account with the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

1866.	DR.		
June 16.	Balance, ...		$2,975 17
July 15.	Coupons Nos. 33,144 & 33,117, .	$36 50	
Sept. 27.	Cash from Alfred Creigh, . .	115 40	
Oct. 19.	Cash No. 17, ...	99 00	
1867.			
Jan'ry 1.	Coupons Nos. 33,144 & 33,117, .	36 50	
June 16.	Cash from Alfred Creigh, . .	2,598 90	
" "	" " " " . .	149 00	
			3,035 30
			$6,010 47
June 13.	To Balance, ...		$4,482 03

1866.		CR.			
July 14.	Strickland,	Order No.	177,	$73 00	
	Do.	do.	178,	68 39	
" 17.	Hopkins,	do.	181,	15 00	
	M'Kean,	do.	182,	20 00	
	Hutchinson,	do.	202,	6 40	
	Ledger and Express,	do.		5 25	
	James Lindsey,	do.	35,	25 40	
Nov. 20.	Express on Banners,	do.		2 70	
1867	Theo. F. Scheffer,	do.		412 50	
Jan'ry 1.	Alfred Creigh,	do.		500 00	
	H. Bro's & Co ,	do.	178,	430 00	
	King & Baird,	do.	179,	8 00	
	6 Prem. on 5-20 Bond,	do.		27 50	
					$1,528 44
June 1.	Balance, ...				4,482 03
					$6,010 47

On motion of Sir C. A. Stoltz,

Resolved, That the report be referred to the committee on Finance.

The Eminent Grand Recorder, Sir Alfred Creigh, submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Your Grand Recorder would most respectfully report, that the printed proceedings of the 13th Annual Conclave (1866) have been distributed to all our sister jurisdictions; to the officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to the officers of Canada and England.

In return, I have received copies from the States of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts & Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, and Wisconsin, which proceedings have been delivered to Sir James H Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

I have received the following amounts from the Subordinate Commanderies, as my account will exhibit:

From	Hubbard	Commandery,	No. 5,	(Order,) . .	$25 40
"	Packer	"	" 23,	(Dispensation,) .	90 00
"	Cœur de Lion	"	" 17,	(Dues for 1865–'6,)	99 00
"	Jerusalem	"	" 15,	(Dues,) . .	63 00
"	Packer	"	" 23,	" . .	102 00
"	Columbia	"	" 13,	" . .	2?6 00
"	Hermit	"	" 24,	(Dispensation,)	90 00
"	St. John's	"	" 4,	(Dues,) . .	248 00
"	Jacques De Molay	"	" 3,	" . .	34 00
"	Philadelphia	"	" 2,	" . .	104 00
"	St. Omer's	"	" 7,	" . .	52 00
"	De Molay	"	" 9,	" . .	166 00
"	Allen	"	" 20,	" . .	188 00
"	Great Bend	"	" 27,	(Dispensation,) .	100 00
"	Palestine	"	" 14,	(Dues,) . .	14 00
"	Cœur De Lion	"	" 17,	" . .	72 00
"	Parke	"	" 11,	" . .	63 00
"	Kedron	"	" 18,	" . .	32 00
"	York	"	" 21,	" . .	112 00

From Northern	Commandery,	No. 16,	(Dues,)	. .	73 00
" Mountain	"	" 10,	"	. .	61 00
" Hermit	"	" 24,	(Dues & Charter Fee,)		22 00
" Hugh De Payens	"	" 19,	(Dues,)	. .	150 00
" Packer	"	" 23,	(Charter Fee,)	.	10 00
" Crusade	"	" 12,	(Dues,)	. .	377 00
" North Western	"	" 25,	(Dispensation,)	.	100 00
" Baldwin II.	"	" 22,	(Dues,)	. .	159 00
" Pittsburg	"	" 1,	"	. .	339 00
			Amounting to	. . .	$3,231 40

For which amount I claim a credit as follows:

Salary of Grand Recorder, ...	$200 00	
Postage, Stationery, Express Charges, &c., .	29 50	
Four Charter Fees, ...	40 00	
Receipt of Grand Treasurer, Sir R. A. O. Kerr,	25 40	
" " "	90 00	
" " "	99 00	
" " "	149 00	
" " "	2,598 90	
		$3,231 80

(St. John's, No. 8, of Carlisle, paid her dues, $84, since the report)

I would respectfully recommend the following suggestions:

1. That the Grand Recorder be authorized to procure a Record Book to record the proceedings of this Grand Commandery.

2. That the Grand Recorder be authorized to have engraven on the Seal of the Grand Commandery "*May 12, 1797*," the date of the organization of the *first* Grand Encampment in this State.

3. That all Subordinates be required to have the date of the organization of their respective Commanderies engraven on their Seal.

Since our last Annual Conclave I have visited all the subordinate Commanderies, and carefully examined their records, and corrected all errors which were essentially necessary in the phraseology peculiar to our Rites and Ceremonies, and I take this opportunity to return my thanks to the Recorders of the various subordinate Commanderies for the courtesy and kindness they extended towards me in the prosecution of my labors.

All of which is courteously submitted.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

On motion of Sir Nathan Smith,

Resolved, That the report of the Grand Recorder be spread upon the minutes and referred to the committee on the doings of the Grand officers.

On motion of Sir E. H. Turner,

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder be and he is hereby authorized to purchase a Minute Book; to have the proper date engraved upon the Seal, and to give due notice to the Subordinates of the requirements of the Grand Commandery in relation to their respective Seals.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters would respectfully report: That they have had under consideration the applications for Charters of Packer Commandery, at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pa., and Hermit Commandery, No. 24, of Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa., to whom Dispensations had been granted, as per annual address of the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Robert Pitcairn. They would therefore recommend, that as the Dispensations have been granted and the amount of work in each Commandery returned in due form, a Charter be issued to PACKER COMMANDERY, No. 23, to be located at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, and its first three officers to consist of

Sir Thomas S. M'Nair, as Eminent Commander;
Sir James Houston, as Generalissimo, and
Sir Robert Klotz, as Captain General.

They would also recommend that a Charter be issued to HERMIT COMMANDERY, No. 24, at Lebanon, Lebanon county, and its first three officers to consist of

Sir Jacob Weidle, as Eminent Commander;
Sir Grant Weidman, as Generalissimo, and
Sir J. P. S. Gobin, as Captain General.

Your Committee has had under consideration applications from the requisite number of petitioners, and properly recommended for Charters, *Great Bend*, Susquehanna county; *Meadville*, Crawford county, and *Wellsboro'*, Tioga county. As it is the desire of the petitioners to receive Charters direct, without the formality of having received previously a Dispensation, and the various petitioners being expert workmen, your Committee would therefore recommend that a Charter be issued to GREAT BEND COMMANDERY, No. 25, to be located at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, and its three first officers to consist of

Sir John H. Dusenbury, as Eminent Commander;
Sir Thomas D. Hays, as Generalissimo, and
George F. Thompson, as Captain General.

Your Committee would also recommend that a Charter be issued to NORTH WESTERN COMMANDERY, No. 26, to be located at Meadville, Crawford county, and its three first officers to consist of

Sir Samuel B. Dick, as Eminent Commander;
Sir Christian M. Hoover, as Generalissimo, and
Sir William C. Hay, as Captain General.

Your Committee would also recommend that a Charter be issued to TYAGAGHTON COMMANDERY, No. 27, to be located at Wellsboro', Tioga county, and its three first officers to consist of

Sir Robert C. Simpson, as Eminent Commander;
Sir William Roberts, as Generalissimo, and
Sir Andrew Foley, as Captain General.

Your Committee would also recommend that a Charter be issued to LEWISTOWN COMMANDERY, No. 28, to be located at Lewistown, Mifflin county, and its three first officers to consist of

Sir John A. Wright, as Eminent Commander;
Sir William Willis, as Generalissimo, and
Sir D. E. Robison, as Captain General.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
C. STOLTZ,
EDWARD B. YOUNG,
Committee.

On motion of Sir John Vallerchamp,

Resolved, That the report of the committee be accepted and adopted.

On motion of Sir Christian F. Knapp,

Resolved, That Charters issue to the various Commanderies who have made the usual application and recommended by the committee on Charters and Dispensations.

The Committee on Credentials would respectfully report: That the following Sir Knights are entitled to seats in this Grand Commandery, viz:

The GRAND OFFICERS, consisting of R. E. Sir Robert Pitcairn, G. C.; V. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson, D. G. C.; Rev. & Sir R. H. Pattison, G.

G. p. t.; Sir John Vallerchamp, G. C. G.; Rev. & Sir J. R. Dimm, G. P.; Sir James H. Hopkins, G S. W.; Sir H. B. M'Kean, G. J. W.; Sir R. A. O. Kerr, G. T.; Sir Alfred Creigh, G. R.; Sir Ernest Knapp, G. Standard B.; Sir Z. P. Bierer, G. Sword B.; Sir Fitz James Evans, G. W.; and Sir C. F. Porter, G. S.

Also Past Grand Officers, viz: Sir Christian F. Knapp; Sir E. H. Turner; Sir Samuel H. Perkins, by his proxy Sir John Blakeley; Sir John A. Wright, by his proxy Sir E. H. Turner; Sir A. E. Stocker, by his proxy Sir M. R. Muckle; Sir W. H. Allen, by his proxy Sir J. W. Van Houten; Sir William H. Strickland, by his proxy Sir J. C. A. Hoffeditz; and Sir Benjamin Parke, by his proxy Sir F. James Evans.

Also the following Eminent Commanders, viz: No. 1, Sir Geter C. Shidle; No. 2, Sir John Krickbaum; No. 4, Sir Charles E. Meyer; No. 7, Sir William Chatland; No. 8, Sir John Palmer; No. 9, Sir J. C. A. Hoffeditz; No. 10, Sir J. L. Reifsneider; No. 11, Sir Charles H. Mann, No. 13, Sir Charles W. Howell; No. 18, Sir Henry Kettering; No. 20, Sir Dewees J. Martin; No. 21, Sir J. D. Heiges.

Generalissimos.—No. 1, Sir John Evans; No. 4, Sir Andrew Robens, jr.; No. 11, Sir J. Brisbin Boyd; No. 12, Sir D. A. Beckley; No. 13, Sir J. M. Westhaeffer; No. 17, Sir Thomas E. Geddis; No. 18, Sir Samuel Rock.

Captain Generals.—No. 1, Sir D. W. C. Carroll; No. 4, Sir Charles L. Hale; No. 12, Sir Philip Conrad; No. 18, Sir D. Welty.

Past Eminent Commanders.—No. 1, Sirs J. M. Scott, Thomas Davage, Thomas Palmer, J. Graff, Isaac Whittier, J. P. Thompson, and S. B. Cooper; No. 2, Sirs M. R. Muckle and Rev. R. H. Pattison; No 4, Sirs J. L. Young and Nathan Smith; No. 9, Sirs Christian Stoltz and H. C. L. Crecelius; No. 10, Sirs A. H. Maxwell and W. R. Fenley; No. 11, Sir Theo. F. Scheffer; No. 18, Sirs Richard Coulter and William S. Brown; No. 19, Sirs A. Miller, C., and L. H. Stout; No. 20, Sir E. B. Young; No. 21, Sir A. N. Green.

Proxies for Eminent Commanders.—No. 3, Sir Peter Kennedy; No. 12, Sir D. A. Beckley; No. 16, Sir E. H. Mason; No. 17, Sir Thos. E. Geddis; No. 19, Sir Abraham Miller, C.

Proxies for Generalissimos.—No. 2, Sir M. R. Muckle; No. 3, Sir Boyd Crumrine; No. 7, Sir Samuel Snowden; No. 8, Sir John Palmer; No. 9, Sir H. C. L. Crecelius; No. 11, Sir David Maeyer; No. 15, Sir Ernest Knapp; No. 16, Sir E. H. Mason; No. 19, Sir Abraham Miller; No. 20, Sir Dewees J. Martin; No. 21, Sir Nathan F. Burnham.

PROXIES FOR CAPTAIN GENERALS.—No. 2, Sir William C. Ewing; No. 3, Sir D. W. M'Cabe; No. 7, Sir Thomas Duncan; No. 8, Sir John Palmer; No. 9, Sir H. C. L. Crecelius; No. 10, Sir A. H. Maxwell; No. 11, Sir Samuel H. Colestock; No. 13, Sir E. D. Hurst; No 16, Sir E. H. Mason; No. 19, Sir Abraham Miller, C.; No. 20, Sir Dewees J. Martin; No. 21, Sir C. H. Bressler.

All of which is courteously submitted.

NATHAN SMITH,
H. C. L. CRECELIUS,
Z. P. BIERER,
Committee on Credentials.

On motion of Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That the report of the committee be accepted and adopted.

On motion of Sir William Lilly,

Resolved, That the Constitution be amended in Article I., 5th Section, relating to Dues, as follows: Strike out "three dollars" where it appears, and insert "one dollar."

Which was ordered to lie on the table until next annual conclave.

Hubbard Commandery, No. 5, of Waynesburg, Green county, Pa., having neglected or refused to make its annual returns accompanied by fees and dues, the R. E. Grand Commander directed the Grand Recorder to give the constitutional notice.

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, Sir R. M. Muckle, Sir Christian Stoltz and Sir Geter C. Shindle were appointed the Tellers, who, after receiving the ballots, declared the following as the result thereof:

R. E.	Sir JER. L. HUTCHINSON, of	No. 4,	Grand Commander.
V. E.	" JOHN VALLERCHAMP,	" 12,	Deputy Grand Commander.
E.	" JAMES H. HOPKINS,	" 1,	Grand Generalissimo.
E.	" H B. M'KEAN,	" 16,	Grand Captain General.
Rev. & E.	" R. H. PATTISON,	" 2,	Grand Prelate.
E.	" CHARLES M. HOWELL,	" 13,	Grand Senior Warden.
E.	" ABRAHAM MILLER,	" 19,	Grand Junior Warden.
E.	" R. A. O. KERR,	" 10,	Grand Treasurer.
E.	" ALFRED CREIGH,	" 3,	Grand Recorder.

E. Sir ERNEST KNAPP,	No. 15,	Grand Standard Bearer.
E. " Z. P. BIERER,	" 18,	Grand Sword Bearer.
E. " FITZ JAMES EVANS,	" 21,	Grand Warder.
E. " GEORGE P. M'MILLAN,	" 17,	Grand Sentinel.

On motion of Sir William Lilly,

Resolved, That the Historiographer, with the R. E. Grand Commander and the Past Grand Commanders, be and they are hereby appointed a committee in accordance with the recommendation of the R. E. Grand Commander Pitcairn, relating to the Ritual of Christian Knighthood; said committee to report at the next annual conclave.

On motion of Sir Fitz James Evans,

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to the committee on the doings of the Grand officers.

On motion of Sir James H. Hopkins,

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery donate two hundred dollars respectively to the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, to be distributed by the Grand Commander of those States to the families of destitute Templars.

On motion of Sir Richard Coulter,

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to the committee on Finance.

The resolution to amend the Constitution, which was offered at the last annual conclave, and postponed unti lafter the reading of the Grand Treasurer's report, and offered by Sir J. L. Hutchinson, in which it was proposed that the dues should be fifty cents,—was then taken up, and was amended by Sir William Lilly as follows: To strike out of Article I, Section 5., the words "*for annual dues one dollar,*" which was carried,—and the original resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion, the Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 2 o'clock, P. M.
PITTSBURG, *June 12, 1867, A. O. 749, A. O. E. P. 70.*

The Grand Commandery met pursuant to adjournment; the Grand Officers occupying their respective stations.

Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, extended to the Grand Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery an invitation to attend a Banquet at the City Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

On motion of Sir E. H. Turner,

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted.

Arrangements having been made previously for the installation of the Grand Officers, and a public address on the subject of Christian Knighthood, the Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery, with the Sir Knights, proceeded to the Accademy of Music for this purpose, under the marshalship of Sir E. H. Turner, assisted by Sirs George Neeld, William D. Spiking, David M. Watt and Isaac Broome, Assistant Marshals.

The following exercises were had:

1. An appropriate Ode.
2. Prayer by the Rev. J. R. Dimm.
3. Address by the Rev. R. H. Pattison.

ORATION.

Obedience is a lesson taught within the sacred inclosures of Masonry; I arise to obey the *order* of our Commander, yet it is with diffidence I enter upon the work committed to my hands, surrounded as I am by so many bright and honored Knights, who by their zeal, energy, intelligence and well directed labors have shed so much lustre upon our annals. But I remember, Eminent Sirs, another lesson which you have taught, with so much earnestness, and doubtless practised; obedience is mine, *charity* is yours to-day.

There is a beautiful tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been owned in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family, the other had none. On the spot was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said unto his wife; "My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take off my shocks and place them with

his without his knowledge." The younger brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself, "My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will contribute to their support, I will arise, take off my shocks and place them with his, without his knowledge." Judge of their mutual astonishment, when on the following morning they found their shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his mind to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so, when on the following night they met each other, half way between their respective shocks, with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed by such associations as these was the Temple of Solomon erected—so spacious and magnificent, the admiration and wonder of the world.

How truthfully does this simple tradition tell the story of Masonic teaching. Principles as pure as those that fell from the lips of the Great Master are the pillars and bulwarks of this ancient order, and lessons as lovely as those found in the oracles of truth divine are taught in all the work of the craft.

What is Masonry? What are its principles? What its lessons.

When the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; when the Great Jehova ordained the creation of the world; when the first sun rose to greet with its beams the new morning, and the august command was uttered, "Let there be light," the lips of Deity breathed Masonry into existence, and it must live forever, for truth is eternal, and the principles of truth are the foundation of Masonry. What is it, but the pursuit of truth, the practice of virtue, and the teaching of those sublimer doctrines which bind the whole family of man in fraternal union.

It is not to present to the world the vain show of useless ceremonies that Masonry exists; it is not for the purpose of creating high sounding dignitaries, for the purpose of covering ourselves with brilliant insignia, or to march, Baton and Mitre at the head, in glittering array; it is not for the service of any sect, ancient or modern, to avenge the illustrious dead, nor to establish extinct orders. Neither is it to revive the crusades; but to teach wisdom, forgiveness of our enemies, harmony and fraternity in the whole family of man, and constant resistance to evil and oppression; to crush tyranny and oppression, whatever may be the form it assumes; everywhere to protect the weak and innocent, and guard the portals of eternal truth.

The relationship between Christianity and Masonry, particularly the higher orders thereof, is most intimate; indeed, it is difficult to tell

how a true and courteous Knights Templar can help being a full grown Christian, giving evidence in all his movements of the life and power of God's noblest work, a Christian Knight, clad in the panoply of truth eternal and divine.

It is not my purpose on the present occasion to detain you with the military history of the order of Knights Templar, a history full of noble, daring and generous deeds, but during the centuries in which this order has existed in an organized form, their ranks have been honored by many of earth's noble sons, or rather many of the world's best men have been honored by an association with this order.

How beautiful the land in which this order originated. Its mountains and valleys are sacred in history; its towns and cities are noted in the movements of the past. How lovely in song and marked in sacred and profane history is Jerusalem, the metropolis of Palestine. It was here the patriarchs walked with God; the Prophets communed with Jehova. It was here the Great Masters exercised their authority. Within the walls of the city of our God stood the grand temple, unequaled for grandeur and magnificence.

It was here the Savior of the world was born, and the events of his life transpired. Will the village of Bethlehem be forgotten? Can Nazareth be erased from the pages of history? the little town of Bethany, who can fail to associate with it the tears of Jesus? and the city of Jerusalem with its sacred shrines and holy altars will be remembered by the last born son of Adam, and perpetuated all along the ages of eternity, as we walk the gold paved streets of the New Jerusalem—robed in white and crowned with glory.

Can we ever forget the Jordan, with the battles fought at its passes, and the many wonderful events that transpired upon its shores; or the sea of Galilee, with its fishermen, who became the preachers of righteousness; and every mountain side and summit has been hallowed by the foot prints of the Master and by being pressed by the knees of the Redeemer of the world bending in prayer before His Father. Who thinks not of Tabor and Calvary and Olivet? Or who can fail to remember the Garden where the Savior plead with so much earnestness and agony, "Father, if it be possible let this cup pass from me, but not my will, Thine be done?" or will the new made tomb of Joseph where the form of Jesus was laid, ever pass out of the recollection of the children of men? Why, sirs, every spot in that land is sacred.

Is it any wonder that pilgrims loved to visit that land? to stand where

the wise and great have stood? to linger for a while where the Cross was planted, or go and sit at the entrance of the sepulchre.

Why, sirs, it doth seem to me, in this far off day, that my highest ambition would be gratified if I could but make a pilgrimage to that land with a company of Christian Knights; walk with them through the village of Bethlehem and see the *star* of the East; go with them to Nazareth and tarry for a little period in the carpenter shop of Joseph, and see the lad, who, at twelve years of age, had astonished the doctors of the law; go to the beautiful lake Gennesareth, whose bold and mountainous shores had been the scene of so many of the Savior's miracles; march with them through the streets of Jerusalem, stopping to worship in the temple at the holy altar, stand with them on Calvary's Hill, and hear the words "it is finished" fall from the lips of Jesus, 'ere he gives up the ghost. Tarry with them at the Sepulchre, and hear the angel say "he is not here, he is risen;" and gaze with them from Mount Olivet after our ascended Lord, and hear from the clouds, "He shall in like manner, return again." It would be grand, it would be soul inspiring, if we could return from such scenes with new energy, to battle against lying vanities and deceits of this world.

When these pilgrims are hindered, or put to death on their way to the holy city, is it surprising that some noble men are found to stand in the mountain passes for their protection and guard them across the plains. We might well be ashamed of our nature and blush for our manhood, if in such an exingency none were found to defend the right.

The first aim and only objects of Knights Templar in their origin was to protect these poor pilgrims in their journey back and forth from the sea coast to Jerusalem.

To alleviate the dangers and difficulties to which these pious pilgrims were exposed, to guard the honor of the saintly virgins and matrons, and protect the gray hairs of the aged, nine noble knights, to their glory be it said, formed a holy brotherhood in arms, and entered into a solemn compact to aid one another in clearing the highways of infidels and of robbers, and in protecting the pilgrims through the passes and defiles of the mountains to the holy city. They united devotion and valor, and exercised them for the safety of pilgrims on their way to the holy sepulchre.

The order rapidly increased in numbers and wealth, but they maintained their devotion and valor. The unconquerable spirit with which they were animated was manifested in many a well fought battle.

In the great battle of Tiberias fought on the 4th of July, 1187, between

Saladin and the Templars, which decided for a time the fate of Jerusalem, their heroism and intrepidity are spoken of only with admiration. The Templars that were taken prisoners were called upon to deny their Lord and Savior, and to choose Mecca for their temple, the Moslems for their brethern and Mohamet for their prophet. To a man they refused and were put to death. They fight like good men and true, and die like Christians.

The flower of the nobility of Europe aspired to wear the cross and profess the vows of this order.

Read the history of the battle of Acre, and it tells of the same undaunted valor.

William de Beaujen, the valliant Grand Master of the Templars, a veteran warrior of a hundred fights, took command of the garrison, and his military skill and personal heroism, was conspicuous throughout the siege.

Day by day the numbers of the garrison were thinned, while in the enemy's camp the places of the dead were constantly supplied by fresh warriors from the deserts of Arabia.

The Grand Masters of the Temple and the Hospital fought side by side at the head of their Knights, and for a time successfully resisted all the efforts of the enemy. They engaged hand to hand (in the fight) with the infidel, and pressed like the humblest of the soldiers in the thickest of the battle. But as each knight fell beneath the keen scimitars of the Moslems, there were none in reserve to supply his place, while the vast hordes of the infidels pressed on with untiring energy and perseverance.

The Marshall of the Hospital fell covered with wounds.

The Grand Master of the Temple was also stricken down by the darts and arrows of the enemy.

Three hundred Templars, the sole survivors of their illustrious order in Acre, were now left alone to withstand the shock of the victorious enemy. In a close and compact column they fought their way, accompanied by several hundred Christian fugitives to the temple, and shutting their gates, they again bid defiance to the advancing foe.

Their obstinate resistance obtained from the Sultan the promise of a free and honorable retreat. When the Red Cross Knights issued from their fortress on the faith of this assurance, they were assailed by the lawless insults of the Musselman hosts; they impatiently renewed the contest, and most of their number were slain on the spot. The few who escaped, forced a passage through the Mameluke lines, fled into the interior of the country, and even there resumed the war, until they were

ultimately driven again to the coast, and made their escape by sea to Cyprus.

The same spirit was manifested by De Molay, one of the Grand Masters, in after years, who, with three of the chief dignitaries of the order and fifty-four noble knights, suffered martyrdom at the stake. A spirit that could not be destroyed. An eye witness of the conduct of the Templars in the field, tells us they were always foremost in the fight and the last on the retreat—that they proceeded to battle with the greatest order, silence and circumspection, and carefully attended to the commands of their Master. When the signal to engage had been given by their chief, and the trumpets of the order sounded to the charge, then, they sang the Psalm of David, "Non nobis, non nobis, Domine, sed nomini tuo da gloriam," and placing their lances in rest, they either break the enemies' lines or die.

As evidence of their interest in, and devotion to each other, let me give you but one of the many rules by which they were governed:—

"Above all things, a most watchful care is to be bestowed upon sick brothers, and let their wants be attended to as though Christ himself was the sufferer, bearing in mind the blessed words of the gospel, *I was sick and ye visited me.* These are indeed carefully and patiently to be fostered for by such is acquired a heavenly reward."

Christian Knights are, and ought to be true to their God and to each other, and faithful in all the relations of life.

Eminent Sirs—Will you allow me to refer to the beautiful and expressive Emblems of Knighthood? I would not tread on forbidden ground, or utter that which is not lawful to speak. You may say that these are only symbols or emblems if you please—but is there no power in emblems?

Is there an American heart, true to his country and his God, that does not feel the impulse of patriotic love as he looks upon the flag of his country, the emblem of liberty? That flag tells him that he is a sovereign. Why, men fight and die for the principles represented by that noble old flag, and count it the highest honor, if at the last they may but be wrapped in its beautiful folds and laid away in the silent grave. It tells the whole world of "the land of the free and the home of the brave"—and the asylum of the oppressed. Is there no power in that emblem to fire the youthful heart, and constrain the old man to wish he was young again, when the principles it represents are endangered.

The Cross and the Crown:—the Square and the Lamb:—the Level and the Triple Triangle:—the Eagle and the Sword—are emblems in

Christian Knighthood,—how much of truth. What mighty principles are symbolized in these? Who can tell?

Is there no power in the cross—that beautiful cross—are there no principles symbolized there?

Its *silence* is true eloquence and real power.

Its *utterances* are tender and lovely, grand and sublime.

It speaks of *forgiveness* —"Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

And then it utters words of *majesty*—"To day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." Why it opens the portals of glory to a dying penitent.

And again it speaks of *filial love*—Woman, behold thy son. John, behold thy mother. How tenderly, how touchingly it speaks to our hearts.

Yet again; "It is finished!" What! the ransom paid—the anger of offended Deity is appeased—the work is done—man's redemption is secured. No power in that emblem! Why, it bridges the dark gulf of eternal death and we pass over to the regions of eternal blessedness.

The cross surmounted by rays of light! how suggestive,each ray pointing to the crown and throne of glory, awaiting the valiant knight.

We are pilgrims, weary and worn, often by the roughness of the way, but with staff in hand journey on—

"Our cradle is the starting place,
In life we run the onward race
And reach the goal
When, in the Mansions of the blest,
Death leaves to its eternal rest
The weary soul."

We are pilgrim warriors; the weapons of our warfare, what are they? The *sword* of the *spirit*, the *shield* of *faith*, the *girdle* of *truth*, the *breastplate* of *righteousness*, the *sandals* of *preparedness*, the *helmet* of *salvation* —weapons that are ours from the forge of the Almighty Jehova; prepared to our hands in the great workshop of the Eternal. It is ours to seize them and to use them with the force of true manliness, strengthened by the consciousness that our cause is just. With these battle against error; break down and sweep away all the barriers of truth; with these triumph, and the triumph will be beautiful; coming up as pilgrim warriors from the battle fields of our sin-cursed world to be crowned with glory and immortality. Thou believest, sir, in the mortality of the body, and in the immortality of the soul.

"Be strong, quit you like men, show thyself a man"—ever and always ready to stand for the defence of the cross.

Rivet your armor about you; *nail* your banner to the standard; draw your sword for the right, and throw away the scabbard, and go forth to certain victory. The cross will take the world. The last kingdom will soon be overcome; the last castle stormed and taken; the last foe conquered, when the army, marshalled by our Captain, will encircle this earth, and the shout of victory echo from pole to pole.

We gather sometimes around the festal board—coming over the hills, through the mountain passes, along the dusty travel of the lovely valleys, or from the crowded thoroughfares of trade and the quiet village. We come as pilgrims, worn and tired; or as pilgrim warriors, with well earned laurels from many of the battle fields of life. And as we greet each other of home and the loved ones there, each is apt to think his is the dearest spot on earth, but will you not allow a fellow pilgrim, with his finger pointed heavenward, to remind you *there* is the happiest land.

How appropriate and expressive the language of one of our Past Grand Commanders—"Christian Knighthood obsolete, dead and burried; when faith, hope and charity shall be obsolete, when justice, fortitude and mercy shall be obsolete; when courtesy, magnanimity and valor shall be no longer approved or desired among men; when there shall be no longer a helpless orphan to protect nor a destitute widow to comfort and sustain, nor an innocent maiden to defend against insult and wrong, nor one oppressed and downtrodden child of humanity to cheer and succor, then, and not till then, will Christian Knighthood be obsolete. However its rites and ceremonies, which are but external forms, may change with the ages, its principles are immutable, and so long as the cross shall suggest to the Christian soul the precious name "Immanuel, God with us," so long will that sacred sign in which we conquer be emblazoned on our banners."

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal,
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way,
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivuac of Life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle;
Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead;
Act, act in the living present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints, that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

After the above address, the Grand Officers elect were duly installed into their respective offices, and their installation proclaimed by the Marshal.

The ceremonies being concluded, the Grand Prelate pronounced the Lord's Prayer, all the Sir Knights repeating. After which the Benediction was pronounced, and the Sir Knights returned to the Masonic Temple, to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 8 o'clock, P. M.
June 12, 1867, A. O. 749, A. O. E. P. 70.

The Grand Commandery met at the appointed hour, with the Grand officers occupying their respective stations.

The hour having arrived to attend the Banquet prepared by Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, the Grand Commandery, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, proceeded to the City Hall, where a sumptuous Banquet was prepared, and the following proceedings were had:

Sir R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, delivered the welcome address to the Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania and her twenty-eight Subordinates, represented by over 400 Templars.

Upon the conclusion of the banquet, E. Sir James H. Hopkins read the following toasts:

1. The Grand Encampment of the United States—worthy of homage and allegiance.

Response by R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson, G. C.

2. The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania—the FIRST established on this Continent. May coming years increase its usefulness and already bright renown.

Response by E. Sir Alfred Creigh, Historiographer and Grand Recorder.

3. The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania. In Masonry and in national unity may we have the *Keystone of the Arch*.

Response by Sir Thomas Davage.

4. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and her Youngest daughter.—May our lately baptized Sister be worthy of her distinguished Godfather.

Response by Sir Wilson M'Candless.

5. The Grand Commandery and Knights of New Jersey: Numerically the smallest division of the Templar army, but equal to any corps fully armed and supported by a park of needle guns.

Response by Sir Thomas J. Corson, P. G. C. of N. Jersey.

6. The Knights of Ohio: True and trusting as those who followed Godfrey Cœur De Lion and Hugh De Payens.

Response by Sir A. H. Battern, of Steubenville, Ohio.

7. The Order in Maryland: We continue to enjoy its princely hospitality as a delightful memory.

Response by E. Sir James H. Hopkins.

8. Temperance: One of the four cardinal virtues taught at the threshold of Masonry. May this evening's enjoyment always bear the morning reflection.

Response by Sir Robert Pitcairn, P. G. C.

9. The Cross and the Crown: The symbols of our faith and our hope.

Response by Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm.

10. The Knights Templar Sword and the qualities with which it is endowed

Response by Sir E. H. Turner, P. G. C.

11. The Trowel, the Compass and the Square: Invaluable instruments to those who would build the Temple of Life in beauty and symmetry.

Response by Rev. and E. Sir R. H. Pattison.

12. Material Intercourse—unbounded and universal.

Response by E. Sir Fitz James Evans.

13. Free Masonry: a Society without caste—a patriotism without party—a religion without sect.

Response by E. Sir M. Richard Muckle.

14. Woman: stronger than Kings—sweeter than music or perfume—lovelier than flowers or moonlight.

Response by E. Sir H. B. M'Kean.

The Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow morning.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 9 o'clock, A. M.
June 13, 1867, A. O. 749, A. O. E. P. 70.

The Grand Commandery met pursuant to adjournment; the Grand Officers in their respective stations, and the representatives of the various subordinate Commanderies.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The committee on designating the next place of meeting, unanimously recommend that the 15th annual conclave shall be held in the city of Scranton, Luzerne county, on the 2d Tuesday in June, 1868.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS E. GEDDIS,
FITZ JAMES EVANS,
WM. R. FINDLEY,
Committee.

The committee on By-Laws would respectfully report: That they have examined the By-Laws of Northern Commandery, No. 16, of York Commandery, No. 21, and of Packer Commandery, No. 23, all of which they endorse as being in accordance with the Constitution.

But in De Molay Commandery, No. 9, on page 5 and in section 4 strike out the words "St. John the Baptist's day, 24th of June, the next ensuing the election," and insert in lieu thereof "the 2d Tuesday of June."

The committee, with this alteration in No. 9, would recommend their adoption.

Your committee would also offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the By-Laws of all Commanderies subordinate to this Grand Commandery, be so amended (where they conflict with this,) that in re-balloting for rejected applicants, a written or printed notice be given to each member, of said re-ballot.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. LILLY,
D. J. MARTIN,
J. R. DIMM,
Committee.

On motion of Sir William Chatland the report was accepted and adopted.

The committee on the doings of the Grand Officers would report:

That they have examined with pleasure and interest the address of the Grand Commander, and would make the following suggestions and recommendations:

1. That the Grand Treasurer, upon his election and before his installation, shall execute to the R. E. Grand Commander for the time being, a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duty.

2. That it being an established and conceded fact, that the Templar work as now used is not the true work, and as this Grand Commandery has appointed the Historiographer, the R. E. Grand Commander and the Past Grand Commanders a committee to pre-

pare a circular upon the subject, your committee would most cheerfully adopt the recommendation.

3. That the E. Grand Recorder be instructed to prepare and forward, as a memorial of our regards, to the Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States respectively, one copy of Creigh's History of Knighthood, also one copy to each of the Grand Officers of the G. Encampment of Canada, England, Scotland and Ireland; three copies to each State Grand Commandery, viz: to the R. E. Grand Commander, the E. Grand Recorder, and the third copy to be deposited in their archives; one copy to each Subordinate in every State where no Grand Commandery exists, and one copy to the widow of each deceased Sir Knight.

4. That each subordinate Commandery be required forthwith to inform the E. Grand Recorder of the name of such widow, with her Post office address, belonging to said Subordinate.

5. That the Historiographer be and he is hereby authorized and requested to publish (either as an appendix or a second series) so much of the History of Knighthood in this State, as will embrace the addresses of all the Grand Masters, together with all reports and matters of interest, and this Grand Commandery hereby appropriates $—— to aid our Historiographer in the prosecution of so praiseworthy and laudable an object—an object which we commend to all Knights Templar—and that the R. E. Grand Commander be authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer for the amount.

6. With regard to the number of Sir Knights to be created at one and the same conclave, your committee believe that the question is one which appropriately belongs to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and before this Grand Commandery will take action thereon, it would be adviseable to procure their decision, to regulate the action of all the Commanderies throughout the Union.

7. Your committee would recommend that it be enjoined upon the subordinate Commanderies to require all candidates to subscribe to the form of petition as laid down in Creigh's History of Knighthood, on page 388, as effectually to prevent any Royal Arch Mason from receiving the Orders of Christian Knighthood,

who does not believe implicitly and absolutely in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity as revealed in the New Testament, recognizing three persons in one God—the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost,—and these three being the same in substance; equal in power and glory.

Your committee would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the unanimous vote of thanks of this Grand Commandery be tendered to Past Grand Commander Sir Robert Pitcairn, for the able, efficient and zealous manner in which he has performed his arduous duties as Grand Commander. That in retiring from his official station, he carries with him the heartfelt wishes of this Grand Commandery for his future health, happiness and prosperity.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be engrossed on parchment and signed by the Grand Officers and presented to him.

Your committee have also examined the reports of the V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, Sir J. L. Hutchinson, and of the E. Grand Captain General, Sir John Vallerchamp, whose labors have been unceasing in diffusing the sublime principles of the Order by the exemplification of work, &c., &c.; and for these official acts your committee cannot praise these two officers too highly.

It is with peculiar pleasure your committee would recommend that we have examined the report of the E. Grand Recorder and find that in his labors he has been pre-eminently successful—as in all our Sister Grand Commanderies we have never yet found the record in which the minutes of each subordinate Commandery were personally examined by a Grand Recorder, except the Grand Recorder of Pennsylvania. Such has been the fact during the year which has closed. What recompense should be paid to so faithful an officer of our Grand Commandery for these official visits, independent of his salary—will be for this Grand Body to determine. The visits necessarily took both time and money.

All of which is courteously submitted.

E. H. TURNER,
C. F. KNAPP,
C. M. HOWELL,
Committee.

On motion of E. Sir Jas. H. Hopkins, the report of the committee was accepted.

The recommendations were read seriatim and considered, after which the following motion was offered by Sir Richard Coulter:

Resolved, That the recommendations as reported by the committee on the doings of the Grand Officers, be unanimously adopted, and that the blank in the 5th recommendation be referred to and filled by the first four Officers of this Grand Commandery.

On motion of Sir E. H. Turner,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Commandery be and they are hereby tendered to Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, for the kind and courteous manner in which we have been received and entertained during this Conclave, and we beg leave to reassure them that we will ever remember with pleasure the knightly hospitality of old No. 1.

An invitation was extended by the E. Sir John Vallerchamp, Grand Captain General, inviting this Grand Commandery to the dedication of the Masonic Temple in Sunbury, on July 2d, 1867, which was accepted.

In accordance with the request of the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Robert Pitcairn, the Historiographer, E. Sir Alfred Creigh, read his reply to the Committee of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

TEMPLARS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

As the immediate representative of this R. E. Grand Commandery, I am about entering upon a discussion of facts and events which have occurred in the Templar history of our own State, and which necessarily involves the relative merits of the question now at issue between the Grand Commandery of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and that of Pennsylvania. It is a question of vital importance, because it involves the origin of Knighthood in the United States. From Philadelphia, the birth-place of freedom, and from which were proclaimed the eternal principles of civil and religious liberty on the ever memorable Fourth of July, 1776, to make glad all the nations of the earth,—so our Masonic fathers, actuated by the holiest impulses of the human heart, from this consecrated city of Brotherly Love also, on the 12th day of May, 1797, laid upon the altar of Templarism its FIRST Convention—its FIRST Constitution—and the principles of Christian Knighthood. This was the nucleus of Templarism in the United States, and from this point the principles of Knighthood, which are now disseminated throughout the States and Territories of our widely extended Union, have been derived and disseminated.

In entering, therefore, upon this important question, we feel proud, but not dismayed; proud that we have single handed to enter the arena against THREE true, tried, worthy and magnanimous Templars, whose intellectual qualities place them, like Saul among the Prophets, far above their equals, and who "feel like Knights of old, athirst for glorious war." But yet, we are not dismayed, because we have truth and justice on our side, and "old unstained escutcheons, which are ever seen among our banners." The contest, therefore, will necessarily be an intellectual one, which will be gained, not at the expense of blood, carnage and death, but in the mental field of battle, where mind will strive against mind and the God of truth smile upon and award the victory to him who advocates and defends positions based upon historical truths and warranted by incontrovertible facts. With such principles and with the banner GOD AND OUR RIGHT—PENNSYLVANIA FOREVER—I enter the contest, determined

——— "by all imagin'd ways
To spread her glory and exalt her power."

It shall be our province to follow the learned committee of Massachusetts step by step in the investigation of every question calculated to throw light upon our Templar history, and demonstrate by facts and reasoning and logical deductions, that every position we assumed was honest and truthful, and the result of unwearied and laborious investigation. Neither will we suffer ourselves to be led away by side issues or special pleading, but confine ourself closely to the reply of the committee.

This committee, composed of Past Grand Masters Sir William S. Gardner, Sir Charles W. Moore and Sir James Hutchinson, truly state, that the object of the historical statement, as prepared by the Historiographer of Pennsylvania, was to show that the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania is entitled to outrank the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and date its origin from the 12th day of May, 1797. It seems, from their own records, that they were cognizant of this fact; for, in the historical sketch, prepared by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1864, there appears the following statement:

"In 1797 a Grand Encampment was formed in Pennsylvania, which had exclu-
"sive jurisdiction over that State. This Grand Body *faded away*, so that in 1814
"(as appears by documents on file in the Archives of the Grand Encampment of
"Massachusetts and Rhode Island,) another Grand Encampment was formed,
"having subordinates at Wilmington, Delaware, and at Baltimore, Maryland."
(To assist the Committee, I will add, at New York also.)

Here then, we have the acknowledgment that a Grand Encampment was organized in Pennsylvania in 1797. Was there in any of the States of the Union a Grand Encampment of Knights Templar formed prior to this period? We answer unhesitatingly NO, and every intelligent Sir Knight must respond in the negative, because Webb and every masonic writer gives it as a matter of history uncontradicted. Hence it is clear, intelligible, manifest and unmistakable that the FIRST Grand Encampment ever organized in the United States, was established in Philadelphia on the 12th day of May, 1797.

It was organized by representatives from Philadelphia Encampments, Nos. 1 and 2, No. 3 of Harrisburg, and No. 4 of Carlisle. From whence did they derive

their authority? I reply, that under a Blue Lodge Warrant they had the authority, and they also exercised the power to confer every masonic degree, in fact, the Preamble to the By-Laws of those early Encampments speak very significantly when they use this language: "The undersigned Knights of the Temple, being desirous of participating in those glorious rights and privileges enjoyed by our valiant ancestors from *time immemorial*, have resolved to form an Encampment for that purpose, being duly authorized and commanded to do so by the Sublime Warrant under which we work." What warrant? The warrant of the Lodge. As early as February, 1779, we find that Col. Thos. Proctor, W. M. of Lodge No. 2, was Knighted on account of his eminent military and masonic services, under the Charter of Lodge, No. 2, and that Col. Park, P. M. of a Lodge in Connecticut, addressed a masonic ode to Col. Proctor as a Knight Templar. Year by year we have the evidence of the Orders of Knighthood being conferred under Lodge Warrants until 1797, when the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania was organized. Under the old system, the Worshipful Master "had the right and authority of calling his Lodge, or *congregating* the members into a Chapter." Hence Masonic degrees were conferred under a Blue Lodge Warrant.

We shall now retrace our steps to the Subordinates under the Grand Encampment of 1797, and enquire into the evidence of their existence.

From the records (Creigh's History of Knights Templar, p. 53 and 82,) we learn that Nos. 1 and 2 continued to exist, and have the evidence of the names of those who were knighted from 1797, to December 27, 1812, when a union was effected by No. 2 being merged into No. 1, which very Encampment was the moving spirit which brought into existence the Grand Encampment of 1814.

No. 3 of the Grand Encampment of 1797, located at Harrisburg, sent delegates to the organization of this Grand body; but the record of this subordinate was destroyed by the fire of 1803, which destroyed the Masonic Hall in Philadelphia. Of No. 4, however, of Carlisle, we can speak more particularly, because we have the evidence in our possession—a letter written by the Sir Knight himself in his 85th year, testifying to some important and interesting facts. Col. John Johnston writes to me that he was admitted into the TEMPLAR LODGE in 1797 in Carlisle, and that the Commander's name was Robert Leyburn. That he received both the Arch and Templar degrees under the Charter of Lodge 56, and that he visited the Encampment in Philadelphia about the time of Washington's death, for he was Secretary of a Lodge in Philadelphia at that time. Sir Robert Leyburn referred to, is the grandfather of Sir Robert L. Muench, Esq., of Harrisburg, in whose possession are the records to establish the fact of his grandfather's being a Knight Templar; having received it in Ireland in 1784, before he emigrated to America.

Thus, beyond the possibility of a doubt, have we triumphantly established the creation of the Grand Encampment of 1797, (the FIRST in America,) but have continued the existence of Knighthood to the formation of the Grand Encampment of 1814, through at least Encampments Nos. 1 and 2; the latter being merged into No. 1 in 1812.

The Historical Sketch prepared for and published by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, says that the Grand Encampment of 1797 *faded away*, so that in

1814 another Grand Encampment was formed. How exceedingly appropriate the expression *faded away!* The Committee would not risk their Masonic reputation upon the words *died out, disappeared, annihilated,* or *became extinct.* Oh no! Looking squarely into the face of the facts, they discovered that Truth was a divine attribute, and they concluded to mystify the subject by permitting the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, peacefully and quietly, to *fade away.* But how could it fade away when its children, brought into existence by itself and bearing upon themselves the unmistakable evidence of their own paternity, still exists. Men rise to eminence in this life, and acquire for their name an immortality as deathless as eternity itself; their children prize the name of their father, and because the father *fades away* as a flower, does it follow that the name of the child dies out? Certainly not. So it was with the Grand Encampment of 1797. She acquired an imperishable fame—an immortal renown—a deathless immortality by instituting the FIRST Grand Encampment in the United States,—and her subordinates, to honor its memory and to enshrine the sacred principles of *defending innocent maidens, helpless orphans, destitute widows,* and the *Christian religion* in the affection of her membership, united together under one common name, as one great family, in the city of Philadelphia, and invited their Sisters in New York, Delaware and Maryland to assist them in their God-like errand of mercy and of love. These loving Sisters responded to the call of No. 1, (which was organized as such under the Grand Encampment of 1797,) and in February, 1814, organized "the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment with Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging."

Whatever errors (if any) were committed by the Subordinates of 1797, they were legalized by the Constitution of the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of 1814. The Constitution (Article I., Section 6,) provided that Charters of Recognition should issue to the Encampments in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and Maryland, and also, (Section 4,) that no Encampment within these States should be deemed legal without a Charter from the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment.

From the records we learn that Charters of recognition were issued to 5 subordinates, viz: On the **2d of May, 1814,** to Philadelphia Encampment, No. 1, (the original Nos. 1 and 2 of 1797,) to Pittsburg Encampment, No. 2, and to Baltimore Encampment, No. 1; on the **3d of May, 1814,** to Rising Sun Encampment, No. 1, of New York, and on the **17th of May, 1814,** to Washington Encampment, No. 1, of Wilmington, Delaware.

The Preamble to the Charter reads thus: "Whereas, by the Constitution of the said Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of Knights Templar it is provided that the several Encampments which were represented in the Grand Convention at the establishing of the said Grand Encampment, should be furnished with *Charters of Recognition.*" Then follows the authority to confer the Orders, elect officers with continuance to their successors in office, and members forever. By the acceptance of these Charters every act of these five subordinates were constitutionally legalized.

Having demonstrated the existence of Knighthood in Pennsylvania from 1797, through Nos. 1 and 2, to 1814, when the second Grand Encampment legalized the

acts of five Subordinates,—did this Grand Encampment charter any other Encampments? On the 16th of February, 1816, it granted a Charter to Philadelphia Encampment, No. 3, and on the 8th day of June, 1819, to St. John's Encampment, No. 4, of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Grand Encampment, during her existence from 1814 to 1824, had seven Subordinates—four in Pennsylvania, one in New York, one in Delaware, and one in Baltimore.

No. 1, of Philadelphia, existed from Feb. 14, 1794, to June 13, 1823.

No. 2, of Pittsburg, existed from Feb. 2, 1814, to June 26, 1815.

No. 3, of Philadelphia, existed from Feb. 16, 1816, to May 8, 1821.

No. 4, St. John's of Philadelphia, existed from June 8, 1819, and still exists.

No. 1, Rising Sun of New York, existed from Dec. 30, 1799, to May 15, 1817, and became a Subordinate of New York State Grand Commandery, and is still in existence as Columbia Commandery, No. 1.

No. 1, Washington Encampment, of Wilmington, Delaware, existed from Feb. 15, 1814, to May 18, 1822.

No. 1 Encampment of Baltimore, existed from 1790, to May 5, 1816, but on Dec. 8, 1832, it became a member of the General Grand Encampment of the United States and is still in existence.

Thus three of the Subordinate Encampments which originally derived Charters of recognition from the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment, ARE STILL IN EXISTENCE, under the authority of their respective State Grand Bodies, but yielding homage and obedience to the General Grand Encampment of the United States. Is it not therefore a pleasant reminiscence to remember, that through the instrumentality of the first Grand Encampment, of 1797, in Pennsylvania we can boast of *three* legal, constitutional Encampments, whose date of organization is even anterior to the General Grand Encampment itself?

It is beyond dispute therefore, that the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of 1814 was legally organized. Its legality not being questioned even by the learned Committee of Massachusetts, every and all its acts were legal and constitutional. It had an absolute right, inter alia, to change, alter and modify the Constitution—to grant Charters—to establish the Fees and Dues, &c., &c., and no other State Grand Encampment could interfere with its constitutional and appropriate sphere of action in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Delaware.

With these facts and overwhelming testimony, the magnanimous Committee of Massachusetts, finding that an assertion is better than argument, and in a spirit by no means courteous, says:

"In 1823 this Grand Encampment, such as it was, expired, and St. John's Encampment, No. 4, the only one in existence in Pennsylvania, lingered on until 1835, when its existence ceased, and Templar Masonry expired in Pennsylvania."

In analyzing the above sentence, we will discover some strange ideas—some inconsistent thoughts—some far-fetched theories, thrown together to build up the claim of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at the expense of the reputation of the Grand Encampment of 1814 and St. John's, No. 4, of Philadelphia.

We desire that this learned Committee will explain the difference between the

Grand Encampment of 1797 *fading away*, and the Grand Encampment of 1814 *expiring*. The Committee were very choice in their terms. In the former, the Grand Encampment of 1797 was a decline from a greater to a less vigor or strength, for such is the meaning of the word *fade away;* but in the Grand Encampment of 1814 were all the attributes which constitute death, viz: the last breath, the last agonies and the death rattle, and the relinquishment of life.—Such is the idea intended to be conveyed by the word *expire*. We shall try the question by these terms.

At what precise period the Grand Encampment of 1797 *faded away*, it is beyond the reach of any Sir Knight to declare, because the memory of man runneth not so far back, and the records of that Grand Body were destroyed by fire in the Masonic Hall of Philadelphia in 1803. But it certainly survived this event, because Sir Samuel Maverick was Grand Commander of Rising Sun Encampment, No. 1, of New York, in 1807, and was in the same year Captain General of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania. The declaration, therefore, of this Committee in not asserting that the Grand Encampment of 1797 only faded away, is a triumphant argument in favor of its life and constitutional acts, more especially as these were ratified by the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of 1814, by the granting of Charters of recognition, to which I have already referred.

With regard to the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of 1814, we have a word to say, in reply to the uncourteous and ungenerous remark "*In 1823 this Grand Encampment, such as it was, expired.*" Why attempt to cast a reproach upon a body which embraced the magnanimous Knights of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and Maryland? Why, by insinuation, sneeringly reflect upon the Sir Knights who organized, and those who maintained it? Have the Committee forgotten who they were—their character and their world wide Masonic reputation! If they have, I shall refresh their memories by recalling the names of Rev. Sir Knight James Milnor, D. D., Sir Knights William M'Corkle and George A. Baker, of Pennsylvania; of Sir Knights James M'Donald, Archibald Bull and Samuel Maverick, of New York; of Sir Knights Archibald Hamilton, George Reid and Thomas Stockton, of Delaware, and of Sir Knights Philip P. Eckel, Samuel Cole and Henry S. Keatinge, of Maryland,—representative men of the Sir Knights of their respective States, whose character, whose standing, whose influence, whose mental qualities and whose Masonic abilities will compare favorably with the Sir Knights of any State or country; and yet, this noble array of Sir Knights, we are to be told, after half a century, did not come to the *status* required by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Who made this Committee Judges in Israel? that they shall cast a reflection, "*such as it was,*" upon our Templar Fathers, who claim an existence even prior to the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and from which they derived the very principles which govern Knighthood in this country. What an anomaly in nature, for a General Grand Body to have within its fold three of the very Subordinates which derived Charters of recognition from the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment in 1814, and yet doubting their constitutionality! We would have supposed that the lapse of time itself would have legalized the Grand Encampment of 1814, "*such as it was.*" But the history

of St. John's Encampment, No. 4, of Philadelphia, from its organization in 1819, the history of Rising Sun Encampment (now Columbia, No. 1,) of New York from 1799, and the history of Baltimore Encampment, No. 1, of Maryland, from 1790, is a triumphant refutation of the reflection, "*such as it was.*" The only surprise to Templars must be, that when so astounding a reflection was made—so odious a reproach cast upon the memories of the old Sir Knights, who have long since passed to the spirit land, that they did not,

> "Like Knights awakening, raised their jointless arms.
> And from beneath the winding sheet glar'd forth
> Eyeless and fleshless"

on the Committee.

We shall now examine the declaration, "and St. John's Encampment, No. 4, the only one in existence in Pennsylvania, lingered on until 1835, when its existence ceased, and Templar Masonry expired in Pennsylvania."

If the learned Committee could strike from the annals of Templarism the history of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, what an unbroken history would Massachusetts and Rhode Island present! But, like the angel which was placed at the garden of Eden, "with a flaming sword to keep the way of the tree of life," so the history of St. John's, No. 4, stands an eternal barrier to preserve the olden memories, and frown down all attempts to destroy the history of the past, or cast injurious imputations upon the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of 1814, which brought it into existence, legally, constitutionally and in accordance with the forms and ceremonies of Templar Masonry.

We give the Committee great credit for retracting thus publicly all their former opinions with regard to the illegality and unconstitutionality of Templarism in Pennsylvania from 1797 down to 1835, when they declared that *Templar Masonry expired in Pennsylvania.* If it only expired at that period, it certainly must have existed in some form. Although it may have *faded away*, yet it would occasionally burst forth, and certainly continued in uninterrupted succession from 1797 to 1835, when Templarism expired, as the Committee assert, in Pennsylvania. Did Templarism expire in Pennsylvania in 1835? We answer unhesitatingly NO.

This is the great desideratum which the Committee of Massachusetts desire to substantiate, and if sophistical reasoning and fine spun theories and chaste and beautiful language and copious extracts upon the illegal Grand Encampments formerly under the authority of the R. W. Grand Lodge, will succeed in blinding the Templar's eye to constitutional authority, then truly have they reached the acme of their desire, and, like the philosopher's stone, every thing is changed to suit their purpose. But before a decision is made, let us carefully examine into the merits of the question.

Let us, to a right understanding of this subject, reassert some points which are settled beyond the possibility of a doubt.

St. John's, No. 4, of Philadelphia, was legally constituted June 8, 1819, and continued to work until 1835, when she adjourned to meet on the call of the E. Grand Master.

Philadelphia Encampment, No. 1, organized under a Blue Lodge Warrant in 1794, and closed in 1823. Pittsburg Encampment closed in 1815. Rising Sun

Encampment withdrew in 1817, to attach herself to the New York State Grand Encampment, and is in existence as Columbia Commandery, No. 1. Washington Encampment, at Wilmington, closed in 1823. Baltimore Encampment withdrew and was received under the General Grand Encampment in 1832. Philadelphia Encampment, No. 3, closed in 1821. Thus, from various causes, all the Subordinates, except St. John's, No. 4, had either closed or became members of their own State Grand Encampments—leaving the Grand Encampment of 1814, with but one Subordinate, viz: St. John's, No. 4. The Grand Encampment itself finding that it could not support herself without Subordinates, also closed, leaving No. 4 *alone* in the State of Pennsylvania, not only as the representative, but as the depositary of the arcana and land marks and principles of Templarism. How far she has maintained her fiduciary trust, her history, her membership and her unperishable renown will demonstrate.

We must again call to your minds the declaration of the committee of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, that St. John's Encampment, No. 4, the only one in existence in Pennsylvania, lingered on until 1835, when its existence ceased and Templar Masonry expired in Pennsylvania. We have admitted that St. John's Encampment, No. 4, *was the only one* in existence in Pennsylvania from 1824 to 1835. The learned Committee does not question its legality nor its acts after the Grand Encampment of 1814 had ceased in 1824, but assert that it died after a lingering death in 1835, and then Templar Masonry expired in Pennsylvania.

Our Massachusetts and Rhode Island Sir Knights would gladly perform the solemn funeral ceremonies of the Order over St. John's Encampment, No. 4, and quietly and peaceful consign it to the tomb, and mourn over its loss, as the last representative of a noble Sire—as the lone descendant of those valiant and magnanimous Knights who introduced Knighthood into the United States through the instrumentality of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania of 1797. Although our Massachusetts Sir Knights may desire to bury Knighthood in Pennsylvania in 1835, yet we trust, they will permit the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of 1814, the very body which created St. John's Encampment, No. 4, and from which it derived the present Charter under which they are now governed, to speak.

This Constitution was amended in June, 1823, by adding the following words: "Every Encampment neglecting or refusing to make such return for two years, shall forfeit all the privileges of their Warrant; if the return be not made within six months after their being notified to such effect by the Grand Recorder, unless a reasonable excuse be given for such neglect."

Here then, are two constitutional provisions to work a forfeiture of Charter: 1st, that the returns are required to be made within two years; and 2dly, six months' notice is required to be given by the Grand Recorder, and even then a reasonable excuse would exonerate the Subordinate. The records of the Grand Encampment show that No. 4 made regular returns until 1824, when the Grand Encampment ceased. Hence the Charter of No. 4 was valid, although the Creator had died, and she had an absolute right to meet as an Encampment, because the Charter contains the following language: "With full and adequate powers to confer the Orders of Knighthood, with continuance to their successors in office and members FOREVER."

St. John's Encampment, No. 4, had the unquestionable right to continue as an Encampment, because by the Constitution itself she had performed no act to work a forfeiture of Charter; and secondly, her Charter authorized and empowered her officers and members to confer the Orders, not for a limited space of time—not until 1835; but *forever*, or as long as the members had the desire to continue and the ability to work. But we must again refer to the Constitution to place the position of No. 4 beyond all doubt or peradventure.

The 18th Section of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of 1814 was also amended in June, 1823, and to which was added these words, in reference to Subordinate Encampments: "*And can also meet on its own adjournment, or at the call of the Eminent Grand Master.*"

It is evident, therefore, that the Constitution recognized the power of a Subordinate to suspend labor, and we hazard nothing in the assertion when we declare that no other interpretation can be placed upon this Constitutional provision, other than which we have quoted.

Under what circumstances, therefore, did St. John's Encampment, No. 4, suspend labor? The wide spread and desolating curse of Anti-Masonry spread itself throughout our whole country, and the public mind was agitated and convulsed. Proscription and persecution ran wild in Church and State. Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Commanderies suspended labor under this unhallowed excitement to appease the public mind. But it will be remembered, that in suspending labor they did not return their Charters and Jewels to the various Grand bodies, but retained them in their own possession. This was the case with St. John's Encampment, No. 4, and when it *constitutionally* assembled in 1848, at the call of the Eminent Grand Master, *every Sir Knight who was present at the passage of the resolution in 1835 to suspend labor, assembled at the call of the Eminent Grand Master in 1848 to resume labor, except one*, who was summoned to the Spirit land.—From these facts, I confidently appeal to every Sir Knight and ask him, if it is true that St. John's, No. 4, lingered from 1824 to 1835? If it is true that St. John's, No. 4, ceased to exist in Pennsylvania? If it is true that Templar Masonry expired in Pennsylvania in 1835? We reply, that the fire which lay concealed upon the altar in 1835, again shot forth its rays in 1848, and from that time to the present, the unwavering, enthusiastic and zealous Sir Knights of No. 4 labored incessantly for the defence of innocent maidens, helpless orphans, destitute widows, the Christian religion, and the glory which surrounds the principles of Knighthood, as handed down to us for 70 years.

St. John's Encampment, No. 4, does not even work under a revised Charter, for, at the union of the two Grand Encampments in Pennsylvania in 1857, the Subordinates were to be renumbered, according to the date of their Charters.—This arrangement necessarily made No. 4 number one in the present Grand Encampment; but with that magnanimity which has ever characterized St. John's Encampment, she modestly declined the proffered honor, prefering to retain her *old number* and her *old Charter*. Half a century of years are upon her brow and she bears no marks of old age; but the fire of youth and the vigor of manhood are her chief supporters. She can triumphantly boast, that through her instrumentality Templarism was preserved in Pennsylvania in the dark and perse-

cuting days of Anti-Masonry, when the Church and State were both arrayed against it,—but our principles being eternal, triumphed—for

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded, writhes in pain
And dies amidst its worshippers."

We believe we have demonstrated that by the Constitution St. John's Encampment, No. 4, had the absolute and constitutional authority to reassemble, and by thus reassembling, assume her former standing. Exclude the doctrine that St. John's Encampment, No. 4, was not lawfully reconstituted, and you will destroy the history of nearly every institution in our country, for every institution has her bright days of prosperity and her sad days of adversity. Even St. Andrew's Chapter, (the boasted Chapter of Massachusetts,) which was instituted in Boston in 1769, almost one hundred years ago, (and of which at least one of the Committee—Sir Charles W. Moore—who condemns St. John's Encampment, No. 4, is a member,) has a hiatus in her history, which reads thus:

"*January 31, 1771.*—There is no further election of officers recorded, until the 21st of October, 1790, and no record of any meetings between March 26, 1773, and March 20, 1789, a period of sixteen years. The difficulties immediately preceeding and during the American Revolution, no doubt, interrupted and prevented the regular meetings of the Brethren"

If St. Andrew's Chapter has a right to lay dormant for 16 years because a political revolution was in existence, by the same reasoning, had not St. John's Encampment, No. 4, the same right to suspend labor for *thirteen* years? In the one case the probabilities of the cause of not assembling is given, whilst in the other they reassemble under a constitutional provision. If time permitted, we might quote instances upon instances, to prove that the same course has been pursued in nearly all Grand and Subordinate bodies; but among the most prominent is the re-establishment of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

In the remarks we have thus made we desire neither to gratify State pride, or rouse the feelings of jealousy—nor to wound the feelings, or say an unkind word against the unblemished character and the world wide reputation of the Committee,—Sir William S. Gardner, Sir Charles W. Moore and Sir James Hutchinson—and the magnanimous Knights they so ably represent; but we would be doing gross injustice to the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania did we not protect and defend St. John's Encampment, No. 4, which has been the connecting link between the present and the past generations of illustrious Knights—between the immortal dead and the present living—from the assault made upon her, for the purpose of building up the reputation of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Pennsylvania willingly accords to her an existence from 1805; but she never can surrender her claim as being the first Grand Encampment ever organized in the United States, nor that she has preserved an unbroken history through the various Grand and Subordinate Encampments which have from time to time existed under her constitutional authority, nor that St. John's Encampment, No. 4, from the date of her Charter in 1819 is the brightest gem in our Templar coronet, because through her instrumentality Pennsylvania boasts

of a continued and uninterrupted existence for seventy years. May not each Knight truly say

"Long, long be my heart with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled;
You may break; you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang 'round it still."

With regard to the acts of St. John's Encampment, No. 4, in the formation of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania under the authority of the R. W. Grand Lodge, and to which the Committee of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have taken exceptions,—I may add, that the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, under the authority of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, as well as myself, in all our writings never doubted the legal existence of No. 4. They contended that the R. W. Grand Lodge was the source of *all* Masonic authority in Pennsylvania, and as late as 1849 the Grand Lodge, on the recommendation of Past Grand Masters Newcomb, Chandler and Perkins, the Committee on Landmarks, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge approve of the action of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, regarding the use of their Warrant to open an Encampment of Knights Templar."

On the other hand, many of us believed in the General Grand Encampment of the United States as the true source. We argued, that the General Grand Encampment having taken possession of Pennsylvania in 1826 by the establishment of a Subordinate in Harrisburg, that by the terms of the Constitution this State could not be invaded by any other power; and on this base we fought the question. We were then, as now, battling for the right, and were preeminently successful, and whatever may have been our individual differences, we buried them in the tomb of oblivion. Grand Master Hubbard, in speaking of this union, thus eloquently writes:

"That all the Subordinate Commanderies in Pennsylvania and all the members thereof are in courteous, fraternal and knightly fellowship with each other, and all in common owing allegiance to the Grand Encampment of the United States—have the same faith and are all under the same solemn vows of allegiance and fealty to the same and only governmental head, the Grand Encampment of the United States."

We cannot close without adverting to one important fact contained in the report of the Massachusetts Committee, and in which they seem to doubt whether an Encampment was instituted in Harrisburg on November 22, 1826, because no allusion is made to it in the records of the General Grand Body.

On Sept. 19, 1826, the W. E. Dewitt Clinton was elected G. G. Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, and on the evening of the same day it adjourned. The next meeting was held on the 14th of Sept., 1829. During the interim, or on the 22d of Nov., 1826, a Dispensation was granted by Dewitt Clinton for its establishment. The Dispensation reads thus:

"Dewitt Clinton, General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar, with the appendant Orders, for the United States of America, to the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, John De Pui,

Rev. John B. Clemson, Rev. Benj. Allen, Theophilus Keckeler, Rev. Robert Piggot, John Neilson, Rev. William Henry Rees, James De Pui and Norman Nash, *Greeting:*—I do hereby constitute you and your associates, a Council of Knights of the Red Cross and an Encampment of Knights Templar and of Malta, by the name of the HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY ENCAMPMENT, and authorize you to form the same at Harrisburg, in the County of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, with full power to create Knights Templar, and also to confer the Appendant Orders, and with all the other rights, privileges, powers and authorities to such institution properly appertaining.

"And I do hereby appoint the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell the first Grand Master; John De Pui, Esq., Generalissimo; the Rev. John B. Clemson, Captain General; the Rev. Benj. Allen, Standard Bearer; Samuel F. Bradford, Esq., Chancellor; the Rev. Robert Piggot, Treasurer; John Nielson, Esq., Recorder; the Rev. William Henry Rees, Sword Bearer, and Theophilus Keckeler, Herald.

"This Dispensation to be in full force until the next stated meeting of the General Grand Encampment.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at arms, at the City of Albany, this 22d day of November, An. Dom. 1826.

"DEWITT CLINTON." L.S.

This Encampment met and adopted By-Laws on the 15th of February, 1827. Sir Dewitt Clinton having suddenly died, before the triennial meeting in 1829, no record of *any* papers whatever is made of having been delivered to the Grand Encampment, and the probabilities are, the anti-masonic feeling prevented the records from being kept as perfect as they should have been.

The Dispensation establishes the fact, but in addition thereto, we will add the testimony of living witnesses, and from whom I received replies in answer to letters addressed to them.

The Rev. Sir William Henry Rees, D. D., under date of May 13, 1867, says: "Of one thing I am very confident, (no doubt Dr. Clemson can corroborate,) I have seen the Dispensation or Warrant as procured by Mr. J. De Pui, who went to Albany for it, and bore the signature of Dewitt Clinton, then Governor of New York, and represented to be the principal officer of the G. Encampment of K. T.; the cost of the same was $100. The Dispensation or Warrant designated all the officers of our Encampment; myself as Sword Bearer. This I read."

Rev. Sir Dr. Clemson writes to me, May 20, 1867: "In the early part of my ministerial life I was settled in Harrisburg, and while there THIS Encampment existed by Dispensation of the General Grand Encampment. I am fully satisfied that every thing connected with the Encampment was based on right, regular and legal grounds."

Rev. Sir James De Pui says: "I was knighted in Philadelphia, (Oct. 25, 1826,) and attended an Encampment at Harrisburg, at my brother's house, in 1827."

Sir William G. Scott writes: "I was admitted a member of the Encampment at Harrisburg, which met at Bro. John De Pui's house, and received the degrees, and recollect the dress, implements, &c."

Thus have I given the testimony of four living witnesses, all testifying to the fact of the organization of the Encampment, under the authority of the General Grand Encampment of the United States,—and of the Orders being conferred under that Dispensation; proving absolutely and unequivocally that the General Grand Encampment did enter and take possession of the State of Pennsylvania on the 22d day of November, 1826, by virtue of the authority vested in her by the Constitution, which disproves the allegation of our learned Committee of Massachusetts, that "the General Grand Encampment of the United States *first entered Pennsylvania in 1847.*"

But the Committee in their own peculiar way of settling questions, at least satisfactorily to themselves, says: "The records of the General Grand Body contain no allusion to Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment being constituted at Harrisburg, Nov. 22, 1826."

We are not at all surprised at that fact, because the very imperfect manner in which the earlier records of our Templar bodies were kept, exhibit but meagre and scanty records. Even in Massachusetts, where we should suppose all perfection should exist, and that "line upon line" was written, so that all might read and understand,—in their own records, "claiming to be the oldest Grand Body of Knighthood upon this Continent," a discrepancy occurs which cannot be reconciled. Learned lawyers cannot harmonize the problem, and it has now become a matter of history. On the one side we have the testimony of the M. E. William B. Hubbard, General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, claiming that this General Grand Body was constituted by delegates from Councils and Encampments of Knights Templar, and that not a State Grand Encampment appears upon record. On the other side we have the very talented and learned Sir William S. Gardner, as Grand Master of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in 1864, proving from the records of Massachusetts also, that Boston Encampment (one of the Encampments mentioned by Grand Master Hubbard,) did not send any delegate or delegates to the Convention in 1816. Who shall decide now, when doctors differ? To our minds it must be overwhelming and convincing that our early records were imperfectly kept. Hence we account for it, that no allusion has been made to the constituting of the Encampment at Harrisburg in 1826.

On this important question, I desire to introduce a witness, whom we all love and honor, and whose testimony will settle the question as to the very imperfect manner in which the records of the General Grand Body was written. That witness is the distinguished Knight of Massachusetts, Sir William S. Gardner. In his history of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, prepared by himself as Grand Master in 1864, he says:—

"Maine Encampment was represented in Grand Encampment in the years 1824, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1845. It ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the

Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island October 10, 1849. When Most Eminent Sir Benj. B. French, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, was Grand Recorder of that body, he thus spoke of Maine Encampment: "This Encampment appears *for the first time*, in the General Grand Recorder's Register in 1847. I can find nothing to show when it was chartered." Sir William S. Gardner says it was chartered March 17, 1821. Thus we have the evidence of a body existing in Maine, under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for 28 years, and from the date of its Charter in 1821, to 1847, a period of 26 years, FIRST appearing on the General Recorder's Register.

The mind of man is fallible, but it appears the written records are equally so,—hence we should carefully scrutinize the facts and circumstances, and not arrive at hasty conclusions, for the purpose of building up imaginary theories. We feel free to confess, that throughout the whole range of the learned Committee's reply they had but *two* governing, all-absorbing ideas. The *first* was to destroy the validity of St. John's Encampment, No. 4, of Philadelphia, and the second to prove that no such Encampment as Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment ever was constituted at Harrisburg; the object being to blot out Templar Masonry in Pennsylvania, in order to sustain their own Grand Body as the oldest Grand Body of Knighthood upon this Continent.

Valiant and magnanimous Knights of Massachusetts! Attempt not to surmount impossibilities. When your Grand Body shall have the faith and the power to make the year 1805 go back on the Sun dial of time eight long years, or anterior to the year 1797—when beauty, virtue and innocence softens the heart of death —when

> ——— ——— the subtle ghost
> Of vain philosophy, and wordly hope,
> And sweet lipped, hollow-hearted flattery

cease to be pursued by men—when the human heart ceases to open her fountains of charity and brotherly love—when you attempt

> "To satisfy the Ocean with a drop;
> To marry Immortality to Death,
> And with the unsubstantial Shade of Time
> To fill the embrace of all Eternity,"—

then may the learned and talented Committee of Massachusetts & Rhode Island claim those honors for Massachusetts, which of right belong to Pennsylvania.

We again reiterate our solemn convictions, based upon truth, history and facts, that Pennsylvania organized the FIRST Grand Encampment in the United States on the 12th day of May, 1797; that no State Grand Commandery can legally claim to be her peer or equal in this respect, and that consequently she is pre-eminently entitled to all the honor, which should be awarded to her for introducing a system which has been followed by all her sister States.

Having removed the foundation upon which the Committee of Massachusetts and Rhode Island erected an imaginary building, it follows that the superstructure therefore has toppled down, and the whole fabric is in ruins. The idea that the "Knights of Pennsylvania trace their genealogy through the Grand Encampment of the United States to the Grand Encampments of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and of New York," provokes a smile, more especially when we remember that

Sir Thomas Smith Webb, who is honored with being "the first among his equals," received the Orders of Knighthood in Philadelphia prior to the organization of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and that New York was a territorial dependency of Pennsylvania; she having received a Charter of recognition from Pennsylvania. How then can we trace our genealogy to Massachusetts and Rhode Island and New York?

The Committee admit that the "first mention of Knights of the Red Cross in America was Feb. 8, 1797." From whence it came, and how it originated, "they have no certain knowledge;" but "this is its first introduction into the Masonic world of America."

The Committee also admit the charge which I made in my report last year, viz: *that our rituals have been tampered with—changed and modified—to suit the whim and caprice of individual Sir Knights.* They say that Webb, Fowle and Gleason's "attention was early directed to the Templar ritual then in use, and it appeared to them necessary for its success, that it should be modified and arranged in such a manner as to adapt it to the use of Encampments. THEY ACCORDINGLY REVISED IT, EACH DOING HIS SHARE OF THE LABOR. That part known as the "Soliloquy," was prepared by Gleason and was entirely new. Webb and Fowle had more to do with arranging the work and details. Both being accomplished, effective workmen, and knowing what was required, they were able to give to the ritual all that was needed in these particulars. When the work was completed, the Lectures were prepared. Thus originated the Templar ritual in use throughout the United States."

Here then, we give the evidence,—clear, conclusive and satisfactory,—from over the signature of the Committee themselves, that the English Templar Ritual was changed, modified and revised; again sustaining and supporting the very principle for which we have so earnestly contended in Pennsylvania—a change, a modification and a revision, in which antagonistic and heterogenous principles are introduced, as the Red Cross degree, which has no connexion whatever with the Orders of Knighthood—the one Pagan and Jewish, and the other purely and entirely Christian.

We add the views of our Sister Grand Commanderies, endorsing the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

ALABAMA.

An historical essay was read to the Grand Commandery (of Pennsylvania,) by the obviously learned Sir Knight Alfred Creigh, which is evidently the work of high Masonic intelligence and the result of much research. He asserts the claim, and seems to demonstrate it, of his Grand Commandery to the highest antiquity of all similar bodies on this Continent. He contends on authority of historic investigation, that the present ritual generally received in the United States, originated in Massachusetts and is neither correct nor consistent with ancient custom and usage, and that the degree of Knights of the Red Cross does not properly belong to the Christian Order of Christian Masonry. This degree, he argues from authorities, exhumed from the dust of the past, was "manufactured by Sir Knight Webb and his associates from the Knight of the East or

Sword, Knight of the East and Knight of the East and West, degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite." While space will not allow us to copy this document, we commend its perusal to the Sir Knights. It is worthy of study and examination.

ILLINOIS.

Sir Alfred Creigh, Historiographer, made an interesting report, devoted principally to establishing the claim of Pennsylvania to being the FIRST Grand Encampment that was ever constituted in the United States, and also as to the Order of Red Cross, as conferred in our Commanderies at the present time, being an innovation.

NEW JERSEY.

Sir Alfred Creigh, the distinguished Masonic scholar and historiographer, presented a very learned and interesting dissertation upon the early history of Templar Masonry in the United States, in which he shows that the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania was organized in 1797, thus demolishing the claim for priority which has been somewhat arrogantly set up by Massachusetts, whose age, according to Sir Creigh, is somewhat eight years less than that of Pennsylvania. The Bay Staters will have to take a back seat now among us juveniles.

NEW YORK.

Sir Alfred Creigh, Grand Historiographer, presented an historical statement, in reply to certain strictures upon Pennsylvania by the Grand Commander of Massachusetts; in which he shows, that in Pennsylvania was established the FIRST Grand Encampment in the United States; its organization having been effected on the 12th day of May, 1797, which effectually disposes of the principal argument of Massachusetts, in support of her recusancy to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States. We never could understand, and do not now, what priority of organization has to do with the matter, for that was distinctly waived when allegiance was acknowledged to the National Body; but we submit that Massachusetts is now worsted at her own argument and driven to stand upon "her own sweet will" to justify her attitude of non-compliance.

Passing on to the Ritual, which Massachusetts claims to have originated within the lines of her own dominions, he admits her claim, saying: "Let us for a moment examine into the history and Ritual of this degree of Knight of the Red Cross. In Scotland and Ireland, the right is not insisted upon as a pass to the Templar Order. In Canada, by permission of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, they impart as much information as will secure the admittance of their members into the Encampments in the United States. They regard the Red Cross as only a continuation of the Royal Arch degree, commemorating the dangers encountered by the Jews in building the Second Temple, and consequently is of Jewish and Pagan origin, and has no connection whatever with the Christian Orders of Knighthood, as based upon the Birth, Life, Death, Resurrection and Ascension of our Savior."

"Do you ask me, then, from whence the degree of Knight of the Red Cross is derived? I reply, it was manufactured by Webb and his associates from the Knight of the East or Sword—Knight of the East—and Knight of the East and West, degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite."

In which he (Sir Creigh) is undoubtedly correct.

We have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that the Order of the Red Cross is simply an interpolation in the Templar System; having no connection with, nor allusion to the real teachings of the Order. To be consistent, we should drop the Red Cross, and insert in its place, a *degree* in which the ceremony of creating a Knight should be the leading feature. Having passed through this, the Candidate would then be in a position to appropriately receive and understand the Order of the Temple and others. It being patent, that the Orders as now conferred owe their existence to Webb, who spent the best part of his life in the manufacture of Rituals, with an occasional job of "busheling," we see no reason, why we should not adopt the English System as infinitely more in accordance with the ideas history furnishes us of the true Templars, and thus get rid of the anachronism of the Red Cross. We therefore FULLY CONCUR with Sir Knight Creigh when he says:—

"The question therefore recurs, what will the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania do? We answer unhesitatingly and boldly, that it is our imperative duty to return to the Ancient work and not remove the Landmarks of our fathers. We cannot but proclaim these truths to the Templar world, which we have enunciated, when an attack is made upon us and the work of our fathers. We ask all Templars and all State Grand Commanderies to assist us in the glorious work of restoring Templarism to its original Ritual, as that practised by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, and which has legitimately descended to them through the Encampments at Bristol, Bath and London, and now in our possession. When this change is effected, the whole Templar world will then be united as a powerful family, bound together by the same Ritual—the same Landmarks—the same Principles—acknowledging and worshipping the same Redeemer, and having inscribed upon our ancient and venerated Banner the glorious living and dying sentiment of every Sir Knight: "*Non nobis Domine! non nobis sed Nomini tuo da Gloriam!*"

OHIO.

Sir Knight Creigh presented a detailed report of his labors (as Historiographer of Knighthood in Pennsylvania,) thus far, and endorses the Grand Commandery of New York. But, in speaking of Webb, who is styled the "Prince of American Innovators," the Grand Commandery of Ohio says: "To this your Committee most heartily respond Amen! and would take occasion to say, that in their opinion, it cannot be right in any case or under any circumstances, to perpetuate error knowingly. If the Ritual of England is the true Ritual, and as free from the anachronisms, incongruities and unpardonable errors of our present system, why then, in the name of all we profess, let us, *regardless of consequences*, place ourselves right, and that at the earliest possible moment. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*, is a good motto and one in which we all profess to have faith. Let it

be our guide in this, as well as in a more professional sense, and we need have no fear of consequences.

It is in our opinion high time, that the pretensions of the Prince of Innovators should receive the attention of Masons of every grade, and the great evils entailed by him upon our institution, should be eradicated.

The Committee then quote "so much of the record establishing the organization of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania as far back as the 12th of May, 1797," and concludes thus:—

"Your Committee would gladly quote Sir Knight Creigh's truly valuable and interesting report entire; but must, for obvious reasons, forbear. Enough has however, we hope, been laid before the Sir Knights of Ohio, to enlist their attention to the importance of the subject and awake them to a sense of their duty, in aiding in the suppression of error when and where it is known to exist. We advise the perusal of Sir Knight Creigh's report by every Sir Knight of the Order, and that those of Ohio may enjoy the opportunity of so doing, we commend its publication entire by the Grand Encampment."

TENNESSEE.

A very interesting and lenghty report, detailing the history of the Order in the Keystone State, was made by Eminent Sir Alfred Creigh, Historiographer of the Grand Commandery, and also Grand Recorder. It seems to be the aim of the Sir Knight to refute the claim of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to be the *oldest* Grand Encampment in the United States; Sir Knight Creigh asserting the present Session to be the 69th since its first organization. We do not in the least doubt the array of "facts and figures" presented by either party; but really, neither of them can justly lay claim to an *uninterrupted succession.*

VERMONT.

Eminent Sir Alfred Creigh, Historiographer of Pennsylvania Knighthood, made a report, which charges the Grand Commanderies with using work, into which *innovations* had crept; the same being introduced by Thomas S. Webb, and that *he* has a correct copy of the *genuine* work, which he received from England.

WISCONSIN.

Sir Alfred Creigh read a very interesting historical paper, the object of which is to prove that Pennsylvania is entitled to the glory of having held the *first* Grand Encampment which was ever constituted in the United States; the same having been held on the 12th day of May, 1797. This document bears evidence of laborious research, pointed investigation and great good. We commend it to all, as a paper of great historical value to our Order.

After a survey of the whole ground, we are pleased and gratified that Pennsylvania takes no backward step in the cause of Truth, Justice and Honor, but desires to preserve the old Landmarks of her Fathers. That glorious old Beauseant, which was first waved in 1099, and has at all times, and in every age of the world been the first at the assault, and the last in the retreat—whether before

the walls of ancient cities, or in the open field, or on great battle grounds—that glorious old Beauseant was first waved over the first Grand Encampment ever constituted in the United States, in the City of Philadelphia on May 12, 1797. Her fame as such, like the Knights of old, is spread both far and wide for deeds of charity and more exalted usefulness,—and as the immediate descendants of an illustrious line of noble Sir Knights, who adorn the pages of history, we yearly unfurl that cherished Beauseant, and with "willing hearts, strong arms and keen sabres support and defend" its glorious history—its unrivalled fame—its untarnished glory—its ever to be revered motto,

"*Magna est Veritas et prevalebit.*"

ALFRED CREIGH,
Historiographer.

An invitation to the R. E. Grand Commandery was tendered through E. Sir R. A. O. Kerr, inviting the Sir Knights to be present at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Soldiers' Monument at Altoona, Blair county, on July 4, 1867.

On motion of Sir E. H. Turner,

Resolved, That the Grand Sentinel, Sir C. F. Porter, be paid twenty-five dollars for his services, and an order drawn for that amount.

On motion of Sir J. L. Young,

Resolved, That the regulation established by Masonic bodies in relation to the action on a third ballot, be adopted by this Grand Commandery.

Sir John Blakely presented the following paper: "Having voted in the affirmative, I would move that the vote be reconsidered which amended the Constitution yesterday by striking out the annual dues paid to the Grand Commandery."

The motion to reconsider, was adopted.

After which, on motion, the whole subject was postponed until the next annual conclave.

The R. E. Grand Commander informed the Grand Commandery, that on account of the increasing number of subordinate Commanderies, he would appoint District Deputy Grand Commanders to superintend the work in the various Subordinates.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

SIR KNIGHTS:—

Your Committee on Finance report, that they have examined the books of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder, and give the following as an exhibit of the past year's transactions:

June 15, 1866. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, including an amount of $1,500 in U. S. Securities, was .	$2,975 17
The cash receipts during the Templar year amounted to . .	3,035 30
	$ 6,010 47
The disbursements during the same period amount to . .	1,528 44
Leaving a balance, June 13, 1867, of	$4,482 03

From this amount of $4,482 03 deduct amount invested in U. S. Bonds, consisting of one $500 5-20 Bond and $1,000 in two 7-30 U. S. Bonds of $500 each, leaving a net cash balance in the Treasurer's hands this day of $2,982 03.

The Treasurer produced the $1,500 Bonds, vouchers for payments and the amount of cash balance on hand, at the session of the Committee.

To the correctness of the books and accounts of the Grand Recorder and the Grand Treasurer, your Committee hereby testify.

Respectfully submitted.

M. RICHARD MUCKLE,
THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
JOHN C. A. HOFFEDITZ,
Finance Committee.

On motion of Sir William Chatland,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be adopted and spread on the minutes.

The Committee on Finance also made the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

SIR KNIGHTS:—

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution made at the session of yesterday, recommending the appropriation of an amount

of $800, to be distributed to the suffering and destitute of the States of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, apportioning to each State the sum of $200, to be dispensed through the Grand Commanderies of the respective States specified,—report, that your Committee admit that the amount, small as it may appear for the purposes intended, will nevertheless do much good in a two-fold manner:—first, in a financial view; and secondly, however and principally, as a tangible evidence of the sympathies expressed by our Sir Knights in the hardships now encompassing their people, and as an example to other Grand Commanderies and subordinate bodies, and associations of a kindred nature, to assist in mitigating the miseries entailed by a war, such as we trust the world may never again witness.

Your Committee, therefore, offer the following resolution for your adoption:

Resolved, That an amount of $800 be appropriated by the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, to assist in ameliorating the distress and destitution now existing in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi; and that this amount, in sums of $200 each, be destributed through the Grand Commanderies of the respective States named.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

M. RICHARD MUCKLE,
THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
JOHN C. A. HOFFEDITZ,
Finance Committee.

On motion of Sir Charles E. Meyer, the report was adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes, and an order drawn for the amount.

The Committee on Mileage and Pay submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Sir Knights:—

Your Committee on Mileage and Pay beg to report, that they have examined the different accounts offered, and courteously ask that orders be granted for the following, viz:

J. L. Reifsneider, . . .	No. 10, ...	$12 10
C. F. Knapp, ...	P. G. C., ...	37 50

Rev. J. R. Dimm,	G. P.,	55 00
F. J. Evans,	G. W.,	66 50
J. D. Heigis,	No 21,	23 00
John C. A. Hoffeditz,	" 9,	29 00
William Chatland,	" 7,	10 00
John Krichbaum,	" 2,	10 50
E. H. Turner,	P. G. C.,	18 50
D. J. Martin,	No. 20,	36 40
Charles E. Meyer,	" 4,	33 50
Alfred Creigh,	G. R.,	16 00
A. Miller,	No. 19,	34 00
J. L. Hutchinson,	Grand Visitation,	250 00
R. A. O. Kerr,	" "	73 00
J. L. Hutchinson,	" "	20 00
C. M. Howell,	No. 13,	29 00
Charles E. Geddis,	" 17,	31 00
Charles H. Mann,	" 11,	18 75
H. B. M'Kean,	G. J. W.,	36 50
E H. Mason,	No. 16,	30 83
E. Knapp,	G. Standard Bearer,	33 50
J. Vallerchamp,	Grand Visitation,	150 00
Z. P. Bierer,	G. Sword Bearer,	9 00
D. A. Beckley,	No. 12,	37 50
Peter Kennedy,	" 3,	8 75
C. F. Porter,	Grand Sentinel,	25 00
H. Kettering,	No. 18,	8 10
J. Palmer,		25 00
Rev. R H. Pattison,		30 50
A. Creigh,	Grand Visitation,	100 00
J. M. Westhaeffer,		29 00
Rev. Joseph S. Evans,		25 00
M. Richards Muckle,		30 50
J. Blakely,		30 50
J. H. Vanhouton,		30 50

All of which is courteously submitted.

R. A. O. KERR,
A. MILLER,
JOHN EVANS,
Committee.

On motion of Sir Boyd Crumvine, the report was adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Sir James H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, made the following report, which was accepted and ordered to be published.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Occupying an elevated look-out, and supplied with a Field Glass, your Signal Corps are enabled to make their annual Report of the movements, achievements and present position of the various Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Battalions of the Army that bears the beautiful Banner of the Cross. Not a single Column has given way or faltered; not a single Fort or Camp has been surrendered or abandoned; nowhere has the Beauseant been lowered, or soiled by a disgraceful stain; everywhere innocent maidens have found chivalrous defenders, destitute widows and helpless orphans have found sympathising and beneficent friends, and the Christian religion has found zealous and faithful champions amongst those who hold aloft the symbolic standard, and have for their motto: *"In hoc signo vinces!"*

We have the pleasure of presenting a review of the proceedings of twenty Grand Commanderies; and a prefatory table which we have prepared at considerable trouble, owing to the negligence in making returns in some jurisdictions, and which, with all our care, we are conscious is by no means entirely accurate.

REGISTER

Of Grand Commanderies in correspondence with us, Names and Residences of Officers, Time and Place of Meeting, &c.

STATES.	Time and place of last CONCLAVE.	No. of Command's in the State.	No. represented at last Conclave.	No. of Knights in the State.	No. knighted last year.	Names and Residences of GRAND COMMANDERS Elected.		Names and Residences of GRAND RECORDERS Elected.	
Alabama,	Montgomery, Nov. 30, 1866,	7	5	207	39	Richard F. Knott,	Newbern.	E. M. Hastings,	Montgomery.
California,	San Francisco, Oct. 18, 1866,	7	7	349	66	W. M. Rundell,	San Francisco.	Law. C. Owen,	San Francisco.
Connecticut,	New Haven, May 10, 1866,	7	7		130	Jno. W. Paul,	Waterbury.	E. G. Storer,	New Haven.
Illinois,	Chicago, Oct. 23, 1866,	21	15	978	270	Geo. C. Lamphere,	Galesburg.	J. H. Miles,	Chicago.
Indiana,	Indianapolis, Apr. 3, 1866.	7	6	286	70	H. G. Hazeling,	Lebanon.	Wm. Hacker,	Shelbyville.
Iowa,	Davenport, June 2, 1866,	8	8	282	125	W. Leffingwell,	Muscatine.	W. B. Lagrange,	Muscatine.
Georgia,	Augusta, April, 1866,					W. S. Gould,		C. R. Armstrong,	
Kentucky,	Versailles, June 14, 1866,	7	7	333		Chas. R. Woodruff,	Louisville.	W. C. Munger,	Louisville.
Louisiana,	New Orleans, Feb. 1867,	3	3	213	43	S. M. Todd,		Gus. Sontag,	New Orleans.
Maine,	Portland, May, 1, 1866,	9	7	482	189	Moses Dodge,	Portland.	Ira Berry,	Portland.
Mass. & Rh'd Island,	Boston, Oct. 26, 1866,	23	18	2226	397	Chas. Henry Titus,	Phœnix, R. I.	Solon Thornton,	Boston.
Michigan,	Detroit, June 5, 1866,	15	13	586		G. B. Noble,	Detroit.	O. Bourke,	Detroit.
Minnesota,	St. Paul, June 25, 1866,	4	3			Geo. W. Prescott,	St. Paul.	C. W. Carpenter,	St. Paul.
Missouri,	St. Louis, May 21, 1866,	4	4	262	47	Geo. Frank Gouley,	St. Louis.		
New Hampshire,						Daniel Balch,	Manchester.	Horace Chase,	Hopkinton.
New Jersey,	Trenton, Sept. 11, 1866,	5	5	168	29	W. W. Snow,	Ramape, N. Y.	Thos. J. Corson,	Trenton,
New York,	Syracuse, Oct. 2, 1866,	30	28	2878	617	Pearson Mundy,	Watertown.	Robert Macoy,	New York.
Ohio,	Toledo, Oct. 11, 1866,	13	13	1041	167	Heman Ely,	Elyria.	J. D. Caldwell,	Cincinnati.
Tennessee,	Nashville, Dec. 10, 1866,		6			Jno. M'Clelland,	Nashville.	C. A. Fuller,	Nashville.
Texas,	Houston June 15, 1866,					Benj. A. Botts,		A. Brewster,	
Vermont,	Rutledge, Jan. 9, 1866.	4	4	263		Geo. M. Hall,	Swantown.	J. B. Hollenbeck,	Burlington.
Virginia,	Richmond, Dec. 13, 1866,	9	5	728		S. H. Gill,	Richmond.	Jno. Dove,	Richmond.
Wisconsin,	Milwauke, Jan. 3, 1867,	7	7	461	124	Alvin B. Alden,	Portage City.	W. T. Palmer,	Wilwaukee.

ALABAMA.

The cordiality with which Alabama has been welcomed to her whilom vacant chair by all her sisters, is alike creditable to them and gratifying to her. It is no mere formal bow and a cold touching of hands; but an earnest, warm-hearted embrace. And yet our joy is subdued to sadness when we look at her dim and drooping eyes, her wan cheek, her emaciated form and haggard countenance, and listen to the piteous wail of the starving thousands who look upon our standard—the Banner of the Cross—to see if it is a meaningless symbol, and to learn if our creed is "but sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." We trust that our present Conclave will not terminate without "showing our faith by our works." The address of Right Eminent Grand Commander Knott at the last Conclave, indicates the high-toned, unselfish Christian gentleman and Knight. While lamenting the calamities that have followed each other in quick succession, he does not despond, and while hearing of prosperity here, and in other jurisdictions, he does not grow envious. He says: "*There* are to be found evidences of prosperity and happiness; no gloom similar to that which hangs over every effort of man in our State, prevails. We may well rejoice over the success, union, plenty and peace which surround the habitations of our brethren in their favored localities, and let us pray that no adverse storms may ever approach to mar so fair a prospect." He earnestly exhorts all Sir Knights in the present destitution and suffering, to manifest in their lives, the principles taught in our Asylums. Appropriate mention is made of the death of Sir Hugh Parks Watson, Eminent Grand Treasurer. The report on Foreign Correspondence is done by Sir A. J. Walker, and very well done it is. It reviews the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and of fourteen Grand Commanderies. It is quite eulogistic of the address of our Right Eminent Grand Commander, of our Historiographer, and of our last report.

CALIFORNIA.

We are glad again to shake hands across the Rocky Mountains with the trusty and true Knights of the Golden State. Last year they were the only absentees from our table: their presence now makes the banquet complete. Right Eminent Grand Commander Henry Holcombe Rhees delivered a neat little address. He reported that he had granted two dispensations to re-ballot on petitions of rejected applicants for the Orders. We refer to this only to remark that a dispensation was unnecessary. The Commander had full authority to order a re-ballot if he deemed proper.

Eminent Sir Lawrence C. Owen, Grand Recorder, presented a careful analysis of the proceedings of eighteen Grand Commanderies. To the great credit of that jurisdiction, he is able to state, that "since the organization of the Grand Commandery of California to the present date, not a single subordinate has failed to transmit its returns within the time prescribed by the Statutes, and not one of these returns has as yet contained an error of any kind." We trust that all others will emulate this great merit of promptness and accuracy. Pennsylvania

is kindly considered "as far as heard from," which was only up to June, 1865. Satanti, or some other of the Order of Red Men, may have captured our last epistle. If so, we hope Gen. Hancock will soon retaliate on them. We hope soon to mount the iron horse as he emerges from our stables, and follow him as he goes snorting and prancing across the prairies, and over the mountains and down the Pacific slopes, until he brings us into closer intercourse with our far away brethren.

CONNECTICUT.

The annual Conclave was opened with a very admirable address by Right Eminent Grand Commander, Sir F. J. Calhoun. His report evidences the fact that he has been a valiant Commander, having inspected the various camps under his command, to see that the sentinels were at their posts, the forces well drilled and the beauseant properly displayed. He favors the appropriate celebration of Good Friday by Knights Templar, a custom observed by the Commandery at Hartford. He recommends that the Council degrees shall not be requisite to admittance to the Commandery. [The Grand Commandery failed to comply with this eminently proper suggestion.] He deprecates too rapid increase, and wisely says: "On no account should the full and complete Ritual of the Order be neglected, in the hurry to relieve anxious candidates. To make haste slowly, is generally to make haste surely."

A charter was granted for a new Commandery at Waterbury, being No. 7 in the State.

A committee on Tactics and Drill, of which Hon. Thomas H. Seymour was chairman, presented a full report, and concluded by giving preference to the system of Sir Orrin Weld.

We heartily congratulate Eminent Sir E. G. Storer upon the restoration of his health, and we congratulate his Grand Commandery and all others, that he still prepares the Foreign Correspondence. His last report is able, intersting and elaborate. He stoutly maintains the propriety of requiring all candidates for Knighthood to first take the degrees of Royal and Select Master, and that, too, against the decision of the Most Eminent Grand Commander of the United States. We admire his pluck in not being overawed by high dignitaries; but question the correctness of his position. He has another good natured tilt with Sir Gardner of Massachusetts, and all about the letter "S"; the great qustion being, are we Knights Templar, or Knight Templars?

Seventeen Grand Commanderies come within the scope of his review, and no one is more kindly spoken of than our own. For the compliments paid to Sir Knight Creigh and ourselves he has our profoundest thanks.

His concluding remarks are full of the spirit of true Christian Knighthood.—Although he believes the Council degrees should precede the Orders of Knighthood, yet, he says, if any considerable number of Grand Commanderies feel aggrieved, Connecticut will relinquish it; thus showing that he has read to some purpose,—"If eating meat maketh my brother to offend, I will not eat meat while the world stands."

The semi-annual Conclave was held at Bridgeport, Nov. 1, 1866. The chief business whereof seems to have been attending a banquet at the Sterling House. We like that. We would take pleasure in witnessing an exemplification of *that* work.

GEORGIA.

We have endeavored to open a correspondence with our Georgia Fratres; but have failed to elicit a response. We learn through an indirect source, that, at the annual Conclave in 1866, the authority of the Grand Encampment of the United States was recognized, and the Order started, as we trust, on a career of uninterrupted prosperity.

ILLINOIS.

Right Eminent Sir Henry C. Ranney was Grand Commander of Illinois last year. His address at the last Conclave shows him to be an efficient, active and sagacious officer. He made a number of official visits and conferred the Orders on several candidates. He granted dispensations to form four new Commanderies, and refused two other petitions, for just and prudential reasons.

He also decided quite a number of questions. Amongst them, the most noteworthy are:—The Grand Commander has not the right to make a Templar at sight—the candidate must petition the nearest Commandery and be elected. That a petition should not be received on the recommendation of the Commander without reference to the Commandery. That the Orders should not be conferred on Ministers of the Gospel in preference to others, free of charge. That a member of a chartered Commandery, who is also a petitioner for a new Commandery, is not required to take a demit: he may select whichever Commandery he prefers—if it be the new one, a notice of that demits him, if his dues are paid. He condemns the practice too prevalent in all jurisdictions, of hurrying through the business at the annual Conclave, without proper deliberation and due examination of papers, by-laws submitted to them and questions raised for their examination and decision. He suggests the propriety of naming new Commanderies by some old, historic title, and not by the name of any living person or modern place. This we think worthy of attention by all. It is much more appropriate to have the name of some old knightly warrior, battle field or Asylum, suggestive of the brilliant days and events of the Order. These concluding words of this commendable address should be written in letters of gold upon the walls of every Asylum, and engraved upon the memory of every Sir Knight: "Do not let us forget, however, in the unprecedented prosperity and popularity of this Order, that our strength may prove our weakness; but let us be particularly careful whom we admit into our peaceful Asylums. Be not afraid to exercise your privileges whenever you think that the character of an applicant will not come up to our standard. Admit not the scorner, the intemperate, or the profane. Do not look to numbers so much as to worth. Remember that the internal and not the external qualifications should recommend all of us for advancement."

On Sept. 6th, 1866, five hundred and fifty fully equipped Knights participated in laying the corner stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of the lamented Statesman and Mason, Stephen A. Douglas.

There was a well digested report of the proceedings of fifteen Grand Commanderies, including our own, presented. Charters were granted for forming four new Commanderies, and one was continued under dispensation.

INDIANA.

The address of the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Sir William Hacker, was the chief event of the last Grand Conclave in this State. It opens with a beautiful exhortation to charity and mercy; announces in fitting terms the sad death of Eminent Sir Francis King, Grand Recorder of the State; reports the condition of the Order, as learned by visits to most of the Commanderies, and says with just pride, that during the twelve years in which the Grand Commandery of that State has existed, no matter of complaint or grievance has ever been brought up for settlement.

The Grand Commander is not pleased with any of the systems of Tactics and Drill. He is still in a state of great unrest upon the costume question, and chafes under the new uniform like a young colt wearing his first harness. He says some more cross things about the Grand Encampment. We are sorry the distinguished Sir Knight has not taken our prescription of Liver Pills, and become more amiable. He recommends that each Commandery have but one representative in the Grand Commandery, so as to reduce the expenses. [To accomplish this end without diminishing the strength of the Grand body, we would suggest our practice of admitting the first three Officers as representatives, but allowing pay to but one.]

The Grand Commander acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of thirteen Grand Commanderies. We regret to notice that ours was not received. We are at as great loss to know the reason, and regret it as much as Sir Knight Hacker. We should be very sorry to have our communication interrupted, for we have a high regard for the abilities of the Eminent Sir Knight, notwithstanding we are constrained at times to cross swords with him in friendly encounter.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence; and, worse yet, the Grand Commander, in his address, says it is the desire of the Grand Commandery that there shall be none. Why is this? Are our friends going to turn Chinese, and shut themselves up from all communication with "outside barbarians"? We hope not.

A special Committee upon Costume reported as follows: "*Resolved* by this Grand Commandery, that a white lamb-skin apron bound or trimmed with black, and a Knight Templar's sword, are the necessary Regalia of this Order; and that it is permitted Sir Knights to add thereto such other Regalia, not inconsistent with the orders on that subject, as their rank will allow. And that all Sir Knights who have heretofore provided themselves with Regalia, which was then in order, be permitted to wear the same on all proper occasions." And this was unanimously concurred in!

"*Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*"!

After all this fuss and flummery about costume, what has been settled? Simply nothing. The uniform is prescribed to be thus and so; but each one may wear what he pleases! Falstaff's recruits were scarcely as well dressed; but they had as much *uniform* as the Sir Knights of Indiana will have, when each is adorned according to his own fancy.

One page of the proceedings records the names of those Sir Knights who, during the preceding year, have taken their demits from the Commanderies here and entered the Asylum Above.

IOWA.

The opening address of Right Eminent Sir Thomas S. Parvin is very ornate and eloquent. He attributes some remarks of *ours*, in reference to Iowa, to our Grand Commander. Of course, it was mere inadvertence. He recommends an increase in the fees for the Orders to $50. He favors a change of the time of meeting, so that Templarism may not be hurried nor jostled by the Grand Lodge. A very good suggestion, which will be found to work to the advantage of both Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery. He says "there are two views of Templarism as to Government, held in this country: one tending toward centralization—the other to the independency of the separate Grand Bodies,"—and implies that Pennsylvania and Massachusetts hold these two antagonistic views. Our good Brother is mistaken. We do not favor centralization, nor do we know any Grand Commandery that does. He would have stated the case more correctly had he said: All of the Grand Commanderies but two, recognize the Grand Encampment of the United States as the supreme legislative body of Templarism in the United States, and respect its authority as such; not seeking to increase that authority, nor considering that it interferes in the slightest degree with the independence of the several Grand Commanderies, any more than the Constitution of the United States creates a Government which destroys the independence of the States. The two exceptional Grand Commanderies hold very anomalous doctrines. They do, and they don't; they will, and they won't.

Charters were granted for forming four new Commanderies. Truly, the Banner of the Cross is fast gathering recruits in the Prairie State.

The Foreign epistle is written by Sir E. A. Guilbert, and is very chaste and courteous in style. He is delighted with the devotional Service prepared for the Grand Encampment by the Rev. E. R. M'Murdy, D. D., and thinks it should be adopted and practiced. He deprecates hurrying through the session of the Grand Commandery; performing the Drill with canes and laths, and appearing in unknightly costume. He considers no degree higher than the Master Mason, except the degrees of Ancient and Accepted Rite. And pray, why except them, Sir Guilbert? Surely Templarism is older and grander than the Scottish Rite. We should have been pleased to hear more from you, Sir Knight, and hope that hereafter you will kick out of the Grand Recorder's traces, and run at will.

Jewels and Banners for the Grand Commandery were ordered. Our little sister is adorning herself properly.

It was decided to hold a special session at Keokuk, to constitute a new Commandery, dedicate its Asylum, and receive instruction in the Work and Drill.—The next annual Conclave will be held at Davenport on the third Tuesday of October.

KENTUCKY.

The Sir Knights of this jurisdiction are burnishing their armor and making ready for a vigorous campaign. No. 4, which lost its furniture, banners and charter by fire some years ago, has, Phœnix like, risen from its ashes. A new Asylum has been opened at Maysville, and elsewhere through the State are seen Pilgrim warriors fighting for their Spurs of Knighthood.

The leading idea of the address of the Right Eminent Sir H. H. Culbertson is to elevate the standard of Knighthood; in enforcing which he quotes from Burke's beautiful portraiture of Chivalry: "The generous loyalty to rank and sex, the proud submission, the dignified obedience, and that subordination of the heart which keep alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom,—that sensibility of principle, that chastity of honor, which felt a stain like a wound, which inspired courage whilst it mitigated ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness."

The Drill of Sir Orrin Welch was adopted, and the "Templar's Text Book," by Sir Jacob Ernest, of Cincinnati, was recommended as a convenient and cheap Monitor.

The usual routine of business was varied by a procession to the M. E. Church under escort of the Masons of Versailles, where there was delivered an address by Sir Rev. R. A. Holland, on "The Sword of the Knight Templar." It is published with the proceedings and we would be glad to have every Sir Knight enjoy its perusal with us. The Grand Officers were installed publicly. And then the novel spectacle was witnessed of a procession of Knights, Companions and Brethren escorting their ladies to the Court House to participate in a banquet. We are not informed who commanded that Detachment of Sir Knights, nor what evolutions they performed; but we make no question that the most acceptable command that could have been given, was "*Present Arms!*"

The banquet was given by the ladies, and evoked the unanimous benediction, "God bless them."

It is needless to say that the Foreign Correspondence is still conducted by that large hearted and courteous Sir Knight, W. C. Munger. He holds the portfolio of that department for life, unless Kentucky forgets her interests. Seventeen *Foreigners* are inspected by him, and the result of his examination reported. It is gratifying to know that Pennsylvania receives the fullest and most flattering mention. Copious extracts are taken from the addresses of our Grand Commander and Historiographer, and from our Report of 1865. For the more than kind and cordial invitation to us, personally, to enjoy a Kentucky welcome, Sir Munger, accept our grateful acknowledgments, and the assurance, that we know of nothing that would give us greater pleasure. A *Kentucky welcome* implies all that

generous hospitality and high-toned chivalry and refined culture and considerate kindness and genial society could do to make a weary Pilgrim forget the toils and struggles, trials and temptations, selfishness and sorrow of life. May we not hope to enjoy it ere our pilgrimage is ended?

LOUISIANA.

There is nothing in the address of the Right Eminent Grand Commander to attract special remark, except the statement that but three dispensations had been granted to waive the time required for petitions to lie over for action, and the caution exercised in those few cases. This, we consider, is a very important safeguard. With us, no dispensation is required: each Commandery may create Knights as sojourners on the same night their petitions are presented. This makes the honor too easily obtained, and hence it is apt to be too lightly appreciated. The same reasons incline us to favor a By-Law, which was enacted at the last Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Louisiana, to the effect that no petition shall be received until the petitioner should have been for six months a Royal Arch Mason. The chief feature of the proceedings was a very able and exhaustive report of the doings of sixteen Grand Commanderies, and giving tidings of five more.

We are indebted to Sir James B. Scott, Chairman of the Committee, for a knowledge of the fact, that the Templar Banner has been again unfurled in Georgia and Texas. After a full review of the controversy between Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, Sir Scott concludes that Pennsylvania is entitled to the claim of seniority. In his comments upon Massachusetts and the Ritual, he touches the *raw*. He administers a rebuke to some of the writers of Foreign Correspondence for intemperance in language, and to others for excessive adulation. This is the first Report on Foreign Correspondence from Louisiana; and for judicious culling from others, frank and sensible expression of opinion, smoothness of style and knightly courtesy, it deserves all praise; and we accord it, even at the risk of Sir Scott's censure.

MAINE.

We know of no Division of our Templar Army better officered and drilled, more active and efficient than that of Maine. At the Roll Call every Regiment responds. There are no skulkers, sluggards, or hospital bummers. All are fit for duty, and perform it nobly, ———"in the world's great field of battle."

At the last annual Conclave the Deputy Grand Commander, the G. G. and the G. C. G. presented written reports of the achievements of their several commands. In Maine those Offices are not mere sinecures, or positions to be filled once a year to make the symmetry of the Asylum complete. But they have duties devolving upon them of visiting, inspecting, reviewing and instructing.—All this is done under the direction of the Grand Commander.

The annual address announces that but a single ripple has disturbed the tranquil flowing of the stream of prosperity and peace. From it we learn the remarkable fact, that two Sir Knights, who were elected to office, declined to

serve. Verily, New England modesty is striking in. He reports another matter, perhaps as unusual; but more worthy of imitation:—that the Commanderies in that State are opened in ample form, and the Orders are conferred in strict accordance with the ritual. The Grand Commander does not like the devotional service prepared by Rev. Dr. M'Murdy, Knight;—thinks it smacks too much of the old Enemy of Rome.

Charters were granted for two new Commanderies; a dispensation was allowed for another, and a fourth petition was refused. Thus proving circumspection, and that a desire to increase in numbers is not the controlling motive with them.

Amendments to the Statutes were offered, and are pending, specifying nine members as the number necessary to be present at any Conclave to transact business. The report on Foreign Correspondence is again from the polished pen of that distinguished Sir Knight, J. H. Drummond. It is a masterly criticism of the transactions of the Grand Commandery of the United States and of thirteen Grand Commanderies. Sir Drummond seems to have possession of the Spear of Ithuriel, by whose magic touch the truth stands out clearly, severed from error. His style is pungent, yet pleasant, logical and courteous. He exposes the sophistry of Indiana's reasoning upon the powers of the Grand Encampment, and gently reproves the assumption of infallibility. In his controversy with Sir Gardner of Massachusetts he shows that he wields a true Damascus blade,—keen and glittering,—with the strength of a Titan and the skill of a juggler.—We extract: "In one particular our discussion had different objects. We were discussing the relation of the Grand Encampment to the State Grand Commanderies; and remarked in substance, that we would waive the conclusiveness of the Record, although we *might* insist upon it. But we say now, that after the Record has stood forty years and been acquiesced in by all, during all that time, we can not go behind the Record to ascertain the powers, &c., of the Grand Encampment. But Sir Knight Gardner was speaking of it *as a matter of history.*—While we admit that the *historian* is bound by no Record, it is equally true that the *jurist*, whether *civil* or *masonic* is bound by his Record. The *historian* may say the Grand Encampment was formed in *any* way; but the *jurist* must follow the Record. The *historian* may say that a certain provision of the Constitution was adopted with the mental reservation that it should be inoperative; but the *jurist* must construct it as he finds it in the Record. The *historian* may well question the truth of many of our traditions and legends; but if the student of masonic jurisprudence should do so, would he not destroy the very foundation upon which he was proposing to build? But in our discussion last year we expressly waived this argument."

Sir Drummond holds that a petition once presented should not be permitted to be withdrawn. [So think we. If a candidate cannot pass the ordeal where he is known, do not put it in his power to smuggle himself in through some other avenue.] In speaking of Sir Thomas J. Corson, he says: "He very pleasantly recounts the history of a raid made by some Sir Knights of New Jersey, under his lead, upon Pennsylvania Templars; during which they seemed to have learned a new ritual of Malt-a and to have been exceedingly *malt*-treated."

We appeal to you, Sir Drummond, whether raiders who violate the laws of

war, should not prepare for their *bier?* But the fact is, we think so much of Corson and of the New Jersey Knights that we wanted to keep [preserve] them, and thought it could best be accomplished by having them put in pickle, or *corned.*

The report also discusses the question of the number necessary to constitute a quorum. As a specimen of the way in which he drives an argument in, and clinches it on the other side, as also for the purpose of showing how conclusively that question can be settled in a few words, we quote: "A chartered Commandery can transact business only when constitutionally formed. To be constitutionally formed, it must have *nine* Sir Knights present. But a visiting Sir Knight is no part of the Commandery. He has no right to speak or vote. Only members can be counted as a part of that particular Commandery. Hence nine *members* must be present to transact business. In other words, no Commandery can lawfully transact business until *that particular* Commandery is constitutionally opened. It is not sufficient to open *a* Commandery; but *the* Commandery must be opened."

Sir Josiah, we hope to hear from you often, and would be most happy to greet you in our marquee.

MARYLAND.

We are not advised whether a Grand Commandery has yet been constituted in Maryland, but we can certify that her Knights are valiant and magnanimous enough to conduct one with eminent success. On Tuesday, November 20, 1866, the corner stone of the New Masonic Temple was laid in Baltimore; "all of which we saw, and part of which we were." It was truly an occasion long to be remembered. The sun shone brightly. All business was suspended. It was a regular Masonic *Mardi Gras.* There were thousands of Masons, and hundreds and hundreds of Sir Knights. There were three Commanderies from Richmond, in the quaint costume formerly worn here. The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania and the Subordinates from Philadelphia and York were there in force with their rich uniform and beautiful banners and beauseaunts. The procession was grand and imposing, and in it Pennsylvania was accorded the post of honor. The ceremonies were full, solemn and impressive; the address of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., was learned and eloquent, and the singing by a choir of about one hundred ladies and gentlemen was ecstatic. Then followed the most profuse display of hospitality. The Sir Knights were escorted to the Front Street Theatre, where they "performed a most successful engagement." The parquette was floored over, and tables creaking with substantials and luxuries filled all the area. The walls and tiers were decorated with evergreens and flowers, and covering the rear end, was painted a mammoth Passion Cross, surmounted with rays of light, and the motto of our Order. After the banquet, there was a bountiful supply of toasts and speeches. This was scarcely over when we were marched off to another banquet at Concordia Hall. It was the severest campaign we ever made. We thought we saw, in our dreams that night, the ghosts of the grim old Knights of centuries agone, inviting us to partake of their "coarse diet, rough habits and severe duties." When we left the scene of action old Father Time was toying

with "the wee sma' hours ayant the twelf." For events subsequent thereto, we refer to Sir Knights, our Grand Recorder or Grand Treasurer, or to Sir Corson or Bechtel of New Jersey. Let them tell—*if they can!*

MASSACHUSETTS & RHODE ISLAND.

We take up the proceedings of this jurisdiction with great interest and pleasure, notwithstanding the animated contest between us as to whose hairs are the greyer and whose brow bears the most wrinkles. This little volume gives us more than the stereotyped routine of annual business. On July 14th, 1866, the Grand Commandery met in Boston and constituted a new Commandery, installed its officers, and listened to a beautiful address by Grand Commander Rev. C H. Titus, in which he impresses upon the minds of the new Commandery that "The lesson of *Truth*, the foundation of every virtue, is here impressively taught us. It may be stated as the universal conviction of the members of our Order that, should we fully comply with the wise precepts here presented, we should develop the highest style of the true man. No manhood can be perfected which ignores the religious element: but this is judiciously combined with the moral lessons enforced in the instructions of Templar Masonry."

Another special session was held February 28th, 1866, to pay an official visit to De Molay Commandery. May 2d the semi-annual session was held in Providence, Rhode Island, at which the Work was exemplified. May 28th another special session was held in South Boston to constitute a new Commandery. At the annual session a motion was made by Sir Gardner to change some of the titles of officers. It was passed in a modified form. If our Eastern Fratres can consent to a partial change, why hesitate to conform entirely to the almost universal custom in this country? We could understand their reluctance to part with time honored names. But that cannot be the controversy, else no alteration would be permitted. One of the Commanderies of Massachusetts limits the number who may receive the Orders, and proposes to restrict it still further, and permit no more than eight to be knighted annually. We observe that the exercises of constituting Commanderies and installing the Officers are usually graced by the presence of ladies.

The annual address of Right Eminent Rev. Sir C. H. Titus recounts in an agreeable manner the transactions of the closing year. He expresses surprise at a remark of ours in reference to the disloyalty of Indiana; asks with an apparently triumphant air, "Does the writer suppose that the Grand Commandery of Indiana exists by virtue of a Charter from the Grand Encampment of the United States?" and admits, if this be so, that the charge of insubordination is just. The estimable Sir Knight made an admission fatal to his cause, in conceding so much. We do hold that the Grand Commandery of Indiana exists by virtue of a Charter from the Grand Encampment of the United States, and by virtue of nothing else. On April 24th, 1854, a warrant was issued by the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States "to form and establish the State Grand Encampment of Indiana." The various subordinates in that State had previously been chartered by the Grand Encampment, and at that

time the same supreme power breathed into the State Grand Commandery the breath of life. It was formed and fashioned by the Grand Encampment, and exists only by virtue of its charter derived from that body. That being unquestionably so, our courteous friend, Sir Titus, stands pledged to recognize the fact that allegiance is due from Indiana to the Grand Encampment of the United States. A little frank discussion of the matters in dispute, will or should ultimately, bring us all to a common standpoint.

Right Eminent Sir Titus should command the lines and be the drill master of the Commandery. Our Reverend Brother surely belongs to the Church Militant, to discuss the drill and evolutions with such facility. He does not like Reports on Foreign Correspondence.—More's the pity; we should like to drop him a line now and again.

The Sir Knights of Massachusetts often do clever and generous things. Amongst the most recent we note that Pilgrim Commandery, at Lowell, had painted a fine portrait of their Prelate, and also presented him with a gold mounted cane; and Boston Commandery presented a beautiful watch and chain to one of its Past Eminent Commanders. The last report of our Historiographer was referred to a special committee of the ablest and best men in the State: Sirs W. S. Gardner, C. W. Moore and Jas. Hutchinson. Their report exhibits great research amongst musty records and is a very interesting and valuable addition to Templar history and literature. It is written in a dignified, high-toned and courteous style. It is an ingenious and able argument, free from acerbity; and while with commendable zeal striving to establish the precedency of their own State, yet with knightly magnanimity recognizing our services in the same great cause. The subject under discussion comes more properly within the scope of our learned Historiographer's duties, and we feel no desire "to pass the boundaries of his dominions." We have no doubt he will make it necessary for the Massachusetts Knights to go still deeper into the grave of buried events to find older traces of Knighthood than Pennsylvania can produce, or a Grand Commandery that can outrank her.

MICHIGAN.

The Right Eminent Grand Commander, Sir G. B. Noble, gives expression to the following considerate and timely remarks: "Sir Knights! As we proceed with our labors, let us for one moment call your attention to the condition of our Order without our own jurisdiction, especially in the South. The smouldering embers upon the altar of Masonic Knighthood, in many of the jurisdictions, will need our kindly care, to enkindle once more the flame of fraternal love. Let us remember then, that it becomes us, as members of an institution founded on the Christian religion, and the practice of the Christian virtues, to extend to them that glorious attribute of Deity—Mercy: that our beloved institution in the South may arise again in beauty and strength; that we may again become one inseparable fraternity, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West." The death of Eminent Sir C. D. Howard was feelingly announced. He was aged 72, and for 38 years a Mason. After so long a warfare he deserves all the laurels that are being hung upon his tomb. His memory and example still live, although

"The Knight's bones are dust,
"And his good sword rust:—
"His soul is with the Saints, I trust."

Sir John Clark gives us a very brief report on Foreign Correspondence. The little nibble is so palatable that we long for more. We regret that Pennsylvania contributed nothing to the guests at his table.

MINNESOTA.

On October 23d, 1865, the Grand Commandery of Minnesota was duly constituted, and its officers were installed by the Most Eminent Grand Master of the United States, Sir H. L. Palmer. The first annual Conclave was held in St. Paul on June 25th, 1866, at which time a Constitution and Regulations and a design for an Official Seal were adopted, and Officers were elected and installed. Thus was launched as staunch and trim a craft as ever floated on the stream of Time. A banner bearing the Cross of Calvary, streams forever from her mast-head; a skillful Pilot stands at the wheel; an accomplished and efficient Captain paces the deck: she is full rigged, well officered and manned, and her bell has pealed a merry signal to loose cable, hoist anchor and set sail for a cruise against infidelity, oppression and wrong. Last fall it was our great pleasure to visit Minnesota, and while we were exhilarated by the sweetness and purity of the atmosphere—delighted with the clearness of her sky and the splendor of her sunsets—charmed with the tranquil beauty of her multitudinous lakes—amazed at the rapids of St. Anthony—at its thrift, industry and enterprise—and enchanted by the laughing music of Minnehaha,—nothing gave us more pleasure than to see the beautiful symbol of our Order, floating so proudly,—to enter the tents of the valiant Knights who guarded it, partake of their hospitality, and witness their zeal and their knightly bearing.

"When the hurly burly's done,
"When the battle's fought and won,"

may every Sir Knight of Minnesota have many trophies of victory, and receive the approbation of the Grand Commander Above!

MISSOURI.

The address of Right Eminent Grand Commander Wannall opens with a devout expression of gratitude that the arrows of death had stricken none in the ranks of the Grand Commandery since its organization. Yet, alas! for the vanity of all human calculations and hopes!—at that very moment the grim Archer seems to have had his bow bent, charged with a fatal missile; for soon thereafter it struck a shining mark, and one of the bravest and best of Missouri's chivalry fell to rise no more. Eminent Sir A. O'Sullivan, the Grand Recorder, as true a Knight as ever drew a sword, has been forgiven many years of his pilgrimage, and has been admitted to the Grand Asylum where all our typical ceremonies are terminated by the full fruition of all his hopes.

The address gives a sad account of the effect of the late Civil War; not alone

upon the physical prosperity of the sections most seriously affected, but the more lamentable injuries done to the spiritual growth.

He recommends that any Sir Knight in a subordinate Commandery shall be eligible for the position of Grand Commander, and an amendment to the Statutes was adopted to that effect. We very seriously question the policy of this movement. Instead of diminishing, we should increase the qualifications necessary to enable any one to hold that high position.

The time for holding the annual Conclave has been changed to the first Monday of October. During the session of the Grand Commandery the funeral of Sir L. L. Barrell took place, and the services were participated in by the Grand Commandery.

In a tabular statement estimating the number of Knights in the various States, Pennsylvania is set down at 800. This is very little, if any, more than half the number on our Roster.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was prepared by Sir Geo. Frank Gouley, now Grand Commander of the State. It embraced a review of seventeen Grand Commanderies, and the Grand Encampment of the United States. It is written in a sprightly, dashing and, at times, caustic manner. While we fully concur with him in condemning the introduction of political topics in our Asylums, where only Peace presides; it occurs to us that our valiant friend is rather too keen on the scent for this ground of complaint. In the address of the Grand Commander of Iowa he sees "the conversion of the Asylum into a recruiting station." He thinks a portion of the address of the Grand Commander of New Jersey "was written for the hustings;" and that the Chairman of Foreign Correspondence "discloses the ill-fated heel of sectional hate." He says the address of the Grand Commander of Ohio was "entirely political and local." Parts of the address of Grand Master French, at the Grand Encampment, "were unnecessary and greatly out of place." And the honors paid by our Grand Commandery at Altoona to Gen. Grant, also excite his ire. During the Nation's troubles, when every accidental or pre-concerted assemblage, sacred and secular, was ventilating its patriotism by formidable resolutions, we expostulated against any such action or expression by any Commandery, Grand or Subordinate. We are as sensitive of the sanctity of our Order, and as scrupulous for its harmony, as Sir Gouley can be, and we beg simply to suggest, that he shall not become so straight, as to lean on the other side. Altogether his report indicates a power of analysis, a clearness of perception, and a vigor of expression that make him a welcome addition to our Foreign Correspondents.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For two years we have been without the proceedings of this State. A year ago Eminent Sir Horace Chose wrote us that the proceedings for 1865 and 1866 would be printed together after the annual Conclave in September, 1866. We wait with impatience to hear from the Granite Hills.

NEW JERSEY.

Unto Bechtel the Chancellor and Corson the Scribe, and to the rest of his companions that dwell in Newjersai, and unto the rest beyond the River, Peace, and at such a time.

When we come to speak of this jurisdiction we are obliged to put on a curb-bit, and draw a taut rein, lest we run away into what might appear to be the extravagant laudation of an adolescent lover. They have visited us more, and we have met them oftener than any other Sir Knights, and have been grappled to them with hooks of steel. In our last report we were about to write the epitaph of Sir Corson, who had promised to be with us *if alive.* We commenced "*Hic Jacet,*" and thinking that it might be deemed uncourteous, we quit. Since then we have met him twice: in Baltimore, at the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, and in New York, when we received the Order of [K]*night of the North Pole.* We can vouch that he still lives, and

> "Stands like a Druid of old, with voice sweet and prophetic—
> Stands like a Harper hoar, with beard that rests on his bosom!"

We welcome him and the other Sir Knights from New Jersey to our present Conclave with open arms and—a cork screw. We welcome them especially because they have a rare article of *Silver* with them: and when they shall have refreshed themselves in our tents with our native *aqua vitæ*, though they should live a hundred years—as we hope they may,—it can be said of each of them, "his eye was not dimmed, nor his natural force abated."

We regret to learn that Right Eminent Grand Commander Bechtel was unable to attend the last annual Conclave of New Jersey, on account of sickness. We are glad to know he has long since recovered. The address which he transmitted, is fifty-seven seconds long; but we see nothing that need have been added. A venerable Sir Knight, Samuel Lennox, aged 82 years, attended the last Conclave. He was knighted in Ireland in 1805. We may well suppose that he received the homage due to so long devotion to our holy cause. Five Doctors were elected to various offices in the Grand Commandery. Alas! New Jersey!

> "Not poppy nor mandragora
> "Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world
> "Can medicine thee to that sweet sleep
> "Which thou owedst yester night?"

Five Doctors! Well, we only expected to write an Epitaph for Sir Knight Corson; but now we may as well prepare one for the Grand Commandery of New Jersey.

The Foreign Correspondence is still conducted by that valiant and distinguished Knight, Sir Thomas J. Corson. Saying that much, it were surplusage to add that no better reports are prepared by any man. He reviews the proceedings of the Grand Encampment—finding therein nothing specially to commend,—and of thirteen Grand Commanderies, including a most genial and warm hearted notice of Pennsylvania,—according to us the right of priority in the United States.—Of the masterly address of our Historiographer, and some personal remarks about our last Report, and our address at Lancaster, which we vow to *resent* by *retaliation* as soon as we get a lick at the Blarney Stone. He thinks it irreverent to

speak of a continuance of our *unprofitable* lives. We are not sure that we can concur with him in his theology upon this point. But we can commend his good humored *critique* of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He mercilessly strips a Sir Knight of his borrowed plumage, who used a quotation from Byron, without giving credit. Verily our brother is Argus-eyed. He shows a true appreciation of his position in saying: "For our part, we would rather be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence than presiding Officer of the Grand Body," and the Grand Commandery of New Jersey shows its appreciation of him by continuing him in that position.

NEW YORK

Always furnishes us a very interesting pamphlet when she sends the proceedings of her Grand Commandery. The address of Right Eminent Grand Commander Pearson Mundy is quite brief. He announces the death of, and pays a chaste tribute to the worth of Past Grand Commander Le Roy Farnham.

He decides that any well informed Sir Knight may confer the Orders of Knighthood in a Commandery in presence of the Eminent Commander or Council of the Commandery while in session. We respectfully dissent from this. The dubbing of a Knight is a royal act, not to be delegated. In our judgment it can no more be performed by substitute than the ordinance of Baptism or the Consecration of a Minister of the Gospel.

Our venerable friend Sir John W. Simons presented his fourteenth annual review of Foreign Correspondence. He opens with congratulations upon the general prosperity of the Order; but expresses the belief that Templarism is being injuriously affected by "the desire for degrees and distinctions; and in the greater number and show of Foreign Rites, that zeal and attention, which ought to make the Commandery the highest and most interesting branch of Masonry, is directed to other channels and interests." [We cannot understand this feeling. It seems to us that all calm thinkers, as well as earnest and pure men must be impressed with the simplicity, beauty, consistency, impressiveness and elevating tendency of Templarism, above all other degrees and Orders.]—The Report is an accurate and faithful consideration of the doings of fourteen Grand Commanderies. He says: "Either let us require that the Candidate shall be free from all blemish, or take the other horn, and say that, bating the loss of his arm, or leg, or head, minor defects shall make no difference. We favor the latter rule, because it could be enforced, while the more stringent one never has been, and probably never will be. In fact we are unable to perceive why, as long as a good Royal Arch Mason has enough body left to hold his soul, he may not become a Templar. He could illustrate the principles we seek to inculcate, as well as a man with *forty legs*, and if, by reasons of his infirmity, unable to make himself known to others as a Templar, that would be his loss, not ours." The illustration is strong. We concur in thinking that the man with *forty legs* is quite as eligible as the one *without a head.* But we would not like to vote for either. He argues strongly that the Commander and eight visiting Knights present, can open a Commandery and transact the business. We concur in his

severe castigation of skulkers who neglect to attend meetings, and then complain of the doings. And we admit that the transaction of business by the one member present, is no just cause of complaint to the absentees. Yet we think it is a dangerous doctrine and scarcely within the proper construction of this Canon.

Of Massachusetts he says: "The address of her Grand Commander is unworthy of his polished pen." We failed to see this in our reading of that document.—His remarks upon the attitude of the Grand Commanderies of Massachusetts and Ohio towards the Grand Encampment of the United States, are much more deserved. His review of Pennsylvania is full and flattering. He acknowledges the cogency of the arguments and facts proving that we established the first Grand Commandery. He concurs heartily with the views of our Historiographer as to the Order of the Red Cross, and favors the striking it from our ceremony. He extends knightly sympathy to the sufferers by the fire at Portland, and makes that sympathy practical and potent by offering a resolution to donate $100 to the relief of those of our own household.

The Central City Commandery sent in a communication tendering the free and permanent use of its Asylum, if the Grand Commandery should *locate*. The Grand Commandery was grateful; but, like poor Tom in one of Dickens' Novels, concluded to "move on." We still advocate the itinerancy, and think this "swinging around the circle" does great good. The proceedings contain the design of an elegant jewel to be presented to the Past Grand Master, J. W. Simons. It is rich and costly and most worthily bestowed. A very important amendment to the Statutes was made, to the effect, that the Order of Knight Templar shall not be conferred on any Candidate in less than one week after receiving the Order of the Red Cross, except by special dispensation granted by the Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Generalissimo, or Grand Captain General. A very judicious provision for preventing inconsiderate haste.

A warrant was granted to establish a new Commandery at Schenectady.

One hundred dollars were donated to the widow of a worthy Sir Knight, formerly an Officer of the Grand Commandery. One hundred dollars were appropriated to Sir J. W. Simons, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence.

The Drill was exemplified under direction of Sir Orrin Welch, Past Grand Commander,—the author of a very valuable little work on Tactics and Drill.

A Banquet was given to the Grand Commandery, at the Globe Hotel, by the Central City Commandery, and an invitation given by Palestine Commandery to a Templar reception on December 20th, which was *unanimously accepted*. In pursuance thereof we received a beautifully printed invitation to be present at Irving Hall, on December 20th, at the reception of the Grand Commandery of New York. Anticipating a gorgeous affair, in company with a few Sir Knights, including our gallant Grand Treasurer, we buckled on our armor and repaired to the scene of action. On the streets of the great city the Mercury stood about 10° below zero:—in Irving Hall it was full 30° below. We were from the country and naturally modest; not much accustomed to the splendor and etiquette of the Metropolis, and from our then experience and observation we are boorish enough to confess a preference for Western manners and hospitality. We were

strangers, yet we made the acquaintance of *one* Sir Knight of Palestine Commandery, and to him we *introduced ourselves.* It was a reception of the Grand Commandery of New York, and but *one officer* of that Grand Commandery was received. Of the courtly style in which we were escorted to the Banquet Hall, of the considerate kindness and attention, of the spicy toasts and witty and eloquent responses which were to [and *should*] *have* been seen and heard, we forbear to speak. But for the ladies—dear creatures!—and our post-prandial meeting at the St. Nicholas with the genial Knights of New Jersey, we should have recorded the result of our trip as "too much sugar for a shilling."

OHIO.

Right Eminent Sir Herman Ely, Grand Commander, in his address expressed a regret that the Grand Encampment had failed to act upon the proposed changes in the Constitution, whereby the differences between Ohio and the Grand Encampment might be harmonized. But notwithstanding this inaction, he recommends with genuine knightly magnanimity that Ohio shall make her devotion to the Grand Body unmistakable, and, in compliance with that suggestion, a Select Committee reported in favor of making all changes in their nomenclature necessary to effect entire conformity to the titles prescribed by us and others. This concession for the general welfare and harmony deserves the grateful acknowledgment of all Sir Knights. At the next Conclave these amendments will certainly be adopted, and then Massachusetts will be left "wrapped in the solitude of her own originality." The address, of which we were speaking before this digression, is a very practical and sensible one. It recommends definite and positive legislation, instead of meagre and wordy statutes. He pronounces an appropriate eulogy upon two of Ohio's most distinguished citizens and Templars, who have been summoned to join the white robed host Above:—Sir Thomas Corwin and Sir William Blackstone Hubbard.

"*Par nobile fratrum!*"

The time for holding the annual Conclave has been changed to the second Tuesday of January.

We discover a new face in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Correspondence; and a right genial and pleasant one it is. It belongs to Sir Robert Gwynn. He gives a running commentary upon the transactions of eighteen Grand Commanderies.

He strenuously argues that Connecticut is right in making the Council degrees a pre-requisite to the Orders of Knighthood. Yet his own State does not do so.—From his reproofs to Indiana and Missouri for disrespect to the Grand Encampment, we conclude that he is aiding to bring the Ohio Brigade under discipline of the general Head. He contends with Tennessee, that the Templar costume should not be worn at funerals; but instead the plain dress of a Blue Mason, that having more of humility and less of ostentation. He thinks the devotional service prepared by Rev. Sir M'Murdy is too learned and cumbersome, and suggests that a simpler service can be arranged from the Book of Psalms.

TENNESSEE.

The Grand Commandery met without having its official head present to open its deliberations. And in five days after laying down the jewel of his office, Right Eminent Sir Amasa S. Underwood had partaken of the last libation, which is the Cup of Death. He met the Great Enemy as all Christian warriors should, with a calm, untroubled soul, recognizing his temporary power; but fully conscious of an inner principle that would turn an apparent victory into a disastrous defeat. And hence he could sing that beautiful song:—

"One sweetly solemn thought comes to me o'er and o'er,—
"I'm nearer Heaven to-day, than I ever have been before;
"Nearer the Great White Throne, where I'll lay my burden down,
"Nearer leaving the Cross, nearer wearing the Crown."

His successor issued an order that each subordinate Commandery should be draped in black, and every Sir Knight should wear crape upon the left arm and sword hilt for thirty days, and that measures be taken to perpetuate the memory of the worthy dead.

A Charter was refused to open a new Commandery at Union City, out of considerate regard for Kentucky; the location being so near the State Line, it was feared her jurisdiction might be invaded.

Right Eminent Sir Charles A. Fuller, the first Grand Commander of the State, is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and as such gives us a carefully prepared, judicious and interesting abstract of the proceedings of fourteen Grand Commanderies, interspersed with copious extracts from the addresses and reports. For the flattering manner in which you were kind enough to speak of us, Sir Fuller, "we owe you one," and promise to repay whenever we get hold of an address of yours. The ambition of the Sir Knight was "to place before our readers a fair and impartial analysis of the proceedings of Sister Commanderies." No one could have more satisfactorily accomplished that laudable object.

TEXAS.

Star after Star shines out through the obscurity of the past few years, and adds to the splendor of the Templar constellation. We know that Texas is again enrolled under our common banner. We salute the Grand Commandery, and hope to be placed upon her books for an "Exchange."

VERMONT.

In our last report we gave the latest tidings we have received from the Green Mountains. We have anxiously looked for a subsequent epistle, and, failing to receive it, became apprehensive lest the chivalrous spirit of the Sir Knights, and their fondness for the *green* had led them to follow the banner of the Shamrock into Canada. But we learn that the time of holding their annual Conclave has been changed from January to June. The Grand Commandery of Vermont is now in session. From this *quasi* fiery furnace we extend them our warmest salutations.

VIRGINIA.

Except changing the Constitution to conform with the names and titles prescribed by the Grand Encampment of the United States, there was no business done, aside from the usual routine. Right Eminent Sir E. H. Gill delivered a very polished and rhetorical address. A great portion of it is devoted to an account of the demonstration at the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in Baltimore; and the cheerful re-union at that auspicious occasion. He says: "I mingled freely with the Brethren and Sir Knights assembled in Baltimore upon this occasion, and was rejoiced to find that but one sentiment prevailed, and that was, that the recollection of the past five years of strife should be obliterated—forgotten and forgiven—and that brotherly love should prevail, and that we should again become one mighty people. To accomplish this, the members of our Order can do much. Numbering as they do, upwards of one quarter of a million—united as they are, by ties stronger than those of consanguinity—representing as they do, all classes of society, from the highest executive officer to the private in the ranks; and actuated as they should be, by fraternal love, love of right, of justice and of country,—it is their duty to extend the olive branch of peace, and to spread the cement of brotherly love and kindness. I trust in God that they will perform it, and then may we be able once more to exclaim, in the language of David: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Sir John Dove offered the report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing sixteen Grand Bodies. As good a writer and as sound a critic as Sir Dove should not draw on Missouri to express his sentiment, as he does by copying largely from Sir Wannall's views of the various Grand Commanderies. For himself he says:—"We see much in their proceedings to admire, to commend, to be thankful for; and for all expressions of fraternal kindness in them towards us, we can assure them of a responsive throb in our hearts; for all objectionable criticisms of our course we have nothing at present to offer but *silence.*" We may add he could offer nothing better. The representation of silence with her finger on her lips should teach us not only to preserve our secret mysteries inviolate, but also to suppress and smother every syllable, which, if uttered, would call up an unpleasant memory, or cause a pang in any heart.

WISCONSIN

Sends us this year a small volume of over a hundred pages, containing, besides the proceedings of the Conclave, the ceremonies for constituting and dedicating a Commandery and installing its Officers, the ceremonies for installing Grand Officers, and the Templar burial service.

The Grand Commander, Right Eminent Sir Alvin B Alden, reports that he visited every Commandery in his jurisdiction, during the past year. No wonder the Order is so prosperous there, when its Chief Officer is so faithful and zealous. He recommends that the fees be increased to fifty dollars. He plants a sprig of acacia at the head of the newly made graves of three Sir Knights. He recommended the making of some provision for imparting instruction in the ritual and

drill to the subordinate Commanderies. And in pursuance of that suggestion a special committee to whom the matter was referred, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Right Eminent Grand Commander is required to visit each Subordinate Commandery in the State, at least once in each year, and devote at least one day to the instruction of the officers and members thereof in the ritual, tactics and drill of the several Orders of Knighthood; and that he shall receive as compensation for such service five dollars per day for each day spent in visiting and instructing any Commandery, and actual traveling expenses; to be paid by the Commandery visited; and in case the Grand Commander shall be unable to perform such duty, or shall otherwise deem it expedient, he may appoint any other competent Sir Knight to perform the same, in which case the Sir Knight so appointed shall be entitled to the compensation above prescribed."

This most judicious improvement should be received with especial consideration, because the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States was chairman of the committee which reported it.

The regular business of the Grand Commandery was pleasantly interrupted by the presentation to Most Eminent Sir H. L. Palmer of a very magnificent and costly silver tea set. The remarks of Sir G. C. Alden, on the occasion, brought to notice the eminent services and abilities, zeal and fidelity of the distinguished Knight who sowed the seeds of Knighthood in the State, and watched and nurtured its early growth, and now rests under its umbrageous foliage.

Sir Emmons Taylor reviews the proceedings of eleven Grand Commanderies, having a pleasant salutation for each. Pennsylvania receives by no means the least bland and cordial greeting.

One evening last August, as the sunbeams were enjoying their vesper dance upon Lake Michigan, a solitary individual (a la G. P. R. James' heroes) might have been seen sauntering through the streets of the beautful city of Milwaukee. He was a dusty and travel-stained pilgrim, "unknowing and unknown," He saw the Templar Banner fluttering on the evening breeze, and turned into a tent to rest and refresh himself. He expected a courteous greeting, but was overwhelmed with kindness. Most Eminent Sir H. L. Palmer, Sir M. L. Youngs and others, were so considerate in their attentions as to convince this weary Pilgrim that their lovely home is called the *Cream* City, not alone because of the color of the brick, but rather because with them all the milk of human kindness is the richest *cream*. Until an opportunity offers for reciprocating their hospitality, the recipient can do no less than make this poor acknowledgment of his grateful appreciation of their genial courtesy.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We have heretofore labored as best we could, to produce entire uniformity of ritual, drill, names of the organizations, and the titles of the officers of our Order throughout the United States. In furtherance of this same object we contend that there should be a nomenclature peculiar to Templarism, and which should be used by all jurisdictions. We have a common cause, a common purpose, a common

creed; and we should have a common language, a parlance established, known and observed. The annual session of the Grand Commandery is called "Conclave" by fourteen States, "Assembly" in two. In two States the expression "called from labor to refreshment," is used; in one "from labor to recess;" in two "called off;', in one 'called from labor;" in one "suspended labor;" in four "adjourned;" in two "recess," and all to express the same act. In six States it is said the Grand Commandery "resumed labor;" in two it was "called to labor;" in one it was "called from recess to labor;" in one "from refreshment to labor;" in one "from adjournment to labor;" in one "called on;" in one "called to order," and in one "assembled," expresses another act. And the Grand Encampment of the United States, as if to make "confusion worse confounded," uses the words "took a recess," "resumed labor," "adjourned," re-convened," adjourned," "resumed business." We object to expressions which are applicable to popular meetings, legislative bodies, or even to other branches of Masonry. "Assembly" indicates a public purpose, and may mean a collection of Preachers, Legislators or of individuals met for amusement. "Conclave" implies a secret session, and hence is the truest and best word to designate our periodical meetings.

Remembering the origin, purposes and character of our Order, it will strike any one that the expression "called to," or "from labor," are inappropriate. Ours is a Knightly Order, having chivalrous duties to perform, but the nature of its duties is military and religious. In the lower degrees of Masonry we "labored" at the building of the Temple; but here we protect the shrine which renders the Temple sacred and defend the doctrines of Him who sanctified both shrine and Temple.

In New York we read "on *motion* the Grand Commandery adjourned." It occurs to us that this also is objectionable. A Commander issues his orders without suggestion or motion from any one. He consults his own pleasure, only, as to dismissing his command. Courtesy prompts him to consider the comfort and convenience of his Knights, but they have no right to ask it.

In preparing this report we have performed a labor which none can appreciate but those who have undertaken a similar task. We have sifted whole stacks of sheaves to reach and preserve the kernel. We have gone through over eight hundred pages of printed matter, to cull what was interesting and instructive. We have sought to present an accurate and impartial analysis of the transactions of sister jurisdictions with our own views frankly and fully expressed.

"What is writ—is writ:
Would it were worthier!"

To our "Foreign Correspondents" in each State, whose annual visit to our table meets with so glad a welcome we owe more than we can pay, for their universal kindness, and their many flattering compliments. Although we have met but few of them in the flesh, they are as familiar as the dwellers under one roof. Should we meet any of them at home or abroad, on the mountain's summit, or the desert's waste, on the blooming prairies or the rolling billows, we could recognize and embrace him. They are as gallant a set of Knights as ever buckled on a sword, or won their spurs by virtuous zeal, undaunted valor, and boundless magnanimity. To them we must now say "Hail and Farewell?"

Courteously submitted,

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
For the Committee.

On motion of E. Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That hereafter the Grand Commandery pays the expenses of the E. Commander, Generalissimo and Captain General, or their representatives, attending the annual Conclaves of the Grand Commandery.

Which was ordered to lie on the table until the next annual Conclave.

On motion of Sir L. H. Stout,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and they are hereby tendered to Sir John Blakely, for the musical entertainment given by him at the Templar banquet.

On motion of Sir Robert Pitcairn, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to Rev. Sir Robert H. Pattison, for his able address, and that a copy be requested for publication.

On motion of Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That 2000 copies of the Proceedings be published under the direction of the Grand Recorder.

On motion of Sir Robert Pitcairn,

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, for three hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

The R. E. Grand Commander decided, that hereafter, in the election of candidates for the honors of Christian Knighthood, the secret ballot shall be required.

On motion of Sir R. A. O. Kerr,

Resolved, That the proxies of Past Grand Commanders be paid, if not paid for representing any other body.

The Committee on Finance reported as follows:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Sir Knights:—

The subject of Salary of the Grand Recorder, referred to the Finance Committee, has received at their hands the proper consideration, and resulted in the following resolution, submitted for your adoption:

Resolved, That the compensation of the Grand Recorder be and is hereby fixed at $400 per annum, commencing with the present session

Respectfully submitted.

M. RICHARD MUCKLE,
THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
JOHN C. A. HOFFEDITZ,
Finance Committee.

On motion of Sir Dewees J. Martin,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Finance be accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Resolved, That an order be drawn for the amount.

The R. E. Grand Commander deputed Sir E. H. Turner, P. G. C., to constitute Great Bend Commandery, No. 27, which he accordingly performed by installing the officers.

The R. E. Grand Commander also appointed the following Grand Prelates:—

Rev. Sir	J. R. Dimm,	of	Crusade	Commandery,	No. 12.
" "	J. Andrew Harris,	St.	John's	"	" 4.
" "	Joseph S. Evans,	"	"	"	4.
" "	John Chambers,	"	"	"	4.
" "	Joseph J. Elsegood,	"	"	"	19.
" "	Alfred J. G. Dubbs,	"	"	"	20.
" "	William H. Locke,	"	"	"	18.
" "	James MacGowan,	"	"	"	2.
" "	I. J. M'Ilyer,	"	"	"	1.
" "	Andrew Berg,	"	"	"	21.

No further business appearing, the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania was closed in *ample, solemn* and *knightly* form until its next annual Conclave, to be held in the City of Scranton, Luzerne county, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1868, A. O. 750, A. O. E. P. 751.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Subordinate Commanderies.

No. & Place of Meeting.	Eminent Commander.	Recorder.
1. Pittsburg,	Sir Geter C. Shidle,	Sir Thomas W. Wright.
2. Philadelphia,	" John Krickbaum,	" William C. Ewing.
3. Washington,	" John Hall,	" Boyd Crumrine.
4. Philadelphia,	" Charles Eugene Myer,	" William M. Ireland.
5. Waynesburg,	" William M'Clelland,	" Justus F. Temple.
7. Brownsville,	" William Chatland,	" Samuel S. Snowden.
8. Carlisle,	" John Palmer,	" Ephraim Cornman.
9. Reading,	" John C. A. Hoffeditz,	" Henry C. L. Crecelius
10. Altoona,	" Joshua L. Reifsnyder,	" William Boyden.
11. Harrisburg,	" Charles H. Mann,	" William Knoche.
12. Bloomsburg,	Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm,	" Christian Fr. Knapp.
13. Lancaster,	Sir Charles M. Howell,	" Hugh S. Gara.
14. Carbondale,	" Hiram Marsh,	" Joseph B. Van Bergen.
15. Pottstown,	" Isaac Clegg,	" Joseph Morgan, Jr.
16. Towanda,	" G. D. Montauge,	" C. S. Russel.
17. Scranton,	" Charles A. Stevens,	" Frederick J. Amsden.
18. Greensburg,	" Henry Kettering,	" William Robinson.
19. Easton,	" William Mutchler,	" Lewis H. Stout.
20. Allentown,	" Dewees J. Martin,	" Tobias Kessler.
21. York,	" J. D. Heiges,	" O. C. Brickley.
22. Williamsport,	" W. F. Logan,	" M. C. Clay.
23. Mauch Chunk,	" Thomas S. M'Nair,	" M. W. Radenbush.
24. Lebanon,	" Jacob Weidle,	" William W. Murray.
25. Meadville,	" Samuel B. Dick,	" E. D. Draper.
26. Lewistown,	" John A. Wright,	" R. H. Junkin.
27. Great Bend,	" John H. Dusenbury,	" William H. Powell.
28. Wellsboro',	" Robert C. Simpson.	

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR 1866 & 1867.

Name of Commandery.	Number.	Members.	Knighted.	Admitted.	Suspended	Degraded.	Withdrawn	Died.	Time of Meeting.
Pittsburg, . . .	1	159	60	0	0	0	1	0	Second Tuesday.
Philadelphia, .	2	47	19	2	0	0	0	0	Second Tuesday.
Jacques de Molay,	3	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	First Friday.
St. John's, . .	4	170	26	2	2	1	9	5	Fourth Friday.
Hubbard, . . .	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	Third Wednesday.
St. Omer's, . .	7	31	7	0	0	0	1	0	Second Friday.
St. John's, . .	8	57	9	0	0	0	0	0	Fourth Thursday.
De Molay, . .	9	106	20	0	3	0	0	0	Second Tuesday.
Mountain, . .	10	37	8	0	0	0	2	0	Fourth Tuesday.
Parke, ...	11	42	7	1	0	0	1	0	First Tuesday.
Crusade, . . .	12	239	46	0	0	0	29	1	Second Thursday.
Columbia, . . .	13	163	41	1	1	0	2	3	Fourth Thursday.
Palestine, . . .	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	Third Friday.
Jerusalem, . .	15	42	7	0	0	0	0	0	Friday before F. M
Northern, . . .	16	58	5	0	0	0	0	0	Frid'y after 2d M.
Cœur de Lion, .	17	51	7	0	0	0	0	1	Second Wednesd'y
Kedron, . . .	18	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	First Tuesday.
Hugh de Payens,	19	96	18	0	0	0	1	3	First Monday.
Allen, ...	20	62	42	0	0	0	3	1	Second Thursday.
York, ...	21	76	12	0	1	0	2	0	Third Thursday.
Baldwin II, . .	22	60	33	19	0	0	1	1	Fourth Thursday.
Packer, . . .	23	43	34	0	0	0	0	0	Third Tuesday.
Hermit, . . .	24	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	Second Tuesday.
North Western, .	25	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fourth Tuesday.
Lewistown, . .	26	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	First Friday.
Great Bend, . .	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fourth Wednesd'y
Tyagaghton, . .	28	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	First Friday.
		1681	413	25	7	1	52	16	

Knights Templar Register

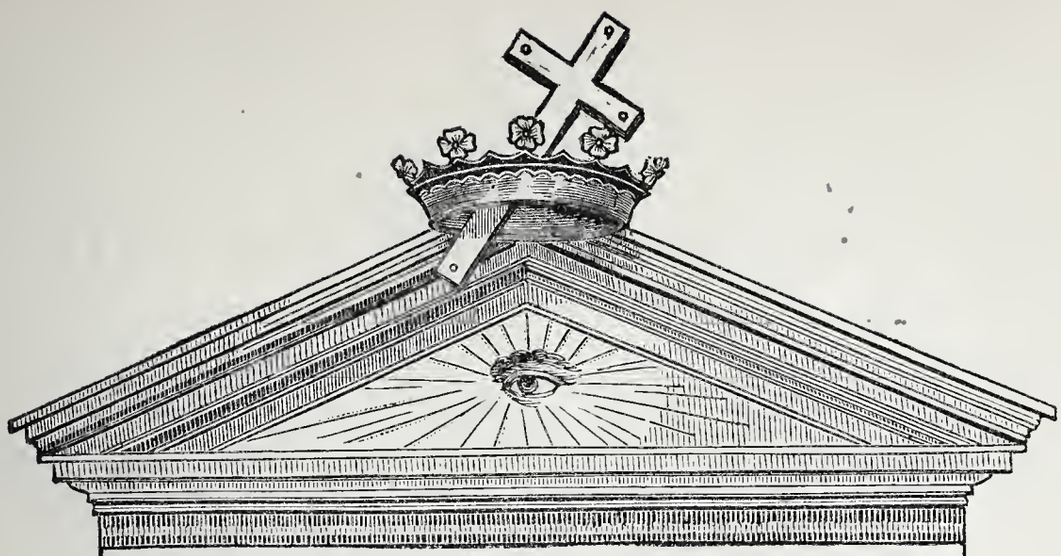
For 1867 and 1868.

GRAND OFFICERS.

R. E.	Sir	Jer. L. Hutchinson,	of Philadalphia,	Grand Commander.
V. E.	"	John Vallerchamp,	Harrisburg,	D. G. Commander.
"	"	James H. Hopkins,	Pittsburg,	G. Generalissimo.
"	"	H. B. M'Kean,	Towanda,	G. Capt. General.
Rev. &	"	Robert H. Pattison,	Philadelphia,	G. Prelate.
"	"	Chas. M. Howell,	Lancaster,	G. Sen. Warden.
"	"	Abraham Miller,	Easton,	G. Jun. Warden.
"	"	R. A. O. Kerr,	Altoona,	G. Treasurer.
"	"	Alfred Creigh,	Washington,	G. Recorder.
"	"	Ernest Knapp,	Phœnixville,	G. St. Bearer.
"	"	Z. P. Bierer,	Greensburg,	G. Sw. Bearer.
"	"	Fitz James Evans,	York,	G. Warder.
"	"	Geo. P. M'Millan,	Scranton,	G. Sentinel.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Sir James H. Hopkins, Sir Wm. Lilly, Sir Charles E. Myer.



THIS RECORD MONUMENT

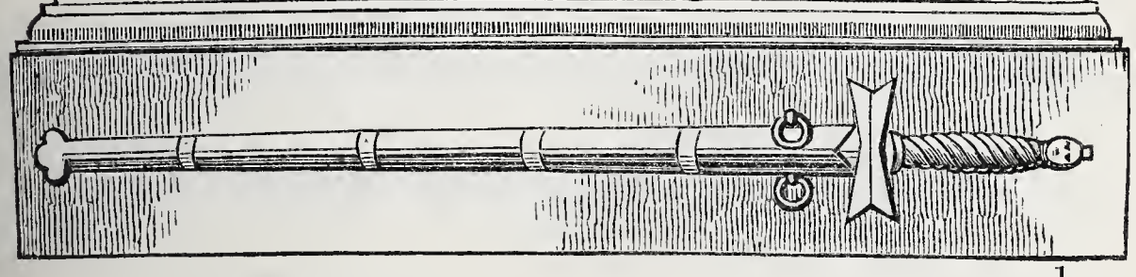
IS INSCRIBED TO COMMEMORATE

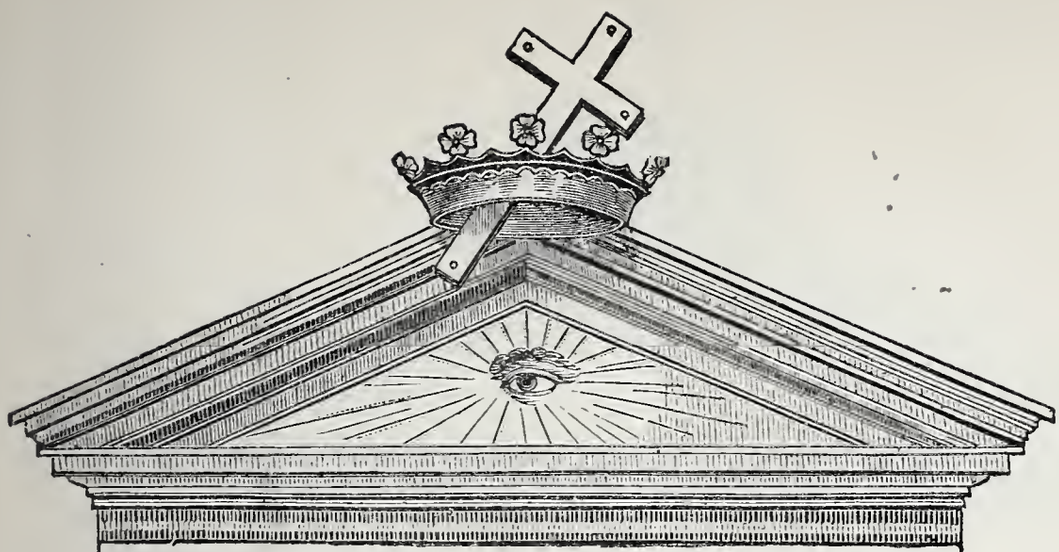
The Knightly and Christian Virtues of the following Knights of

St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia.

Sir THOMAS J. JEFFRIES,	died	July	13,	1866.
Sir JOHN C. HUGHES,	"	Oct.	3,	"
Sir DAVID W. CAMERON,	"	"	6,	"
Sir RUFUS M. ERSKINE,	"	"	6,	"
Sir GEORGE SMITH,	"	"	29,	"

These Sir Knights had higher and nobler aspirations than simply their duty on earth. They acknowledged by their devotion to Knighthood all the great fundamental truths of Christianity, this the sacrifice of an ascended Redeemer.





To Commemorate the Virtues

of

SIR J. F. PORTER,

of

CRUSADE COMMANDERY, No. 12,

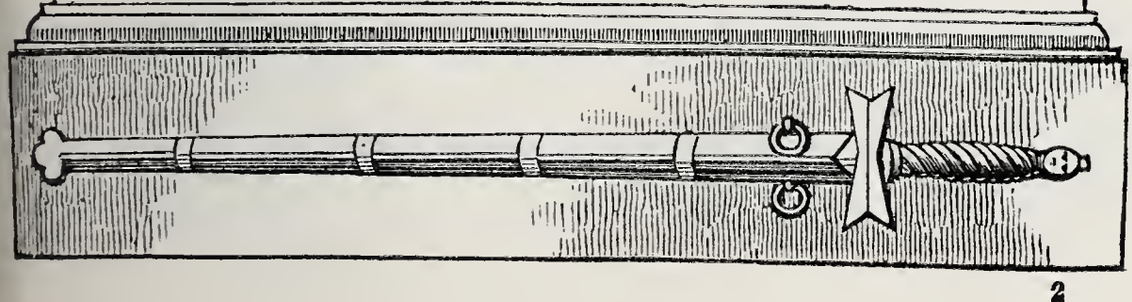
of

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

This Record Monument is inscribed as a testimonial of the R. E. Grand Commandery.

Sir Knight Porter died June 11, 1866.

"See the last end
Of the good man in peace! How calm his exit,
Night dews fall not more gently to the ground,
No weary worn out winds expire so soft."



This Record Monument

WILL PERPETUATE THE MEMORIES OF

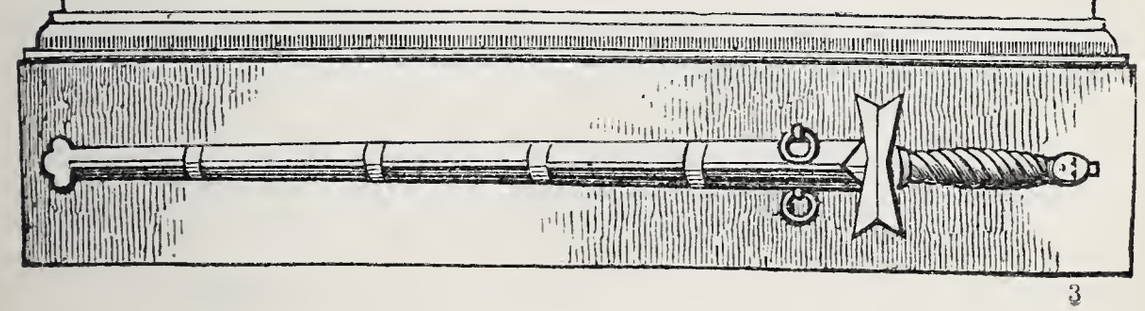
Sir WM. D. KUHN, who died Aug. 19, 1866.
Sir ABRAH. H. ZOOK, " " Nov. 6, "
Sir JACOB S. STONER, " " Apr. 22, 1867.

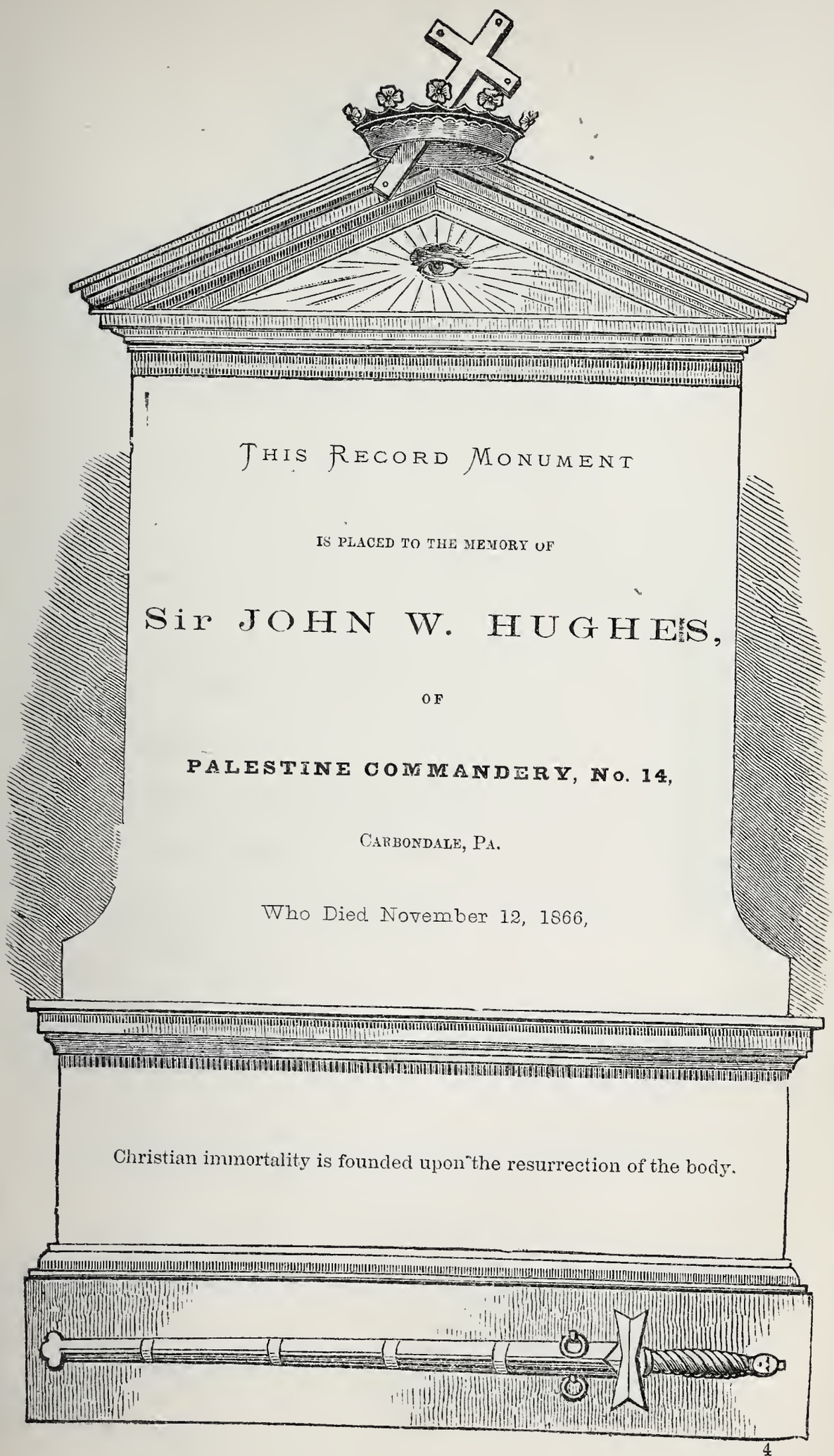
Members of Columbia Commandery, No. 13,

OF

LANCASTER, PENNA.

Obedience to the precepts of the first Great Light of Masonry
prepared these Sir Knights for a better state of existence
in another world.




THIS RECORD MONUMENT
IS PLACED TO THE MEMORY OF
Sir JOHN W. HUGHES,
OF
PALESTINE COMMANDERY, No. 14,
CARBONDALE, PA.
Who Died November 12, 1866,
Christian immortality is founded upon the resurrection of the body.

To Commemorate the virtues

of

Sir WILLIAM A. CHITTENDEN,

of

CŒUR DE LION COMMANDERY, No. 17,

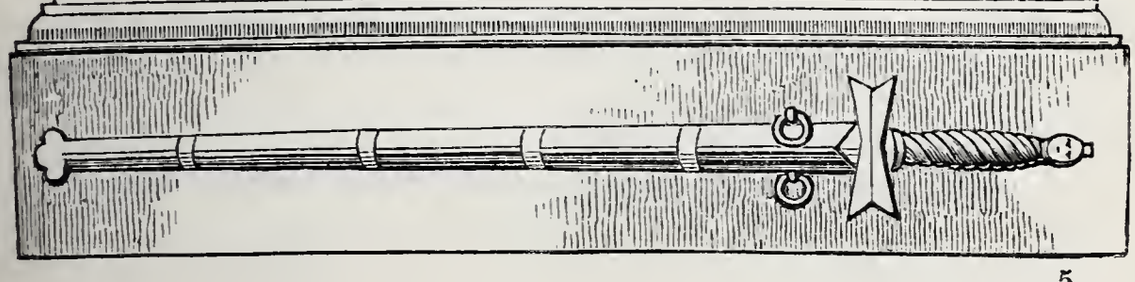
of

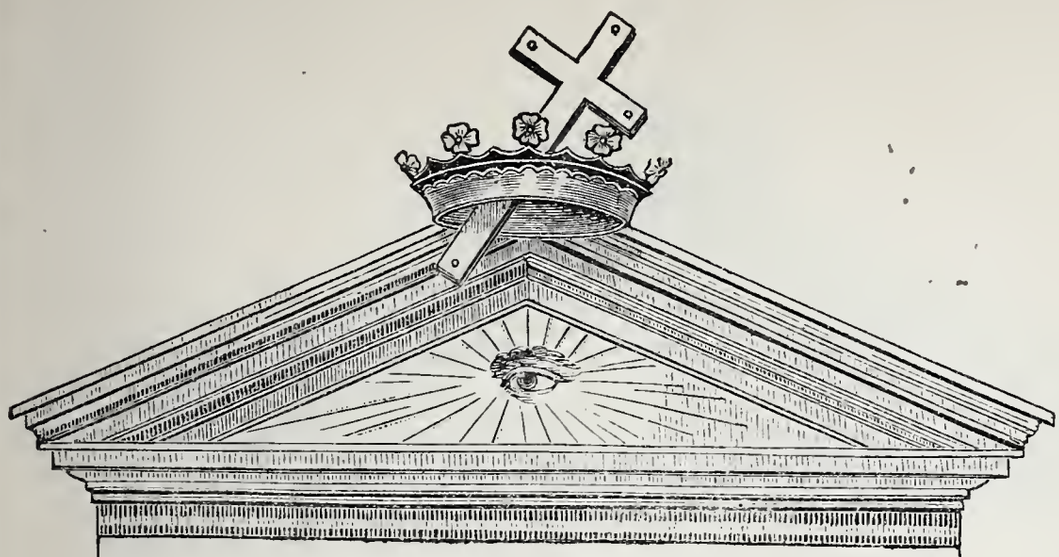
SCRANTON, PENNA.

Who Departed this Life February 16, 1867.

This Record Monument is inscribed as a testimonial of exalted worth.

The cultivation of the principles of Christian Knighthood guides the Christian Knight to his eternal home Its influence outlives all earthly enjoyments.





This Record Monument

WILL PERPETUATE THE KNIGHTLY VIRTUES OF

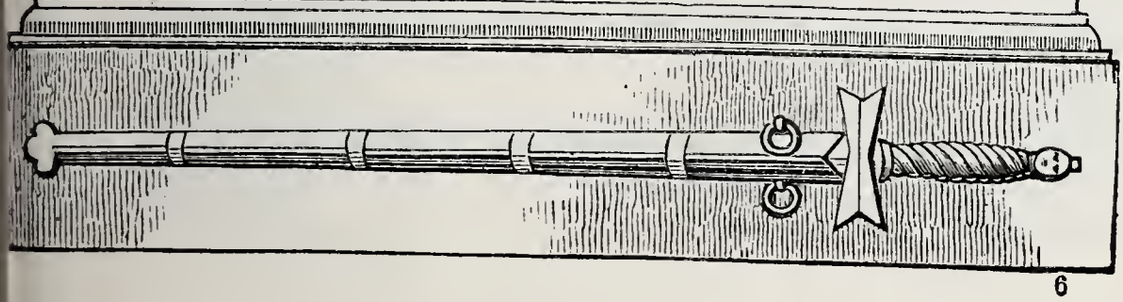
Sir GEO. W. WAGNER, who died Oct. 1, 1866.
Sir HENRY C. KNAUSS, " " Oct. 3, "
Sir J. BRACK. CLEMENS, " " Jan. 11, 1867.

Members of Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19,

OF

EASTON, PENNA.

Christianity and Knighthood combined, appears as that evening star of light in the horizon of life, which we are sure is to become in another season, a morning star and it throws its radiance thro' the gloom and shadow of death.



BY ORDER OF THE

R. E. Grand Commandery

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

This Record Monument is inscribed to the memory of

Sir JOHN D. LAWALL, Past E. Commander,

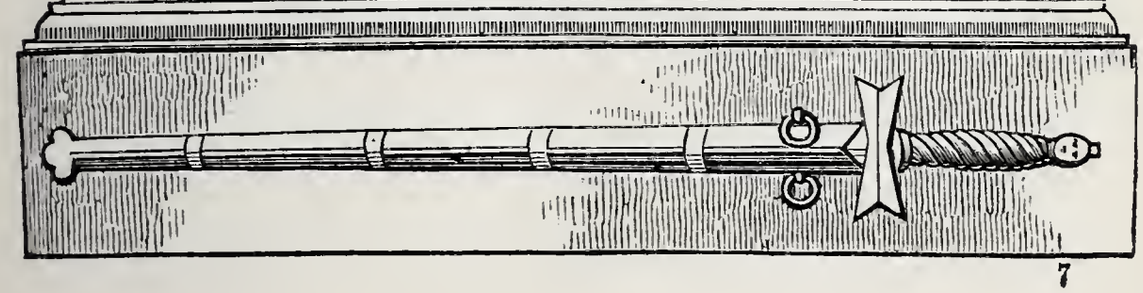
OF

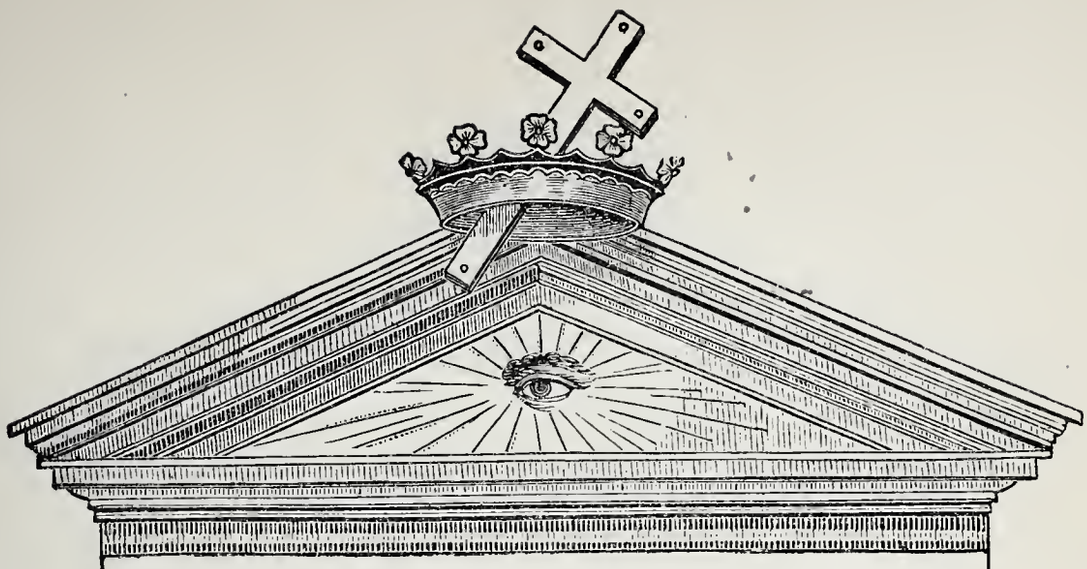
ALLEN COMMANDERY, No. 20,

Of Allentown, Penna.

Who departed this life January 14th, 1867.

God passed in mercy by, and on him breathed, and bade him live forever, and put into his hand a holy harp.





TO COMMEMORATE THE VIRTUES

OF

SIR VALENTINE S. DOEBLER,

Who died October 17, 1866,

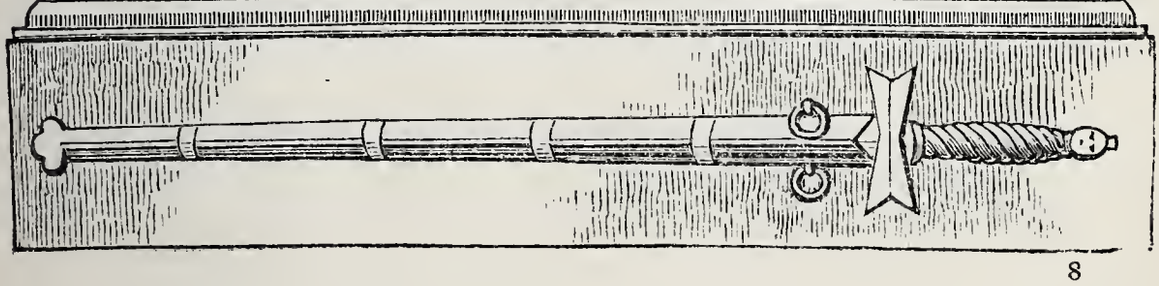
HE WAS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF

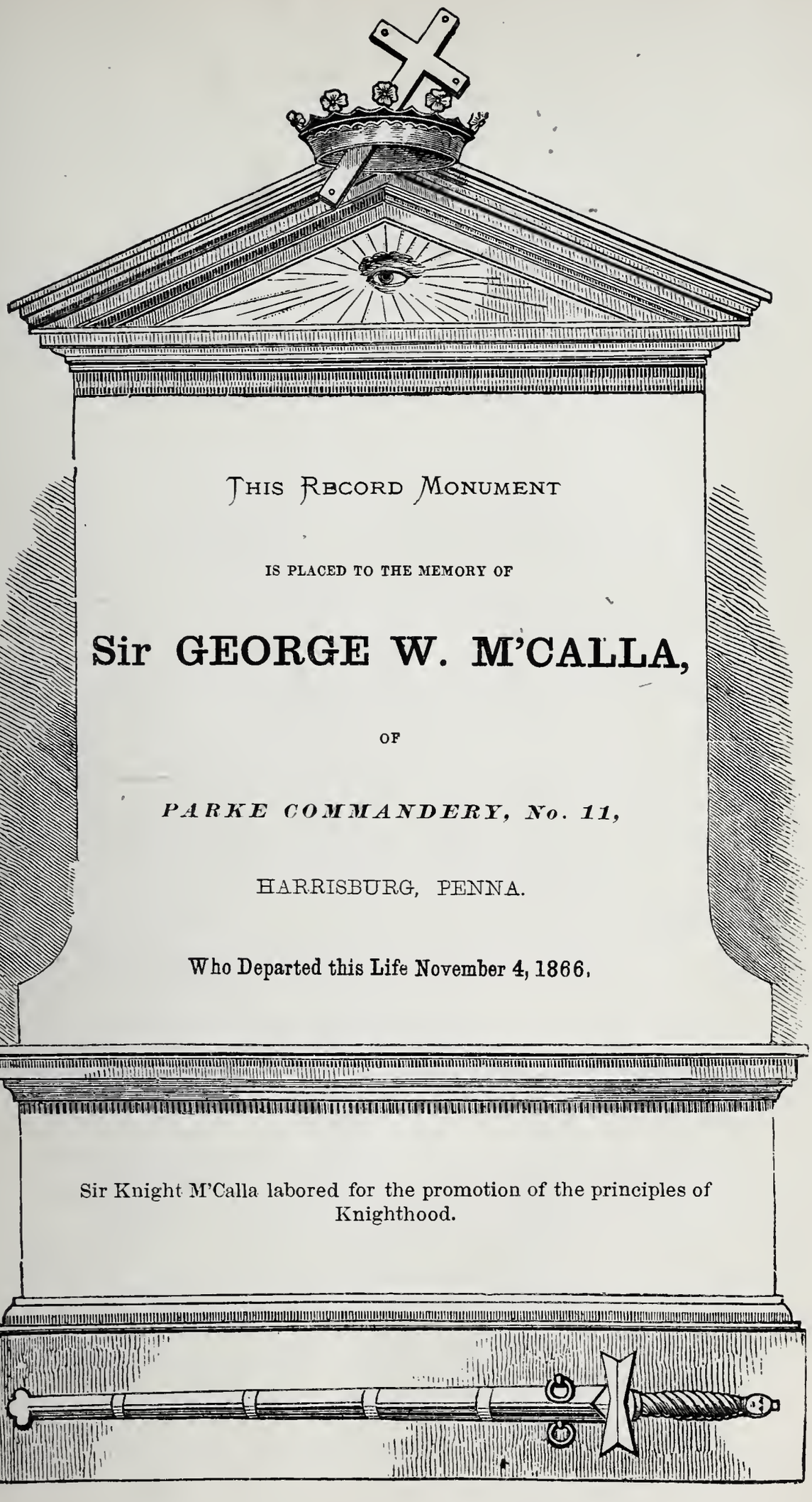
BALDWIN II COMMANDERY, No. 22,

OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

This Record Monument is inscribed as a testimonial of his kindness, courtesy and fidelity to his engagements as a Sir Knight.

How beautiful is the Christian's Heaven! Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the joys that He hath prepared for those who love him.





THIS RECORD MONUMENT

IS PLACED TO THE MEMORY OF

Sir GEORGE W. M'CALLA,

OF

PARKE COMMANDERY, No. 11,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Who Departed this Life November 4, 1866.

Sir Knight M'Calla labored for the promotion of the principles of Knighthood.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Sixteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Under the General Grand Encampment of the United States of America.

Being the 72nd year of the Introduction of the Orders of Christian Knighthood into the United States by the Grand Encampment of 1797.

Held in Erie, Penn'a, June 8th, A. D. 1869, A. O. 751, A. O. E. P. 72.

HARRISBURG:
THEO. F. SCHEFFER, PRINTER & BOOKSELLER.
1869.

Proceedings.

The R. E Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania held its Sixteenth Annual Conclave under the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, and its Seventy-second Conclave since the introduction of Knighthood into Pennsylvania, in the city of Erie, commencing on June 8, A. D. 1869, A. O. 751, A. O. E. P. 72, in the Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock, P M.

The R. E. Grand Commander having taken his seat, the Grand Conclave was then opened in ample form, assisted by the Grand Officers and Sir Knights, who were led in their devotions by the Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm, Grand Prelate.

The roll being called the following Grand and Past Grand Officers answered to their respective names. Also representatives from subordinate Commanderies, viz:

Grand Officers.

R. E. Sir JOHN VALLERCHAMP, ...	Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir JAMES H. HOPKINS, ...	Deputy G. Commander.
E. Sir H. B. M'Kean, ...	Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir CHARLES M. HOWELL, ...	Grand Captain General.
E. Rev. Sir J. R. DIMM, ...	Grand Prelate.
E. Sir ABRAHAM MILLER, (c)	Grand Senior Warden.
E. Sir FITZ-JAMES EVANS, ...	Grand Junior Warden.
E. Sir R. A. O. KERR, ...	Grand Treasurer.
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH, ...	Grand Recorder.
E. Sir E. B. YOUNG, ...	Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Sir J. H. DUSENBURY, ...	Grand Sword Bearer.
E. Sir CHARLES E. MEYER, ...	Grand Warder.
E. Sir S. S. SMITH, ...	Grand Sentinel.

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir E. H. TURNER, Sir CHRISTIAN FREDERICK KNAPP,
Sir J. L. HUTCHINSON.

Subordinate Commanderies Represented.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, under Dispensation.

On motion of Sir J. L. Hutchinson, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Conclave be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the Sir Knights.

On motion of Sir Dewees J. Martin, P. E. C.,

Resolved, That all Knights Templar in good standing be admitted to all the sessions of this Grand Commandery.

On motion of Sir Christian Frederick Knapp, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That the sessions of this Grand Commandery be held from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 o'clock, M., from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M , and from 8 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Sir J. L. Hutchinson, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That a Committee on Credentials be appointed; whereupon Sir Knights J. L. Hutchinson, Nathan Smith and J. M. Westhæffer were appointed said Committee.

The R. E. Grand Commander announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

On the Doings of the Grand Officers—Sir Knights Knapp, Turner and Wadhams.

On Dispensations and Charters—Sir Knights Egle, Chatland and Martin.

On By-Laws—Sir Knights Thompson, Dick and Lilly.

On Finance—Sir Knights Hoffeditz, Logan and Cranmer.

On Grievances—Sir Knights Benedict, Bigelow and Keys.

On Designating the Next Place of Meeting—Sir Knights Scheffer, M'Adam and Wiggan.

On Unfinished Business—Sir Knights Kingston, Godfrey and Vance.

On Landmarks—Sir Knights Turner, Knapp and Hutchinson.

On Mileage and Pay—Sir Knights Murphy, Gobin and Bentz.

Sir Charles E. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, courteously and fraternally invited the R. E. Grand Commandery to participate in the semi-centennial celebration, to be held in Philadelphia, June 15, 1869.

On motion of Sir James M. Porter, P. E. C.,

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted.

An invitation was also tendered by Sir George V. Maus, P. E. C., of Mt. Olivet Commandery, to take an excursion on Lake Erie, and visit the Falls of Niagara.

On motion of Sir J. L. Hutchinson, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted.

On motion of Sir William Lilly, P. E. C.,

Resolved, That hereafter the Grand Commandery will accept of no supper, banquet, or other entertainment at the expense of the Commandery where the Grand Commandery assembles.

The Grand Commandery adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock A. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
ERIE, June 9, 1869, A. O. 751, A. E. O. P. 72.

The R. E. Grand Commandery assembled at the constitutional hour and was opened in ample form by R. E. Sir John Vallerchamp, G. C., assisted by the Grand Officers and Representatives of the Subordinate Commanderies.

The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted.

The R. E. Grand Commander Vallerchamp delivered the following address:

Officers and Sir Knights of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Penna.:

Having again, through the safe guidance of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, been permitted to assemble in annual conclave, let our first offering be of thanksgiving for his merciful kindness during the past year, and in permitting us again to surround our sacred altar. We here may join hand and heart in true devotion to our blessed Immanuel. We may bless the Lord, for his mercy endureth forever, and his goodness is past finding out. Let us also implore the Divine assistance, that in all our doings we may have an eye single to His Glory and the welfare of our beloved Order. Let us ask the guidance of wisdom from on high in all our deliber-

ations, that undisturbed peace and harmony may abide with us. Let us labor to strengthen the bonds of union, fraternal love and Christian affection. Thus may we be enabled to perform the duties assigned us, in a manner becoming Christian knights, and extend the kingdom of our blessed Redeemer, who suffered and yielded up life that he might purchase for us life eternal.

I will now briefly and correctly as possible, render an account of the manner in which I have performed the duties of the high and responsible office to which you were pleased to call me by your suffrage, one year ago. In doing so let me hope that any errors I may have committed, or any duties I may have neglected, will be judged with that spirit of charity which has ever filled the hearts of all true and courteous Sir Knights.

COMMANDERIES VISITED.

On the 18th of June, 1868, in company with Sir Knights Murphy and Fager, I visited York Commandery, No. 21, and conferred the degree of Red Cross and order of Knights Templar upon two candidates.

July 21, 1868, with the aid of Sir Knight F. J. Evans, E. G. J. W., and others, I constituted Hermit Commandery, No. 24, at Lebanon, and installed the officers.

July 24, 1868, with the assistance of Sir R. A. O. Kerr, E. G. T, Sir C. F. Knapp, P. G. C., and other Sir Knights of Mountain, Parke, Baldwin 2nd, and Crusade Commanderies, at 2 o'clock, P M., I constituted Constance Commandery, No. 33, at Bellefonte, and installed the officers. In the evening of the same day I conferred the degree of Red Cross Knight on fifteen companion R. A. Masons, and the order of the Temple on fourteen of the same number.

Finding it impossible, for want of time, to perform all the official duties required in this jurisdiction, on the 25th of July, 1868, I issued the necessary authority to Sir C. F. Knapp, P. G. C., to constitute Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 29, at Tamaqua, install the officers, and perform such other official duties as might during the year be required. I also directed him to report his doings to this Grand Body.

August 6, 1868, with the assistance of Sir C. M. Howell, J. L. Hutchinson, P. G. C., C. H. Mann, P. E. C, of Parke Commandery, and other Sir Knights of Harrisburg and Philadelphia, I constituted Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, at Norristown, and installed the officers. I also installed Sir C. M. Howell, elect, to the office E. G. C G., of this Grand Commandery.

September 9th, 1868, I attended a special meeting of No. 11, and conferred the order of the Temple.

October 1st, 1868, I attended the regular meeting of No. 11, and gave instruction in the work and drill.

November 26th, I visited No. 12, and conferred the orders of Knighthood on two candidates.

December 3d, I attended a meeting of Parke Commandery, and gave instruction in the work.

January 7th, 1869, I attended the meeting of Commandery No. 11, and conferred the degree of Red Cross on two companion R. A. Masons.

January 28th, I attended Crusade Commandery, and conferred the degrees of Knighthood on two candidates.

February 4th, I conferred the degree of Red Cross on two candidates, in Commandery No. 11; and on the 18th of the same month, assisted by Sir C. F. Knapp, P. G. C., I conferred the order of Knights Templar on four companion Red Cross Knights.

February 25th, I visited Hermit Commandery, No. 24, and conferred the order of Knights Templar on one companion Red Cross Knight.

March 4th, I attended the meeting of Parke Commandery, and exemplified the work.

March 25th, 1869, I received an application from the following Sir Knights, residing in and near Columbia, Lancaster county, praying for a dispensation to institute Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, and duly recommended by Columbia Commandery, No. 13, of Lancaster, accompanied by the constitutional fee. The petition was signed by Sir Knights A. J. Kauffman, Geo. Seibert, Geo. H. Sprenger, Sam'l Carter, I. S. Snyder, J. C. Bushar, Jno. B. Adams, C. S. Kauffman, A. M. Rambo, J. A. E. Reed, H. Hinkle, M. M. Huckler, H. R Boutwell, Robert Crane and J. M. Conteline. I appointed Sir A. J. Kauffman, E. C., Andrew M. Rambo, G; J. A. E. Reed, C. G., and duly installed the officers on June 5th, 1869; was assisted by Sir C. M. Howell, Gr. C. G., and other distinguished Sir Knights. The dispensation having been returned, I earnestly recommend that a charter be granted to the same.

March 10th, upon application of the officers of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, at Scranton, stating that at the time, first regular meeting in March, and the time required by their By-Laws to hold their annual election, the hall in which they meet was undergoing repairs, and in an unfit condition to hold their election; I therefore granted a dispensation to hold an election at their next regular meeting on the 31st of March, and make return of the same to the E. G. Recorder.

March 25th, I attended Crusade Commandery, and conferred the orders on three candidates.

April 8th, I visited Allen Commandery, No. 20, at Allentown, and conferred the degree of Red Cross Knight on six companion R. A. Masons.

April 27th, I received an application from Kedron Commandery, No. 18, at Greensburg, requesting a dispensation to hold a special election for officers; which was granted, with direction that the same be returned to the E. G. Recorder.

April 27th, assisted by Sir C. F. Knapp, P. G. C., I installed the officers of Kadosh Commandery, No. 27, at Philadelphia, and saw the degree of Red Cross Knight conferred on thirteen candidates.

April 29th, accompanied and assisted by Sir C. F. Knapp and Rev. J. R. Dimm, Gr. Prelate, I installed the officers of Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, at Norristown.

April 30th, with J. B. Boyd, P. E. C., of Parke Commandery, and Sir Wm. Knoche, Recorder of same Commandery, I visited St John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, where the order of Knights Templar was conferred on twenty-four candidates.

May 6th, assisted by Sir C. F. Knapp, P. G. C., I conferred the degree of Red Cross Knight, and order of Knights Templar on six candidates in Park Commandery, No. 11, at Harrisburg.

May 11th, I visited De Molay Commandery, No. 9, at Reading, to confer the order of the Temple on one companion Red Cross Knight.

May 15th, I visited York Commandery, No. 21, at York, and saw the work exemplified by Sir F. J. Evans, E. G. J. Warden.

May 17th, I visited Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19, at Easton, and saw the order of Knights Templar conferred on one companion Red Cross Knight by Sir A. Miller, E. G. S. W. I also the same evening conferred the order of Knights Templar on one candidate.

May 19th, I visited Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, at Phœnixville, installed the officers and gave instructions in the work.

May 20th, I visited, with Sir Knights Singer and Nissley, of Parke Commandery, Philadelphia Commandery, No 2, at which time the order of the Temple was conferred on thirteen companion Knights of the Red Cross.

May 21st, I visited Palestine Commandery, No. 14, at Carbondale, and gave instructions in the work.

May 22d, I visited Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 19, at Scranton, and inspected the work and drill.

May 24th, I visited Great Bend Commandery, No. 27, and saw the degree of Red Cross Knight conferred on two companion R. A. Masons, and order of Knights Templar on three candidates.

May 25th, at Tamaqua, with Sir Knight C. F. Knapp, I saw the degree of Red Cross, and the order of the Temple conferred on eleven can-

didates, by the E. Commander, Sir Harry Huhn, and the officers of Ivanhoe Commandery, after which I installed the officers of the same.

May 26th, accompanied and assisted by Sirs C. F. Knapp, H. T. Eckert, and others, I visited Baldwin 2d Commandery, at Williamsport, conferred the degree of Red Cross, and the order of the Temple on three, and installed the officers.

May 27th, I visited St. John's Commandery, No. 8, at Carlisle, and conferred the degree of Red Cross, and the order of the Temple on three candidates. I also installed the officers.

In the same month I was at Pittsburg, Greensburg, and Altoona; but as the officers had not received notice of my coming, I was prevented from meeting with their Commanderies.

June 2d, I visited Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, and gave instruction in the work.

In a majority of the Commanderies I found the work performed well, and in regular form, and much improved above what it was at the beginning of the year.

But there are irregularities still existing in the work of some of the Commanderies, which ought by all means to be corrected. I now bring this subject to the notice of the Past Grand Officers of this body, that they may be interested in their correction according to our ancient ritual, promising to give them all needful information.

Hubbard Commandery, No. 5, of Waynesburg, having paid their indebtedness as per report of our Grand Recorder, I directed V. E. Sir Knight Alfred Creigh to restore to them their charter and books, and again re-open their asylum in accordance with the constitutional requirements.

At the Annual Conclave of this Grand Commandery held at Pittsburg, June 12, 1867, the following was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the regulation established by Masonic bodies in relation to the action on a third ballot be adopted by this Grand Commandery."

Believing that the interests of Knighthood require it, I earnestly recommend that the resolution be rescinded.

MEETING OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

On the 15th of September, 1868, I attended the Seventeenth Triennial Session of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, held at St. Louis, Mo. The Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, with representatives from fourteen subordinate Commanderies, were present, and had the post of honor

assigned to this our ancient Grand Commandery We cannot speak too highly of the kind and hospitable manner in which we were received and entertained by the Sir Knights of Missouri, and the citizens of St. Louis.

I received a communication from the R. E. Sir John Robin M'Daniel, D G. Commander, informing me as the Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, that R. E. Sir Edward Hartwell Gill, Grand Commander of Virginia, and the Representative of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, had, in humble submission to the Divine will, on the 25th of December, 1868, full of honors and full of years, in the 60th year of his age, passed into the spirit land, leaving behind him the true and courteous character of a pilgrim warrior, fighting manfully the battles of life, and as a pilgrim penitent worshipping as a true believer our departed and ascended Saviour.

I now resign to your hands the authority with which you so kindly invested me, and with it here record my appreciation of the gentlemanly, kind and courteous treatment which I have received at the meeting of all the Commanderies, as well as in this Grand Body. Hoping that our beloved Order may be a mighty power for good in the world, and continue its influence to the end of time, I now leave this chair of honor.

On motion of Sir J. L Hutchinson, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That the address of the Grand Commander be referred to the Committee on the doings of the Grand Officers.

The Committee on Credentials made the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Gran Commandery of Knights Templar of Penna:

The Committee on Credentials would courteously and fraternally submit the annexed list of Sir Knights as entitled to seats in the Sixteenth Annual Conclave, now assembled in the city of Erie.

J. L. HUTCHINSON,
NATHAN SMITH,
J. M. WESTHAEFFER,
Committee.

Members of the Sixteenth Annual Conclave.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

R. E. Sir John Vallerchamp, G. C.
V. E. Sir Jas. H. Hopkins, D. G. C.
E Sir H. B. M'Kean, G. G.
E Sir Chas. M. Howell, G. C G.
E. Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm, G. P.
E. Sir Abraham Miller, G. S. W.
E. Sir Fitz James-Evans, G. J. W.
E. Sir R. A. O. Kerr, G. T.
E Sir Alfred Creigh, G. R.
E. Sir E. B. Young, G. St. B.
E Sir J. H. Dusenbury, G. S. B
E. Sir Chas. E. Meyer, G. W.
E. Sir S. S. Smith, G. S.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

Sir Christian Frederick Knapp,
Sir E. H. Turner,
Sir J. L. Hutchinson.

PROXIES FOR P. G. COMMANDERS.

Sir A. E. Stocker, by Sir J. L. Hutchinson.
Sir Wm. H. Allen, by Sir J. L. Young.
Sir Wm. H. Strickland, by Sir Charles A. Saylor.

OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES AND PROXIES.

Commanderies.	*E. Commanders.*	*Generalissimos.*	*Captains-General.*
No. 1.	D. W. C. Carroll,	George Glass,	George Neeld.
" 2.	Chas. H. Kingston,	†Chas. H. Kingston,	†Charles H. Kingston.
" 3.	†Hugh Keys,	†Alfred Creigh,	†Alfred Creigh.
" 4.	†J. L. Hutchinson,	Edward Masson,	†Edward Masson.
" 7.	Wm. Chatland,	John Moyer,	†W. Chatland.
" 8.	Wm. Vance,	†Wm. Vance,	†W. Vance.
" 9.	†Chas. A. Saylor,	Chas. A. Saylor,	J. C. A. Hoffeditz.
" 10.	†A. K. Maxwell,	Chas. A. Mason,	†Charles A. Mason.
" 11.	Wm. H. Egle,	S. E. Murphy,	S. H. Simon.
" 12.	W. F. Vallerchamp,	E. C. Wadhams,	
" 13.	W. A. Morton,	H. S. Gara,	H. Carpenter.
" 14.	W. Burr,	†W. Burr,	†W. Burr.
" 15.	†Robert M'Adam,	Rob't M'Adam,	†Rob't M'Adam.
" 16.	A. G. Cranmer,	†A. G. Cranmer,	†A. G. Cranmer.
" 17.	†Joseph Godfrey,	†Joseph Godfrey,	†Joseph Godfrey.
" 18.	W. W. Logan,	Geo. F. Huff,	Jas. A. Hunter.
" 19.	F. V. Barnet,	J. F. Thompson,	†J. M. Porter.
" 20.	†D. J. Martin,	†D. J. Martin,	†D. J. Martin.
" 21.	Peter Bentz,	†Peter Bentz,	†W. Smith.
" 22.	†F. D. Green,	†J. Smeeton,	†D. W. Smith.
" 23.	Robert Klotz,	†Robert Klotz,	†Robert Klotz.
" 24.	J. P. S. Gobin,	†John D. Krause, Jr.,	†Sam'l Haner.
" 25.	Sam'l B. Dick,	Wm. C. Hay,	B. F. Porter.
" 26.	J. B. Selheimer,	†Jno. B. Selheimer,	A. H. Benedict.

Officers of Subordinate Commanderies and Proxies—CONTINUED.

Commanderies.	*E. Commanders.*	*Generalissimos.*	*Captains-General.*
No 27.	†C. P. Bigelow,	A. P. Stevens,	C. P. Bigelow.
" 29.	Nathan Smith,	†Nathan Smith,	†Nathan Smith.
" 30.	John E. Payne,	G. C. Bennett,	J. J. Wadsworth.
" 31.	Geo. F. Wiggan,	†Geo. F. Wiggan,	†Geo. F Wiggan.
" 32.	†A. H. Baker,	†A. H. Baker,	†Jno. W. Schall
" 33.	†Benj. Liggett,	Benj. Liggett,	†Benj. Liggett.

†E. C., G., and C. G., to whose name is prefixed a cross (†), acted as proxy.

PAST EMINENT COMMANDERS.

No. 1. Sir W. P. Thomson, Sir Thomas Davage, Sir G. C. Spidle.
" 4. Sir J. L. Young, Sir A. Robeno, Jr.
" 9. Sir J. C. A. Hoffeditz.
" 10 Sir A. Maxwell, Sir Wm. R. Findlay.
" 11. Sir Theo. F. Scheffer.
" 13. Sir J. M. Westhaeffer.
" 15. Sir A. S Vanderslice, Sir John Vanderslice.
" 17. Sir Joseph Godfrey.
" 18. Sir Z. P. Bierer, Sir H. Kettering, Sir Wm S Brown, Sir Sam'l Rock.
" 19. Sir J. M. Porter, Sir L. H. Stone.
" 20. Sir D. J. Martin.
" 23. Sir Wm. Lilly.
" 30. Sir Geo. V. Maus.

On motion of Sir W. Chatland,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and adopted.

Sir James M. Porter called up the following resolution, which was offered at the Fifteenth Annual Conclave:

Resolved, That each Commandery in this jurisdiction shall be entitled to one vote for each Past Eminent Commander in good standing, and for the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, and Captain-General.

That at the stated meeting in each year next preceding the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, it shall be the duty of each subordinate commandery to elect a Past Eminent Commander, a member thereof. as the representative of said subordinate commandery, who shall be fully empowered to vote all the votes of Past Eminent Commanders, and officers entitled to vote as above who are not present.

To which resolution Sir Dewees J. Martin offered the following amendment: by adding the words "or Eminent Commander" after the words "Past Eminent Commander" in the second part of said resolution; which was accepted by Sir J. M. Porter.

The question being taken, the resolution as amended was adopted.

The resolution which was offered by Sir W. H. Strickland, P. G. C., to amend Art. I, Sec. 2, of the Constitution, and to make it read: "Any officer specified in the first section save and except past commanders, may appear and vote by proxy, said proxy being at the time of service a member of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, a member of the same Subordinate as his principal, and providing a certificate of his appointment;" which resolution was adopted.

Sir James H. Hopkins, D. G. C., called up the resolution to amend Art. I, Sec. 3, of the Constitution, to read in these words: "The annual conclave shall be held on the first Tuesday of September in each year, commencing in 1870, and shall be opened at 8 o'clock P. M. It shall not be held twice consecutively in the same locality."

Many amendments were offered, and after full discussion the first section, relative to the time of meeting, was rejected; but the second part, with regard to locality, was adopted.

The following preamble and resolutions were read by Sir E. H. Turner, P. G. Commander:

WHEREAS, Mountain Commandery, No. 10, at its regular conclave, held on May 22, 1869, refused to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate charges made against one of its members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the action of the Commandery in so refusing to receive the report, was erroneous, and that the appeal be referred back to the Commandery for its action.

Which preamble and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Landmarks.

The hour of the annual election having arrived, the following Sir Knights were appointed Tellers: J. L. Hutchinson and James M. Porter, who, after receiving the ballots for each candidate, reported the following Sir Knights as having been duly elected:

R. E. Sir JAMES H. HOPKINS, of No. 1,	Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir H. B. McKEAN, No 16,	Deputy Grand Commander.
E. Sir CHAS. M. HOWELL, No. 13,	Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir ABR'M MILLER, (C,) No. 19,	Grand Captain-General.
E. & Rev. Sir J. R. DIMM, No. 12,	Grand Prelate.
E. Sir F. J. EVANS, No. 21,	Grand Senior Warden.
E. Sir NATHAN SMITH, No. 29,	Grand Junior Warden.
E. Sir R. A. O. KERR, No. 10,	Grand Treasurer.
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH, No. 3,	Grand Recorder.
E. Sir SAM'L B. DICK, No. 25,	Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Sir WM. H. EGLE, No. 11,	Grand Sword Bearer.
E. Sir CHAS. H. KINGSTON, No. 2,	Grand Warder.
E. Sir J. A. VANDERSLICE, No. 22,	Grand Sentinel.

V. E. Sir Robert Brown, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of New York, was received with knightly honors, and welcomed by R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, who responded to the honor conferred upon him.

The V. E. Sir W. B. Crandall, Grand Junior Warden, and also E. Sir Robert B. Hunter, of the same Grand Commandery, were received with the usual knightly honors.

On motion of Sir H. Carpenter,

Resolved, That Columbia Commandery, No. 13, be and they are hereby authorized to change the name of their Commandery.

The following Sir Knights presented commissions from the several Grand Commanderies whose representative they were commissioned, and received with that courtesy which their commission and title demanded:

R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins,	Representative of	Grand Commandery of	New York.
E. Sir Nathan Smith,	"	"	Missouri.
P. G. C. Sir Jer'h L. Hutchinson,	"	"	N. Jersey.
P. G. C. Sir Chr. Fred'k Knapp,	"	"	Indiana.
E. Sir Alfred Creigh,	"	"	Tennessee.
E. Sir Alfred Creigh,	"	"	Illinois.
E. Sir Alfred Creigh,	"	"	Georgia.

P. G. Commander Sir Christian Frederick Knapp, presented the following report, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned herewith submits his Annual Report as Division Commander.

The following visitations were made, viz:

June 30, 1868, visited Commandery No. 31, and assisted in knighting three candidates.

July 21, 1868, visited (by order of the R. E. G. Com.) Commandery No. 33, and constituted the same, remaining five days in instructing the officers; knighted fifteen candidates.

July 30, 1868, visited Commandery No. 12, and assisted in knighting three candidates.

October 8, 1868, visited (by order of R. E. G. Com.) Commandery No. 33; remained two days instructing officers and knights, and knighted one candidate.

November 26, 1868, visited Commandery No. 12, and assisted in knighting two candidates.

December 24, 1868, visited Commandery No. 12, and assisted in knighting one candidate.

January 28, 1869, visited Commandery No. 12, and assisted in knighting two candidates.

February 18, 1869, visited (by order of R. E. G. Com.) Commandery No. 11, and assisted in knighting four candidates.

February 23, 1869, visited (by order of R. E. G. Com.) Commandery No. 30, and assisted in knighting five candidates

February 25, 1869, visited (by order of R. E. G Com.) Commandery No. 12, and assisted in knighting one candidate.

March 25, 1869, visited Commandery No. 12, assisted in installing officers, and knighting two candidates.

April 22, 1869, visited Commandery No. 12, and assisted in knighting one candidate.

April 27, 1869, visited Commandery No. 29, (with R. E. G. Com.) and assisted in installing officers; witnessed the conferring of the order of the Temple.

April 29, 1869, visited (with the R. E. G. Com.) Commandery No. 32, and installed the officers.

May 6, 1869, visited (by order of the R. E. G. Com.) Commandery No. 11, and assisted in knighting six candidates.

May 18, 1869, visited (by order of R. E. G. Com.) Commandery No. 23, installed officers, and assisted in knighting seven candidates.

May 20, 1869, visited Commandery No. 12, and instructed in the work.

May 25, 1869, visited Commandery No. 31, (by order of R. E. G. Com.) installed officers, and knighted eleven candidates.

May 26, 1869, visited Commandery No. 22, (by order of R. E. G. Com.) and knighted one candidate.

June 2, 1869, visited No. 12, (by order of R. E. G. Com.) and assisted in knighting two candidates.

June 3, 1869, visited No. 22, (by order of R. E. G. Com.) and assisted in knighting one candidate.

RECAPITULATION.

Made 21 visitations; traveled by rail, 1,541 miles; traveled by stage, 40 miles; total, 1,581 miles. Total number of days occupied in the above visitations, 42. Total number knighted in my presence, 68. The Commanderies visited are in a flourishing condition, and the most perfect harmony exists among them.

In the bonds of † Knighthood, I remain, fraternally yours,

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK KNAPP,†
Division Commander.

The Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder

MASONIC TEMPLE,
ERIE, July 9, 1869, A. O. 751, A. O. E. P. 72, 2 P. M.

The Grand Commandery assembled at the appointed hour, the Grand Officers occupying their respective stations, and the representatives of the Subordinate Commanderies, with distinguished visiting Sir Knights.

A procession was formed, and the Sir Knights, after parading through the principal streets of the city of Erie, marched into Farrar Hall for the purpose of installing the Grand Officers, and also to hear the address of Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm, Grand Prelate.

The R. E. Grand Commander, Sir John Vallerchamp, installed Sir James H. Hopkins, who, after taking the obligation, delivered the following eloquent

ADDRESS.

SIR KNIGHTS: It is said that Henry of Navarre, before engaging in any of his now memorable battles, was accustomed to direct his soldiers that if, in the turmoil and confusion of the conflict, they should at any time be uncertain what to do or where to go, they should follow the white plume of their leader. Thus that gallant and intrepid chieftain became at once the object of attack or defense. Wherever the battle raged the fiercest, in the thickest and hottest of the fight, the nodding plume was seen, and it became the rallying point and the inspiration to deeds of high renown. I would not arrogate to myself the valor and prestige of the illustrious prince; but would rather point you to the beautiful and significant banner of our Order, and charge you to make it the symbol of your faith and your incentive to brave and virtuous deeds. "In the world's great field of battle," when beset by temptations and environed by difficulties and dangers, draw your mystic swords, remembering the qualities with which they are endowed; follow that sacred ensign, and you will realize the grand truth that "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war." Each of you carries upon his person the hallowed emblem of our Order; let each see to it that in his person, by no act or word, he brings reproach upon that emblem, contempt upon the Order, or dishonor upon himself. With a steadfast faith in the high-toned honor, the generous impulses, the knightly courtesy, and the Christian virtues of this jurisdiction, I accept its chief command with pride and pleasure. I shall have no ambition save for the prosperity and advancement of our noble Order, and that the standard of knighthood in Pennsylvania shall be

proudly pre-eminent, and our banner known and honored among all men. By a firm, faithful and impartial administration of the high office you have entrusted to my keeping, I shall hope to show my appreciation of the honor you have done me; for which I sincerely thank you, one and all.

After the address, R. E. Sir Hopkins installed the officers elect.

Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm then delivered the following address:

Christian Knighthood.

R. E. G. Commander, and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Called to this position by my superiors in office, whose order it is my duty as a courteous Knight to obey, it is my obligation, as well as my privilege, to refresh the memory, if not to increase the information of the audience, with regard to Christian Knighthood, the order we here represent. In compliance with your expectations, as far as possible, I shall invite your attention to *Its Origin*, *Its Object*, *Its Dangers*, and *Its Duties*.

Seven hundred and fifty-one years have now transpired since Christian Templarism had its auspicious birth. Begotten by the temporary wants of faltering humanity, conceived by the strong mind of courageous fidelity, it was brought forth, the offspring of our cherished Christianity. Springing into being amid the darkest chapter of the world's written history, it stands the latest and probably the brightest of the institutions, having their origin in the middle centuries. It arose like a celestial luminary, to shed its effulgence upon the darkened ages. It shone upon the world as a star, second in magnitude only to true Christianity. A religious organization, military, but never political, it grew up among the monarchies—an anomalous power—"to wield its sword in defence of innocent maidens, destitute widows, helpless orphans, and the Christian religion." Its principles being invulnerable, the institution became imperishable.

It is known to the intelligent historian, that in 1095 of the Christian era, an expedition was fitted out by the joint efforts of the Italians, the French and the Germans, whose object it should be to rescue the Holy Land from the hand of the Saracen, and the infidel. Christian in its profession, but warlike in its true charac-

ter, it was placed under arms and prepared to march, in 1096, to its hazardous undertaking, under the principal leadership of Godfrey of Bouillon. This expedition was the result of a decree passed by the ecclesiastical Council which met at Clermont, and more remotely, the result of the preaching of Peter, the Hermit, and the letters and eloquence of Pope Urban II. Called together by the Pope, the Council, when assembled, was addressed by him in favor of the enterprise, in so eloquent terms, that when he had ceased, the whole assembly cried out "It is the will of God." The decree of this Council set forth that he who enlisted in this holy war thereby performed all penance; and if he died in aid of the cause he was sure of salvation. These two considerations were powerful motives in the minds of an impressible people, who placed implicit confidence in the infallibility of their religious instructors. But there were some other facts which gave point and power to these considerations. The general ignorance of the masses, and the imperfect instruction which the Romish Church gave to the votaries of religion, led many a sin-stricken Christian to seek relief from his spiritual burden, in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and the tomb of the Saviour. But the Holy Sepulchre, as all of Palestine, was in the power and possession of Mohammedan unbelievers. These prejudiced Musselmen treated the humble pilgrim, on his journey and arrival with every species of cruelty and indignity. The sufferings of pilgrims had reached the ears of European Christians, but hitherto had made little impression. But Peter, surnamed the Hermit, an humble monk of Picard, made a visit to Jerusalem and became a partaker and an eye-witness of the sufferings of Christian pilgrims. Though poor, he was a man of impassioned eloquence and impressible temperament. His soul was stirred within him. He returned with letters from the Patriarch of Jerusalem to the Pope. Moved by the sad story of the pilgrim sufferer, Urban commissioned him to preach the things he had seen and heard. He traveled through Italy, France and Germany, moving the superstitious masses by his fiery eloquence, and the ideas of full absolution and certain salvation. Instigated by so powerful motives, these impressible people left their business and homes in masses, and enlisted to meet the Turk and the Saracen. More devoted than intelligent, more bent upon their object than

provident of the means to accomplish it, hundreds of thousands threw themselves into the hands of their leaders and begged to be led against the forces of their sacrilegious foe. This surging wave of half-enlightened humanity, excited to its heighth by a holy enthusiasm for the rescue of the sacred tomb, impelled by implicit faith in the justice and sacredness of its cause, rolled across and around the Mediterranean Sea, meeting here and there in the cities of Greece and Asia Minor some resistance to its course. But by its overwhelming numbers it bore away Turk and Saracen, until much spent in its course its shattered remains settled to comparative quiet in a siege around the walls of the sacred city of Jerusalem. In due time the city fell, and the leaders here set up a kingdom and elected Godfrey of Bouillon as king.

This is the history of the First Crusade. It was followed by at least six others, similar in character and purpose, and stretching their history over the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. But the history of the one is the history of the other, throughout, and we need not pursue them at length.

Thus from England, France, Italy and Germany, no less than seven such uprisings, greater and smaller, moved by a mistaken devotion, flowed from Europe toward the Holy Land, to be wasted by the way, by battle, disease and death, until only a remnant reached their destination. Among these thronging multitudes—led by their ever active devotion to religion—were many women, and even children, or at least those very young. The fatigues and exposures of a march of hundreds of miles through an enemy's country, with scarcely any provision for their wants, but the faith they had in the righteousness of their cause, occasioned a fearful waste of human life by the way, and a pitiful spectacle of suffering and want on the part of those, who, in an exhausted condition, reached the Holy Land. But to add to the perils of the journey, especially to small and unarmed bands of pilgrims, the roads through Palestine, as might be expected, were beset by the enemy's banditti, and infested by numerous highwaymen. Those, therefore, who had survived the shock of battle, and the wear of the protracted marches, were liable to fall a prey to those robbers, or be murdered by the Saracen bandits at the very threshhold of their anticipated asylum. Sickness, wounds, and poverty, marked

the character of many of those who reached the seat of the Holy Kingdom. The history of many is written in suffering and privation unspeakable. In view of the soul-stirring scenes here exhibited, the inherent sympathy of the human heart was aroused to action. Benevolent men sought means to stay the progress and lessen the amount of the intense suffering around them. This inherent benevolence gave rise to no less than three knightly orders, or organizations, in Jerusalem.

The first of these, in time of organization, was that of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. They derived their name—especially that of Hospitalers—from a hospital in the place dedicated to John the Baptist, which they sustained. In their knightly, or military character, they sallied forth to destroy the robbers that infested the roads, and to harass the Moslems in every possible way. As a benevolent association, or hospitalers, they sought out the sick, weary, indigent, and weak pilgrims, who daily reached Jerusalem, or sank by the way. They assisted them in reaching the Holy Sepulchre, or nursed them up in the hospital and supplied them with the necessaries of the journey, as their cases demanded. Their benevolent character soon gave them great popularity, and the revenues of the hospital were soon so augmented by the donations of several liberal princes, that their leader was enabled to offer to the King of Jerusalem to make war upon the Mohammedans, at his own expense. The offer was gladly accepted by Baldwin II, then king of Jerusalem, and approved by the Roman Pontiff. Thus a devout fraternity, organized for the performance of works of charity and mercy, was suddenly changed into a band of hardy and valiant warriors. The Order, in this undertaking, gave many proofs of valor and courage, and rapidly rose to immense opulence, by heroic exploits. But when, by the decline of the crusade spirit, the Holy Kingdom was dissolved and all of Palestine was irrecoverably lost, the Knights of St. John withdrew to the Isle of Cyprus. They held this island from 1291 until 1309—a period of eighteen years. During this time they were recruited from the Commanderies of Europe. They here, in addition to their military, acquired a considerable naval character, having been distinguished in many battles upon the sea. In 1309, they seized the island of Rhodes from the hands of the Musselmen, and made it the base of

their operation. They held it from 1309 until 1530—a period of more than two centuries. This gave them the name of Knights of Rhodes, in the history that speaks of their exploits. On the 24th of March, 1530, Charles V, of Rome, ceded to them the islands of Malta and Gozza, and the African city of Tripoli. They fixed their abode at Malta, then a barren and sterile rock, and made it one of the strongest military holds in the world. They thence carried on the contest with the Turks, then the dread of the Christian world, with such vigor and distinction, that the place gave name to the Order, and they were thence called Knights of Malta. For over two centuries and a-half they held this position, until the cessation of active hostilities between the Crescent and the Cross. At the close of the eighteenth century they incurred the displeasure of France, then the dominant power in the world, and Bonaparte, on his way to Egypt, on the 12th of June, 1798, wrested their cherished Malta from their grasp. The Order then being dispersed, found protection in Russia, and has there maintained existence ever since.

The second order in succession of time that arose from the bloody wars of the Crusades, was that of Knights Templar, or Knights of the Temple as they were first called. They received the name from their occupation of a palace adjoining the Temple, in Jerusalem, which was appropriated to their use for a season, by Baldwin II, then king. The foundations of this knightly Order were laid in the year 1118, by Hugues Des Payens, Geoffrey of St. Omer, and seven other distinguished French knights whose names we are unable to discover. These nine, in addition to their three vows of chastity, poverty and obedience, took a fourth, which bound them to defend the Holy Sepulchre of Christ, and to protect the numerous pilgrims who yearly flocked to the Holy Land. These four vows, together with that other principle of defending and teaching the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, and which we profess to practice to this day, justly rendered Knights Templar what the historian has pronounced them—"the most celebrated and powerful of the religious military orders of Christendom." It was incorporated in 1128, by Pope Honorius II, and became so popular that people of every rank not only sought admission among its members, but contended with each other in endowing it with gifts of land and money.

This order, by its deeds of benevolence and valor, rapidly rose to dignity and power. Was there a road infested with robbers: their band was immediately dispersed or annihilated, or the road was guarded by a company of Knights. Was there a widow, or orphan, made so by the death of a husband or father on the pilgrimage, or after arrival, they were sought by the Templars and guarded and aided until beyond the point of danger, or need. Was there an innocent maiden whose rights of person or property had been invaded, the Templars were restless until justice was done, and the guilty parties were punished; was there an humble worshipper disturbed in his or her devotions; the sacred tomb of the Saviour was ever guarded by a company of the Sir Knights, and the weakest as well as the strongest were permitted to enjoy every possible privilege of their cherished religion. Were the principles of religion itself in danger of attack, corruption, or neglect; these sacred principles were constantly taught in the secret conclaves of the Templars, and indelibly impressed upon the mind of every candidate during his initiation among their number. From these characteristics, added to their courage in battle, it may be judged the Templars would rapidly rise from poverty to influence and wealth. Nor is this a mistaken idea, as the historian informs us that, by the middle of the thirteenth century, they numbered among their possessions throughout Europe, 9,000 lordships and estates, of which the greater part were in France. But luxury followed in the footsteps of wealth until prosperity accomplished more injury than opposition and poverty could ever attempt. For the first forty years of its history, the Order embraced none among its members but laymen. In 1172, however, Pope Alexander III granted them permission to receive spiritual members, or those of the dignity of priests. These were permitted to celebrate mass in the houses of the Templars, and that too exempt from the force of an interdict, a circumstance which served greatly to augment their influence and increase their numbers.

Thus instituted, in 1118 they made Jerusalem the basis of operation until 1187, a period of sixty-nine years. They then removed to and occupied Antioch until 1191, then Acre until 1217, then the Pilgrim's Castle, near Cæsarea, until 1291. But on the final extinction of the Latin power in Palestine, with the Knights

of St. John they were compelled to withdraw to Cyprus, which island they are said to have purchased from Richard I, of England, for 35,000 silver marks. But so far from exhibiting any signs of decay, they still more extended their influence over Europe, augmented their possessions, and increased their membership. But being a benevolent institution, as well as religious, their property and incomes were everywhere exempt from taxation. This sequestration of so immense wealth excited the cupidity of the avaricious princes, and especially that of Philip the Fair, of France, in whose realm was located a very large portion of their property. Unscrupulous of the means, so the end might be accomplished, he sought opportunity and occasion for the confiscation of their estates. The occasion was furnished in the part they took in 1302, in the quarrel between Philip and Pope Boniface VIII. They espoused the cause of the Pope, and furnished men and money for him to carry on the war against Philip. But the latter having obtained possession of the Pope's person, made him a prisoner and treated him with such severity, that although rescued by an uprising of the people, he soon afterwards died. He was succeeded by Benedict XI, who, in his turn, soon passed away, and left the Papal throne to be filled by Clement V, a pontiff wholly in the interest and power of Philip. This furnished the opportunity for Philip to persecute the Templars. Instigated by his need of money to carry on the Flemish war, and chafed by his inability to tax their wealth, he resolved upon their destruction, and the confiscation of their rich estates. Charges of the gravest and most serious nature were preferred against them by two degraded knights, and in a single night, October 13, 1307, all the members of the Order in France, including De Molay, their Grand Commander, were arrested and thrust into prison. They were subjected to every species and degree of excruciating torture, the object of which was to extort a confession of the guilt in the charges preferred. Some of them died in the course of their torture, protesting their innocence. Some acknowledged the truth of the charges, to escape a lingering death. Some of these afterwards recanted, and declaring their innocence, died at the stake as martyrs for the Christian religion. A provincial council was convened in Paris, on May 10, 1310, and on the 13th of the month, by com-

mand of that body, fifty-four members of the Order perished amid the flames, in a field behind the Abbey of St. Antoine.

Following this signal, the Templars everywhere throughout Europe were condemned by diocesan tribunals, and many of them were burned at the stake. But to finish the work, a general council was called, at the instigation of Philip, to meet at Vienna, whose object it should be to decree the abolition of the Order. But this council of grave ecclesiastics was too cautious to be hurried into so hasty and decided a measure. Hence, in the spring of 1312, the precipitate Philip induced Pope Clement V—then a mere creature of the French crown—to issue a decree dissolving the order of Templars, and making their possessions the property of the Knights of St. John. Thus history presents to us the sad scene of a Pope, the so-called infallible head of an infallible Church, which professes to be "idem semper, idem ubique," becoming the obsequious caterer to an unprincipled prince, and decreeing the abolition of a Christian institution which a former Pope by incorporation had set up.

But we cannot refrain from relating an incident here, which, incorporated into history, cannot be regarded as an imposition upon human credulity. To complete the drama of injustice and blood, so zealously begun by Philip and the Pope, they ordered the two most prominent officers of the Templars to be led forth to the stake. These were Guy of Auvergne, and Jacques de Molay, then G. C. of the entire Order. They were submitted to the flames, but ere the life of the G. C. had gone out amid fire and smoke, he solemnly summoned the Pope and the King before the judgment seat of God —the Pope within forty days, the King within one year and a day —and history informs us that both sovereigns, within the specified periods, died.

The property of the Templars now being confiscated, and their commanderies necessarily dissolved, their meetings were also forbidden under penalty of death. Led, therefore, more by necessity than any free choice, they made peace with the Hospitalers, with whom they had been at variance, and united with them. Hence the espousal of the Templars with the Knights of St. John, or of Malta, and hence their coalition to this day.

The third Order whose existence it becomes the duty of the his-

torian to record, is that of the Teutonic Knights. They derived their name from the Teutonic race, the ancestors of the ancient Germans. They had their origin during the siege of Acre, in 1189. They were organized by certain citizens from Bremen and Lubeck, as a charitable society for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who suffered so intensely during the siege. They were elevated to the order of Knighthood by Frederick Barbarossa, under rules similar to those of the Templars. The Grand Master was elective, and dwelt at Jerusalem until Palestine fell into the hands of the Turks, then at Venice, and after 1297 at Marburg. They were dedicated to the service of the Virgin Mary, and called themselves "Brethren of the German House of Our Lady at Jerusalem." Admitting none among their number but those of noble rank, they rose in popularity, power and wealth, until in the heighth of their prosperity they possessed the territory extending from the Oder to the Gulf of Finland. Their revenues at this time were estimated at 800,000 marks, and they numbered among their members nobles from all parts of Europe, among whom was the Earl of Derby, afterwards King of England.

But luxury and internal dissension began their decline, and by various vicissitudes, losing territory and influence, they sank, until 1809, when by Napoleon, while at Ratisbon, they were abolished. We here lose sight, in history, of the Teutonic Knights.

Let not any one suppose that we have pursued the history of Christian Knighthood thus far and presented it to you to make a show of research, or to gratify personal vanity. We have brought forward this epitome of historical facts in order that we might draw from them legitimate inferences, and learn important lessons. For we have ever found experience to be the most impressive teacher, and we know of no means so efficient to prepare us for the future as a wise review of the instructive past.

1. We learn that Christian Knighthood had, in the first instance, no connection with Free Masonry. The occasion of its espousals with that ancient fraternity, was the persecution and attempted suppression of Knighthood. Deprived of their property, and forbidden to meet in their own conclaves, they proposed to place themselves under the strong arm of Masonry, and thereby to secure their protection. Masonry accepted the proposals of this

would-be ward, and placed it in a seat superior, upon condition that the Knights should require, as a qualification for membership among them, that the candidate previously pass through the several degrees of Ancient York Masonry. Hence the relation and superposition of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, which continues to this day.

2. We learn that the objects of Christian Knighthood were the support of the weak—the aid of the widow and orphan—and the defence and propagation of the Christian religion. These acts are copied from the life of the Saviour. The prayer of the knights is the one that our Lord taught his disciples. Their belief is epitomized in the Apostles' creed. They hold that there is one only true and living God. They teach the doctrine of the Trinity and the equality of the three persons in the God-head. They set forth the death of Christ for the redemption of sinners, and his resurrection for their justification. They exhibit him while on earth as the highest type of humanity, and in his ascension as going to be our representative and intercessor before the throne of the Father. They have thus a church without a priesthood—a religion without a sect. These objects and these characteristics commend themselves to every true christian. As we adhere to our first principles, we are safe among enemies—progressive among friends. These sacred principles have been the preserving and recuperative powers in the body of knighthood. It is these that have preserved life and animation during the persecution it has endured from age to age. For the want of them other knightly orders have sunken in the past, with the age of chivalry that gave them birth. It is by these principles that Knight Templarism stands to-day. By them it has stood for seven and a-half centuries, and if true to them, ages yet in the womb of futurity shall be brought forth to lay the treasures of experience at Knight Templarism's feet.

3. We learn something of the sources of danger: Our danger does not arise from opposition or persecution. We have no fear of dissolution from outside pressure. If Philip the Fair of France, in combination with the crowned heads of Germany, Italy, Spain and England—who then possessed almost absolute power—could not crush Christian Knighthood—only disperse it—we have little to fear from priestly opposition or puritanic intolerance in

this free country. It may purify our ranks, discuss our merits, point out our defects and free us from mercenary members. A little persecution may do us good, but it will never break us down.

One source of danger lies in the increase of wealth and membership. It was wealth that introduced luxury, and luxury decay among all the Orders of Knighthood. Wealth introduces members with mercenary motives. The more select, intelligent and pious we are, the more influence we will have, even if poor. Our predecessors appreciated this, as shown in their not admitting any but those of noble rank. True nobility of mind and heart ought to be a necessary prerequisite to membership among us.

One of our enemies is a *King* who lives in glass houses, under cork roofs. He has a ruddy face and sparkling eyes, and looks out at us through blue-glass windows. We fear not so much his opposition as his winning smiles, his flattering insinuations. If he were an open enemy these glittering swords would soon lay out his carcass. But he is a secret foe, who gains admittance to the citadel ere we are aware of danger. He steals away our senses, robs us of our money and saps the foundations of constitution and character. He is an enemy to the human race. As such we should watch him closely. His name is *Alcohol.* He assumes various shapes and characters to suit the taste of his sapient subjects. He has numerous forms of dress, to adapt him to the various fashions of the age. But in them all he is the same insidious enemy. We should exclude him from our Commanderies, and guard well the avenues to this asylum, for he is delving hard at the foundations below us. But we need fear none of these sources of danger if we "stand by our ancient landmarks," mark well "the vows we have taken, and govern ourselves according to the sublime tenets of our Order."

4. We learn, too, from this epitome of history, that the *Red Cross Degree* has no true connection with Christian Knighthood. This may seem to be a grave charge brought against a cherished feature of our institution; but it will appear evident from a close consideration of the degree itself. Instituted to illustrate the "almighty force and importance of truth itself," its agents and materials are drawn from the Old Testament, or Jewish history—*not Christian.* Though doubtless of subsequent origin, the scene of it

is laid in an age more than 1600 years preceding the rise of Christian Knighthood. It purports to have been originated and conferred by Darius, king of the Persians; but no history worthy of credence mentions anything of its existence at that early date. Though some of its *insignia* were adopted by the other orders of Knighthood, soon after their organization, yet we cannot, by any reliable source of information, trace the history of the Red Cross *Degree* any earlier than about the commencement of the present century. Therefore, however much we may dislike the information, obedience to truth requires us to conclude that the introduction of Red Cross as the first degree of Christian Knighthood, was an innovation. The source whence its main features were drawn, may easily be discovered by any one well posted in the ineffable degrees. And whilst it teaches a very important historical fact, and a more glorious principle, it must be regarded as an extract on the one hand and an interpolation on the other.

The *cause* of its origin may easily be imagined. The two lower sections of Masonry—blue lodge and chapter—had *three* degrees in each; but Christian Knighthood embraced only *two*. As *three* is held to be the least complete number in Masonry, we can easily see how a mistaken zeal for the perfection of Knighthood would lead to the institution of a *third degree.*

Our duty, under the circumstances, is to investigate the history of the Red Cross thoroughly, and if we find it to be what we here conclude, an interpolation of the Ancient and entire Masonic ritual, to discard it altogether as a part of Christian Knighthood. It is exceedingly important, as we profess to be the representatives of an ancient Christian, and chivalric, and benevolent institution, that we have the correct ritual of our distinguished predecessors.

5. But finally. We learn why we, as Knights Templar, exist. It is not for merely convivial purposes. It is not to display our brilliant regalia, that we meet from year to year. No, Sir Knights, we have a higher mission to perform; and it is evident that we have the wealth, the power, and the intelligence to accomplish it. We are a mighty influence for good or for evil, which way soever we throw our weight. We are not only national, but cosmopolitan. We exist, not only in every State in this Union, but throughout every province, kingdom, and empire of the world. Masonry and

Christian Knighthood are a net-work that enshrouds the earth. We are therefore not political, nor can we be. We have nothing to do with the setting up of kings, or the pulling down of thrones. Our mission is a higher one, a nobler one, one which will tell in its effects, when all thrones have crumbled, and worlds have passed away. *It is ours to bear the banner of the Christian religion, to defend the cross of Christ, and to secure to a world of erring creatures the lights of religious freedom.* These are objects worthy of our valor, and if need be, to be defended by our steel. Let them be kept in view. These will render Templarism immortal. These will give us character in coming ages. Pursuing these, we shall set in motion a wave of influence that will roll on with increasing weight through coming years, to break itself upon the shores of eternity. We shall leave the world better than we found it, and the result of our being will be a blessing to humanity. So let us act that when the Almighty comes to wind up human affairs, it may be shown that Christian Knighthood was a mighty influence in introducing the Millenium. So mote it be.

During the marching and at the hall the Great Western band of Pittsburg, and the Buffalo band, discoursed delightful music.

After the ceremonies the Sir Knights returned to the hall, and the Grand Commandery resumed labor.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The Committee to designate the next place of meeting unanimously recommend that the Seventeenth Annual Conclave shall be held at Williamsport, on the second Tuesday in June, 1870.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
GEO. F. WIGGAR,
ROBERT M'ADAM,
Committee.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

On motion of Sir James M. Porter, P. E. C.,

Resolved, That a donation of five hundred and fifty-one dollars be made to St. John's Commandery, No. 4, in view of the expenses appertaining to the approaching semi-centenial celebration of this Commandery, on June 15, 1869.

On motion of Sir Theo. F. Scheffer,

Resolved, That the dues of Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 30, be remitted.

On motion of Sir Dewees J. Martin,

Resolved, That the Constitution be amended to reduce the fee on each Sir Knight created to two dollars.

Which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

V. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence made the following report:

To the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Again the lists are prepared for the annual tournament, and we appear as heralds to announce the contestants. It is no single-handed tilt, but a grand array of rival squadrons: rivals without malice or envy, but contending in a common cause, each stimulating the others to holier and grander purposes. Several States present no Champion, much to our disappointment and regret. The green crest of New Hampshire should have been displayed; we look in vain for her snowy staple to designate Mississippi in the throng; nor does the Lone Star gleam from the armor of any of the assembled Knights; nor do the golden shield, lance and helmet mark the presence of California; even the silken tassel of our near neighbor, Indiana, is absent. But we have a goodly and gallant company; and ere the bugle sounds let us present you the tables of comparative strength and activity.

STATISTICAL TABLE—1869.

GRAND COMMANDERIES.	No. of Subordinate Com.	Members.	Knighted present year.	NAME AND RESIDENCE OF GRAND COMMANDER.	NAME AND RESIDENCE OF GRAND RECORDER.
1. Alabama,	8	242	31	Peleg Brown, Mobile.	E. M. Hastings, Montgom'ry
2. California,	7	349	66	J. S. Titus, San Francisco.	L. C. Owen, San Francisco.
3. Connecticut,	8	973	104	Amos S. Treat, Bridgeport.	E. G. Storer, New Haven.
4. Georgia,	7	316	.....	Thos. W. Chandler, Atlanta.	Chas. R. Armstrong, Macon.
5. Illinois,	30	1677	349	Jerome R. Gorin. Decatur.	James H. Miles, Chicago.
6. Indiana,	11	411	126	T. Newby, Cambridge City.	J.M. Branwell, Indianapolis.
7. Iowa,	11	490	72	R. F. Bower, Keokuk.	W. B. Langridge, Muscatine
8. Kentucky,	9	467	49	J. M. Worrell, Covington.	W. C. Munger, Louisville.
9. Louisiana,	3	221	16	J. P. Horner, New Orleans.	Alf. Billings, New Orleans.
10. Maine,	11	762	172	Moses Dodge, Portland.	Ira Berry, Portland.
11. Massachusetts,	25	3035	438	W. W. Baker, Boston.	Solon Thornton, Boston.
12. Michigan,	18	1068	241	Jno. M. Armstong, Hillsdale	O. Bourke, Detroit.
13. Minnesota,	5	301	56	James M. Cole, Winona.	Geo. A. Savory, Minneapolis.
14. Missouri,	10	413	110	James F. Aglar, St. Louis.	G. Frank Gouley, St. Louis.
15. Mississippi,	.....	.....	.....	B. S. Tappan, Vicksburg.	D. B. Porter, Jackson.
16. N. Hampshire	8	585	140	C. A. Tufts,	Horace Chase, Hopkinton.
17. New Jersey,	7	319	95	John Wolverton, Trenton.	Thos. J. Carson, Trenton.
18. New York,	38	4094	761	John A. Lefferts, New York.	Robert Macoy, New York.
19. Ohio,	15	1462	236	Hernan Ely, Elysie.	J. D. Caldwell, Cincinnatti.
20. Pennsylvania,	33	2729	528	Jas. H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh	Alfred Creigh, Washington.
21. Tennessee,	9	620	104	Jas M. Fowler, Columbia.	John Frizzell, Nashville.
22. Texas,	5	222	9	P. W. Gray, Houston.	Robert Brewster, Houston.
23. Vermont,	6	358	48	R. S. Taft, Burlington.	J. B. Hollenbeck, Burlington
24. Virginia,	10	577	.....	Jno. R. M'Daniel, Richmond	John Dove, Richmond.
25. Wisconsin,	7	625	80	W. H. Hiner, Fond du Lac.	W. T. Palmer, Milwaukie.

ALABAMA.

Representatives from the several Commanderies in this State were all in camp when the guards were stationed, at the annual conclave, December 11th, 1868. R. E. Sir R. F. Knott, in reporting the result of the previous year's campaign, and the condition of his command, says: "It is gratifiying to me to state, that while the number of our Subordinate Commanderies is few, and while we cannot boast of a large number of members, yet, everywhere in our beloved State, the standard of intelligence, virtue and morality, among our Fraters, is of the highest order; the ancient landmarks are preserved, and everything is in strict conformity to Knightly courtesy." That boast is infinitely more creditable than to be able to point to a score of standards, half of which hang dust-covered in neglected asylums; and to a long file of raw recruits, ignorant of the grand significance of our symbols, and insensible to the sublime teachings of our Order.

Sir A. J. Walker again prepared the foreign correspondence, and in doing so again presented one of the best reports upon our table. He reviews the proceedings of twenty-one Grand Commanderies, and adds Florida to the list of correspondents and gracefully introduces her to us all. She is a coy-like maiden, with a fair promise of being very charming when she lets her tucks out and puts up her hair. There is but one Commandery in the State and that but recently organized. But Sir Walker bespeaks for it the sympathy and attention of the older and stronger bodies.

Regretting the continued illness of Sir Storer, of Connecticut, Sir Walker cordially invites him to the sunny South. We doubt not the warmth of the welcome, and the kindly and fraternal intercouse, would prove as efficacious as the genial clime.

We find in the review of Illinois this well expressed idea: "Its material prosperity stands one of the marvels of the age. It is gratifying to find in the prosperity of our Order, evidence that prosperity and wealth, and the enjoyments which they bring, have not swallowed up the love of the good, the pure and the beautiful, and that Templarism, the hand-maid of religion, the purifier of society, and the elevator of civilization, prevails and flourishes in a remarkable degree. May the Knights of Illinois long enjoy their pecuniary prosperity, and associate with it the practice of the virtues of our noble Order!" We participate in the pleasure the fact creates and unite in the hope expressed. Of the multiplication of degrees he takes this practical view: "There are already too many degrees of Masonry. There are more degrees of Masonry than a majority of its votaries ever master. Men largely engaged in business, who, as a general rule, are the most valuable citizens, do not have time to acquire and review, so as to retain, the learning of all the degrees. It seems therefore wrong and inexpedient to further multiply degrees." In his notice of Pennsylvania we pass modestly over his too complimentary remarks of us personally, to cull this tribute to our Grand Body: "Her Grand Commandery has not only the honor of seniority, but she stands unsurpassed in the attainments of her Knights in the learning of the Order."

That Sir Walker has the true conception of the high mission of our noble Order is manifest all through his admirable report and especially in his summing up. He says: "To cultivate a sentiment of refined courtesy, generous friendship

and alleviating charity as between the members of the Order; to inspire the hearts of its members with noble and honorable emotions; to send forth its votaries equipped from the armory of its precepts, and bound by Knightly vows; to wield a militant, moral and social power in behalf of the purity, innocence and distress of woman, and of the helplessness of orphanage and of the holy religion of the blessed Emanuel; to teach the almighty force and importance of truth; to supplant arrogance with faith and humility; to inspire with the constancy and courage of a moral heroism; to subdue the proud spirit to the extreme penitential mood, which confesses, and with penance expiates past errors, and to radiate through society the light of a pure morality and a high civilization, are the exalted purpose of chivalric masonry in this country."

The credentials of Representatives from Pennsylvania and Missouri were presented and duly recognized and reciprocal appointments were authorized.

The statutes were amended so as to prevent any one from holding the chief command for more than two consecutive years. While we would not permit the honors to be monopolized, there may be circumstances rendering a change of Grand Commanders very disastrous to the Order. We would not have the choice restricted by anything but the conscientious judgment of the Knights when the election is about to take place. R. E. Sir Knott, who laid down the sceptre he has held so long, was voted "a gold medal" (jewel, perhaps?) After rendering faithful service it is gratifying to know that the labors have been appreciated.

The newly elected officers, including Sir Peleg Brown, R. E. G. C. and Sir E. M. Hastings, G. R., were publicly installed in the First Baptist Church. This was followed by a very able address, embodying a philosophical analysis of Templar Masonry, by Sir John I. Morgan. The ladies were present and sang appropriate anthems. Music and beauty should always lend their charms to grace an assemblage of true chivalrous Knights.

Six Pilgrim Warriors, having washed off the dust and stains of the conflicts of life, and having given the grim sentinel the true and all conquering pass word have been admitted into the Asylum of eternal rest. All Templars should look upon Death as the Tyler at the portals of the other world, and walk boldly towards him with the full and firm faith that the emblem they carry upon their persons and the name Immanuel will swing open the pearly gates

CONNECTICUT.

We know of no Grand Commandery in which punctuality and full representation by the subordinates is more constantly observed than in the one now under review.

There are eight Commanderies in the State, each of which was represented at the Conclave in Hartford on May 14th, 1869. A semi-annual Conclave had been held in New London on Nov. 7th, 1867 at which all but one were represented.

Cyrene Commandery No 8 was constituted in Middletown by the Grand Officers on December 19th, 1867.

Grand Commander Sperry in a good, practical address, recommended a reduction of the dues, not seeing any "reason why the Grand Commandery should have a fund, or a large balance in the Treasury." Imbued with the pervading and increasing desire to unite Templarism, and draw all closer together by erad-

icating all differences and removing all causes of dissension, he recommended a change in the Constitution by striking out the provision making the Council Degrees a pre-requisite to admission into the Commandery. We regret to record a disagreement in the committee to whom this matter was referred, and a consequent failure to act. Two of the committee opposed the change, but recommended that in addition to Royal and Select Master the degree of Super-Excellent Master be necessary to qualify one for the Commandery. The other committee man favored the proposition of the Grand Commander. "After a lengthy discussion the whole matter was laid on the table." That bone has been thoroughly picked: why keep it on the table? Bury it out of sight!

It was determined to hold an annual encampment and review of all the Commanderies in the State for the purpose of inspiring the Knights with a spirit of emulation. Henceforth each novitiate should be asked "*Can you ride a horse with ease and safety?*" We doubt not these musters will prove very agreeable, instructive and entertaining. To your tents, Oh! Knights! Connecticut stands forth as "another Richmond in the field" to contend for the crown of seniority.

Some one burrowing amidst the rubbish of the Temple claims to have found a treasure, consisting of evidence that in that state was first conferred the Orders of Knighthood, and there was the first chartered Commandery. Sirs Creigh and Gardner may well look aghast, when seeing that wrinkled front and those frosty locks. To them we commit the subject. "To 't again!" grave diggers!

Sir Thos. H. Seymour was appointed Historiographer. But alas! the hand lies cold and still, and rust has gathered upon the pen! That distinguished statesman, cultivated gentleman, zealous mason and devoted Templar, surrendered his good sword to the All-conqueror, who wrote upon his personal history "*Finis*"—and closed the book. His name appears on almost every page of the proceedings of his Grand Commandery, showing how active and useful he was, and how greatly he will be missed. "Peace to his ashes, and rest to his soul."

Sir E. G. Storer is still G. R., and chairman of committee on Foreign Correspondence. We regret that his health continues feeble, for his own sake as well as for the sake of the Order. His digest of the proceedings of nineteen Grand Commanderies is a very brief narrative; but what it does contain is carefully and judiciously selected. We hope soon to see Sir Storer on a dashing Pegasus flourishing his quill with all the spirit and vigor of a mounted Arab with his scimetar. R. E. Sir Stiles D. Sperry was again elected G. C. but declined to accept. This he had no right to do, in our judgment. Office should neither be sought, nor declined. His services being so appreciated and desired, he should have cheerfully responded to the wishes of his admiring command. Sir Amos S. Treat of Bridgeport was chosen to lead the forces for the year.

GEORGIA.

Three months ago, having left home with the bleak winds whistling through the naked forests, and the grey earth all ermined with fresh fallen snow, we landed for the first time upon the soil of Georgia, and were welcomed by balmy breezes, blossoms, leaves and flowers. As we sauntered along the streets of her queenly sea port, admired the grace and beauty of more than seven hilled city—

Macon; were interested by the bustling activity of her new capital; were gratified at the genial climate and fruitful soil, and saddened at the blackened ruins which mark the footprints of the fatal march to the sea, we thought of and hoped to have met some of the distinguished Knights who bear aloft the standard of the Cross. Although denied the pleasure of meeting them in the flesh, we visit them in spirit to learn what they do and say, how they feel and act; and to give and receive a sympathetic glow.

May 1, 1868, the Representatives from all the Commanderies, seven in number, with the Grand Officers, met in annual conclave, in Augusta. R. E. Sir W. T. Gould still held the baton of supreme authority, which he has so long wielded with honor to himself and credit to Templarism. His very brief address opens thus: "It is a wise remark, that the happiest nation is that which affords the least material for history. If the maxim be applicable to smaller associations of men, we may consider our institution, for the past year, as highly favored, for we have no history to record. I have been called on for no official act." He refers to the remittance of our Grand Commandery to relieve the destitute, and very justly counts the motive of far more value than the gift. Had it been but a simple flower, to tell that our hearts were in knightly sympathy with theirs, the object would have been attained as well. We rejoice that there was but one distressed Pilgrim needing succor. His grateful prayers will arise, like incense, and prove that double quality of mercy: blessing him who gives, as well as him who receives.

An effort was made to anchor the Grand Commandery. But it was deemed pleasanter to cruise around, than to lie still in stagnant water. Reluctantly yielding to the repeated and earnest request of Sir Gould to be relieved of the command, the Grand Commandery voted him a P. G. C.'s jewel, and its thanks "for his long and unwearied exertion in its behalf." We note with pleasure that not a single Commandery in the State is in arrears for dues. The full and punctual attendance and promptness, contain a full eulogium upon those having our beautiful ensign in charge in that jurisdiction.

There was no Report on Foreign Correspondence, a matter of great regret to us who write up the proceedings, and look to such reports as exponents of the sentiments, emotions and desires of the several States. R. E. Sir Thomas W. Chandler is G. C. E. Sir Chas. R. Armstrong is G. R.

ILLINOIS

This year sends us one of the most interesting and gratifying pamphlets upon our table. We arose from reading it with emotions of great pleasure, fully impressed that *there* was a jurisdiction of earnest and zealous knights, imbued with a laudable ambition, and governed by able and sagacious men. The address of R. E. Sir V. L. Hurlbut takes front rank of all this year's salutations. He takes a broad, Catholic view of the mission of Templarism, and speaks thus beautifully in response to some attacks made upon our institution:

"While this needless and most unjustifiable hostility is to be deplored, its bad effects will be seen not in the wrecking of our beloved Order, but in a withdrawal from the Church of the most liberal minded and large hearted of her membership, materials she cannot well afford to lose. This proscriptive spirit only furnishes

another unanswerable demand and necessity for our Order. There is such a tendency to division in the Church, such sharp and often bitter wrangling about confliction of creeds, often ending in an intolerant and persecuting spirit, and these dissensions tend so inevitably to chill human charity and make men forget the obligations of a common brotherhood, that we need some sacred asylum, sheltered from the storms of sectarian strife, where we may go to lay our hearts upon a common altar, and fan the dying embers of charity and good-will into a loving flame."

He does not hesitate to administer reproof wherever needed, proving himself to be a just and impartial executive, whose kindlier feelings are not permitted to interfere with a firm discharge of duty. Of one Commandery he says—"it has done literally nothing; was not even represented at Annual Conclave." To another he addressed a severe reprimand for taking a ballot at a special Conclave upon one whose petition had been four times rejected. The reprimand could not be more severe than deserved; and the prompt and determined action of the G. C. in prohibiting the conferring of the Order of the Temple upon the Candidate thus surreptitiously admitted, deserves the commendation of all. The G. C. urged the committee on charters to make a thorough examination of the minutes and proceedings of the Commanderies under dispensation, and of their ability to govern, confer the Orders and attain success. The haste with which the business of Grand Commanderies is rushed through, renders the examination of the committee an unsafe reliance. The G. C. seems to have had a similar conviction; for in a subsequent part of his address he recommended that the first three officers, or the E. C., S. W., and J. W. of a new Commandery be required to pass an examination before receiving the recommendation of the nearest Commandery. The Committee on Jurisprudence, whose report was adopted, modified this suggestion by making it requisite to set forth in the petition for a dispensation, that some one of the petitioners, who shall be named, is competent to discharge the duties of E. C.; that he is able to open, close, and govern, and confer the Orders in a proper manner. Unless the "*some one*" be the designated E C., we should oppose this provision. We have no patience with a Commandery which permits its Chief Officer to sit like a figure head on a steamboat, while "*some one*" controls the engine and directs all movements. We do not believe in letting any one wear the honors of the station without winning them, We have a feeling of pity for the man who is willing to wear the badge of office, and trust to others to do the duties of which he is ignorant. But the Commandery which sanctions it, excites our ire: and we certainly would give it no charter.

The appointment of E. Sir H. G. Reynolds as Representative from Pennsylvania, was recognized in a becoming manner, and a reciprocal courtesy extended to us.

Sir Vincent also enjoyed the feast of reason and flow of soul, to say nothing of the more substantial diet and more sparkling beverage, at St. Louis; and he infuses the ambrosia and nectar into his address. No wonder. It is impossible to refer to it without welling over with joy. He calls attention to the discrepancies in the ritual as used in different Commanderies under his control, and recommends the appointment of some one as "Grand Expert," to visit every Asylum, annually, and teach and drill until all are instructed, and all uniform. This suggestion was adopted, but the officer was given the more appropriate, because the more military, title of Inspector General.

Here, again, we find a recommendation for an annual parade and review of all the Commanderies in the State. When the Warden's bugle sounds, and the thirty companies—near seventeen hundred strong—march by with glistening swords, and attractive costumes, may we be there to see, and be proud of the gallant bearing and imposing presence of the Knights of Illinois. Sir James H. Miles presented copious extracts from the proceedings of twenty-one Grand Commanderies. Why our epistle failed to reach him, we know not. Pennsylvania's representative must see that this Pilgrim is not again impeded in his journey. There are some five hundred *miles* between here and Chicago, but only one at the end of the journey in whose tent we would expect to rest and refresh ourselves. Sir James, we hope to visit you regularly hereafter.

Jewels were ordered for the P. G. Commanders.

The proceedings relative to an appeal by a suspended Knight, smack very much of indecision, or of "log rolling." First, the committee reported that they "could find no reason why the decision should be disturbed." This report was adopted, leaving the Knight suspended. Directly it was reconsidered and referred back to the committee; and thereupon the committee report that "the evidence does not justify such a punishment, and recommend that he be restored to all of his rights and privileges." And it was done.

The Treasury contains $3,259—in itself nothing—but an evidence that prosperity dwells within the palaces of the jurisdiction. R. E. Sir Jerome Rinaldo Gorin, of Decatur, is G. C. E. Sir James H. Miles, of Chicago, is G. R.

IOWA.

Five years ago the Grand Commandery of this State was first introduced to the Templar world. Like a coy maiden she blushingly and timidly glided around amongst her welcoming sisters. Now, like a well poised and self assured beauty, she moves with a measured and majestic tread. With great pleasure we remark her prosperity. She now has eleven Subordinate Commanderies, all of which were represented at the Annual Conclave held in Des Moines, on October 20, 1868.

The G. C. R. E. Sir James R. Hartsock, is evidently an earnest Mason and true Knight, whose soul is fully in the cause. In his excellent address he invites his auditors to make a personal examination, to see if they are living up to their high profession: to see that their actions and deportment shall increase the influence and usefulness of the Order And to that end he recommends: "Let every Sir Knight present make the solemn vow to that Eternal Judge before whom the secrets of all hearts will be revealed, that from and after this day he will religiously abstain from all *intemperance*, *profanity*, and such other immoralities as are calculated to bring lower the standard of our Order, debase the character of a courteous Sir Knight, or bring reproach upon the cause of Christ and His kingdom." He advises that none be elevated into position and place but *Christian Knights*. Well and wisely said. May the caution be heeded, not alone in Iowa, but in all jurisdictions.

The Grand Commander, in referring to the ritual, seems to suppose that we in Pennsylvania do not use the same ceremonies as in other States. We beg his especial attention to this serious misapprehension. Some of us may feel persuaded

that a departure has been made from the true work; but none would venture to change from that taught us and prescribed for us, without lawful authority.

The G. C. returned from the session of the Grand Encampment, at St. Louis, with his heart warmed by the greeting of so many valiant Knights; and full of attachment to the supreme authority in Templar Legislation and Law. He says: "Consecrated, influenced, and moved by Heaven's law of Love, may it long continue as a tower of strength around which Christian Knights may assemble in triennial Conclave!" That is right. The heart-warming of these re-unions will drive out all desire to separate. R. E. Sir Hartsock was the first Mason initiated in Iowa: and having faithfully served Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, in the highest and most responsible positions, he voluntarily laid aside the insignia of office and resumed his place amongst the workmen and private soldiers, not to cease from duty, but with sword in one hand to defend, and trowel in the other, to continue building the temple of life.

Sir Thomas S. Parvin presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and was received and welcomed with becoming honors. It was decided to appoint representatives for Iowa at those *Courts* which extended that courtesy to Iowa; but not to invite it by first delegating authority to represent her. Modest Iowa!

What we and all others have called the "Foreign Correspondence"—and it is so designated in the Constitution of the Grand Commandery of Iowa—is styled by Sir William B. Langridge, who has charge of it—"Fraternal Correspondence." We like the suggestion. It has always seemed a misnomer to call that "*Foreign*" which pertains to those closely bound together by common interests, hopes and purposes, as well as by personal acquaintance and familiar intercourse. But by whatever name it may be designated, the report before us is a very superior one. It is a calm, dignified and judicious review of the proceedings of nineteen Grand Bodies. He favors a regulation making a certain space of time for consideration indispensable upon all petitions for Knighthood. In regard to the ceremonies upon the death of a Knight, he thinks the Blue Lodge should officiate, adding he "would prefer no ceremony whatever to an empty pageant, but he would deem it far worse than either, if the humblest brother who cared for his memory, should be prevented from receiving the consolation of helping to lay him in his last resting place." We hope it may be many years ere this sad duty is rendered necessary. But when it becomes inevitable, we know of no reason why the use of the Knights Templar ritual at the grave need prevent "the humblest brother" from testifying his affection by his personal presence, and by dropping his sprig of evergreen into the grave. He feels no uneasiness on account of the Scottish, or Egyptian rite. He thinks the philosophic reason of their success is the increasing interest in Masonry, and the craving desire to progress, to learn more. And he defends this spirit upon the ground that wearying of the monotony of the work and lectures already learned by rote, it is better to have something fresh to interest and attract, than to let old members demit, or grow lukewarm. Upon this theory we should soon be liable to the reproach administered to the Athenians: "that we are continually seeking after some new thing." While we think that Masonry can outlive all rivalries, and there is an exhaustless mine of knowledge in its symbolic lessons, we have no objection to these other Orders stand-

ing upon their own merits, and winning such devotees as they can. Our critic thus happily *does* the Grand Commandery of Indiana: "The writer appears to be very well satisfied with everything in Indiana, including himself, considering, no doubt very correctly, that what the aggregated (Masonic) wisdom of Indiana has proven by experience to work most advantageously for that jurisdiction, is best for it; thus showing that experience is better than theory, and that people and institutions will generally grow to fit each other like a lobster and his shell, or a toad in his rock; though it will ever be difficult to determine whether the toad grew to the size of the hole, or the rock hardened to the size of the toad." He further desires to know what the "Grand Overseer of the Work" does in Indiana? Who appointed, or elected him? And what his title means? Perhaps this may bring the turtle out of his shell, and let us all know what is doing amongst the Hoosiers. He still chafes a little under the imagined yoke of the Grand Encampment, and confesses to an evasion of laws whereby they require the Council Degrees to be taken before entering the Commandery. And although our excellent brother was at St. Louis, partook of the boundless hospitality, and enjoyed the glorious re-union of Knightly hearts, he wants "arguments in favor of the Grand Encampment," leaving out the "good time idea, and if anything can be shown worthy of the sincerity and earnestness of a Templar's vows, and of more weight than the poor fleeting bubbles that beaded the wine that enlivened the meeting, he would be glad to hear it." We are amazed! It would be a fair reply to say—"if reasons were plenty as blackberries we would give none on compulsion." But we voluntarily suggest that the very same principle, or emotion, or interest, which draws Knights Templar together and founds a Commandery, draws Commanderies together and forms State Grand Commanderies; draws Grand Commanderies together and forms the Grand Encampment. If there is any good argument in favor of the more limited association, or organization, it is equally, if not more, potent when applied to the more extended and wider reaching bodies. Further, we protest against any view of the case "leaving out the good time idea." The social is an essential and most attractive element in all branches of Masonry. And when our far away, yet very near Brother admits that this social principle is greatly promoted by the Grand Encampment, we consider that he "throws up the sponge," and the discussion is ended. We receive the comments upon our last report in the same kind spirit in which they were intended, and thank the author for his commendations. But we must correct him upon one point, wherein he raises an issue by making us advocate the withdrawal of the Order of the Red Cross from the Commandery, and remitting it to the Chapter. He has doubtless confounded our views with those of Sir Creigh. We stated the subject of controversy, discussed its merits, but thought the proposed change injudicious.

Yes, we did meet Sir Guilbert in St. Louis: and were he a woman we would say, had we

> "———never met and never parted
> We had ne'er been broken hearted."

The interview was far too brief and hurried. Sir Corson and he both being Knights of the mortar and pestal, should have discussed the question of how many *scruples* make a *dram*, or whether there need be any *scruples* about a *dram*. The intended meeting did not take place, and hence this, with many other *pints*, were

very unsettled. We welcome Sir Guilbert again to the editorial chair; although we part with Sir Langridge with regret.

"We could be happy with either,
Were th' other dear charmer away."

Sir R. F. Bower, of Keokuk, is R. E. G. C. E. Sir W. B. Langridge, of Muscatine, G. R.

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Commandery of this jurisdiction held its Twenty-First Annual Conclave at Maysville, commencing June 11th, 1868, at which eight of its subordinates were represented, leaving but one derelict. G. C. Woodruff says: "The rage for a large number of degrees, which seems to obtain in some parts of the State, betokens, it is to be feared, but little good to legitimate Masonry." Yet he recommends the conferring of certain Orders as "side degrees," for the instruction of Knights desirous of visiting foreign countries. The same argument —the instruction of those eager for all the knowledge that pertains to Masonry— may with equal force be used in behalf of the innumerable other degrees. The Committee to whom was referred the address of the G. C., reported against any change of ritual, and also against the introduction of "side degrees" by way of lectures, or otherwise. A public installation of officers took place as usual, and the customary *Banquet Work* was exemplified. Whether this was upon the authority of Mrs. Leslie we are not advised, but surely the tenacious Knights of Kentucky would not sanction the *French* work, or any other innovation! We are greatly disappointed and vexed at finding no mention of the ladies participating in these festive exercises. We have been accustomed to turn, regularly, to the Report of the Banquet, and while enjoying the odors of roasts, and stews, and steaks, to feel graciously refreshed and gladdened by the sparkling glances and sunny smiles of those in whose behalf our sword always leaps from its scabbard. Sir Munger will please explain why the ladies were not *in arms* at the last Conclave.

The Grand Commandery has a proposition pending to reduce the fees to be paid by ministers in active service. It strikes us there would be more propriety in showing this consideration to aged, disabled, or superannuated preachers, than to those in full health and vigor, and better able to pay than many of other vocations. But we are opposed to any fixed rule of manifesting consideration and regard. Let each case depend upon its own merits, without regard to cloth, or caste. In our Order all are servants of the Lord; all should be by walk and conversion ministers of His word; each, as he may be able, should contribute to the general good.

E. Sir Wm. C. Munger gives us his regular epitome of the sayings and doings of twenty-two Grand Commanderies. His long experience in this department, and his Masonic knowledge, abundantly qualify him to be an oracle upon mooted questions; while the good nature which beams all over his jovial countenance, would prevent him from being a severe or unjust critic. Yet despite his temperament and education, he rarely ventures to utter an opinion of his own. His report is a judicious compilation of extracts from the various addresses and reports. As the country 'squire in Pennsylvania said of Purdon, "his *digestion* is

good." But we protest against his right to remain in the rear and "shoot at Sir John W. Simons *with a cork.*" No, Sir William, not behind his back. That would be unknightly: confront him *to the teeth!*

Rev. Sir J. M. Worrall, of Covington, is now R. E. G. C., and Sir W. C. Munger, of Louisville, continues as G. R., and Committee of One on Foreign Correspondence.

LOUISIANA.

Although all of the Commanderies of the State have their headquarters in the *Crescent* City, we are glad to know that the *Cross* is kept full high advanced, and those who guard it are unfaltering and undismayed.

The Annual Conclave was held on February 12th, 1869. We have not yet received the printed proceedings; but we rejoice to know that Sir Joseph P. Hornor has been elected G. C. We have delightful recollections of the interesting and agreeable knightly (nightly?) ceremonies, in the Louisiana Marquee, at St. Louis, last fall.

When the Representatives from other Grand Commanderies presented their credentials, their reception was objected to on the ground that all Grand Commanderies are subject to the Grand Encampment, and could not appoint or receive such Representatives. This seems to us like stretching allegiance to the Grand Encampment into attenuated nothingness. Suppose the G. C. of Pennsylvania should visit Louisiana. We are confident every Knight would do him honor. And yet his proxy may not be received, to bear his knightly regards and fraternal wishes, lest the dignity and sovereignty of the Grand Encampment be impaired. These representatives pretend to no legislative powers: they are simply the messengers of good will. They are like the weaver's beam, sent to and fro to intertwine the delicate but enduring colors of friendship into a web of beauty.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, we presume, was prepared by Sir James B. Scot. We can safely "go it blind," and say it was admirably done. We should like to say more of the true-hearted, genial Knights of Louisiana, and tell more of their doings, but must wait a detailed account of their last Conclave.

MAINE.

When the Grand Warder's bugle sounded, and the annual Conclave opened, in May, 1868, every Commandery subject to this jurisdiction responded and presented its report. The aggregate result shows seven hundred and sixty-two knights fit for duty, of whom one hundred and seventy-two have but recently girded on their swords, and learned their symbolic use. There are ten chartered Commanderies, and one under dispensation, in the State. Each one has received recruits enough to show that its flag is still out, and its officers at their posts; and yet not so many as to cause a fear that due inspection may have been neglected.

G. C. Sir Moses Dodge reported that he had visited all of the subordinates, and found peace and prosperity abounding. He recounts the achievement of some of his troops, who invaded Massachusetts and captured the *Commissary Department.* He reports the granting of a dispensation to a Commandery to appear in

a public procession to receive General Sheridan. We record our protest against the use of our noble Order to glorify any one who has reached his station of honor through any other route than the Valley of Humility, which all Knights Templar have traversed. And so Sir Josiah H. Drummond thinks, for he says in his report that we should never appear in public except upon a Masonic occasion, or to do some Masonic labor. Will that highly esteemed and illustrious Brother be good enough to tell us how he justifies his Grand Commandery in allowing the exhibition alluded to?

The G. C. recommends an amendment to the statutes, so that an unanimous secret ballot, by the Commandery in which he was rejected, shall be required in order to permit a rejected candidate to apply for, or receive, the Orders in any other Commandery than that in which he was rejected. We can see no objection to this, it being but an additional guard stationed at the door of the Asylum to prevent the entrance of the unworthy. An amendment to the statutes was proposed, requiring two-thirds of the votes polled to elect the Grand Officers. The proposition lies over.

We notice in the minutes a very unusual proceeding; and one, in our judgment, deserving of condemnation. A communication was received from the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, announcing the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Grand Commandery, on the subject of making the Council Degrees prerequisite to receiving the Orders of Knighthood. And the Grand Commandery appointed a committee to confer. We most decidedly and unqualifiedly object to any other organization interfering with, or consulting with us as to the qualifications we choose to impose upon candidates. It is a matter exclusively within the province of our Templar tribunal, and it smacks of impertinence in other bodies attempting to regulate this, *perhaps merely for their own benefit.* We are surprised that the proposition was entertained at all, as well because of its recognizing the propriety of the interference by others in an established polity, as because of its recognizing the probability that the Grand Commandery might accede to this request. Where was Sir Drummond, who has so fully exposed the perverseness of Massachusetts, and so ably argued in favor of uniformity in all that pertains to Templarism? When those who have held out are gradually yielding, and we are fast approaching common names, titles, qualifications as well as faith, why should Maine start new dissensions and cause new discord.

As usual, we have a masterly review of Templar proceedings throughout the country, by Sir Josiah H. Drummond. When he dies—may it be an hundred years hence—he will be canonized by the Corps of Foreign Correspondents for his valor and his virtues. He opens his report upon twenty Grand Commanderies with manifest exultation at the progress of our Order. He says: "Nor does this prosperity consist solely in increase of numbers; for no dissensions mar its harmony; its gallant Knights, enemies of falsehood and oppression, stand shoulder to shoulder in unbroken ranks, ready to imitate the heroic courage of its founders in support of their principles and in the maintenance of their faith. Its course is a triumphal march."

"The Royal Banners forward go;
The Cross shines forth in mystic glow."

This report is quoted by some jurisdiction as condemning tactics and drill.

A careful reading will show that our contributor is misrepresented. True, he does say there is danger of carrying the drill mania too far; and that "in the eagerness to perfect Sir Knights in *Military* drill the *moral* drill is forgotten. If one is *au fait* in his sword exercise and correct in his evolutions, his intemperance and profanity are forgotten, if not forgiven." But at the same time he advocates proficiency in the manual and in all the movements peculiar to our Order. He says that "no Commandery should be allowed to appear in public until it can perform our peculiar evolutions in such a manner as not to subject itself to ridicule." He censures the introduction of questions of ranking and outranking, posts of honor, &c. But how else will confusion be avoided than by recognizing fixed rules of precedence? As was to be expected from the head of the Scottish rite, he devotes some space to an answer to Sir Gouley's onslaught. His reply is calm, dignified, and free from bitterness. He refers to the fact that the G. M. of the United States, many members of the Grand Encampment, a number of G. Commanders, and prominent Templars, are active in the Scottish rite, for the purpose of showing that there is no antagonism between the two Orders. The argument is a strong one. May it end this vexed controversy.

Sir Josiah—we are pained to remark—thinks that the venerable and stately chairman of Foreign Correspondence, in New Jersey, has no manners. See what he says: "Sir Thomas J. Corson presented the Report on Correspondence, written after *his manner.*" Singular number, you observe. Poor Sir Thomas!

V. E. Sir James M. Larrabee, D. G. C., declined a re-election. But the result of the ballot showed him to be one of the *elect.* And it being so *foreordained*, of course he could but acquiesce. The principal officers continue as before: R. E. Sir Moses Dodge, G. C., E. Sir Ira Berry, G. R. May we ask how the crop of *berries* is this season? Alluding to the fact that Mrs. Berry saved the archives of the Grand Commandery, at the great fire, Sir Guilbert said, "may her tribe increase." In reply, Sir Drummond said, on May 5th, 1868, "Well, *it does*, so far as heard from." Hence our question this 9th day of June, A. D. 1869.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

Widely as we have differed from the Old Bay State upon some subjects, much as we have contended with, and often as we have belabored her, we confess to a liking for her manifest zeal in behalf of all that pertains to Masonry; and we feel a pride in all the grand and generous things she does in the name of our holy Order. Her Grand Commandery is not merely an ornamental institution, assembled once every twelve months, to hear a stereotyped address and audit accounts; but it is a vital agent, whose throbbing heart beats all the year, and sends a constant stream of life flowing through every vein and artery in the entire system. Two regular Conclaves are held every year, and special ones are quite frequent. During the year we have under review, (1868,) her G. C. was disabled by disease, yet under this unpropitious calamity the Order did not languish.—May 22nd, 1868, a special session was held at Greenfield, Mass., for the purpose of constituting a new Commandery and installing its officers. That duty was well performed by V. E. Sir Benjamin Dean, D. G. C., who improved the occasion by delivering an instructive address, explanatory of the symbols and history of Templarism, and by a narration of the sacrifices, heroism and glory of

the early Knights who fought for the Sepulchre of our Saviour. He sought to animate those who bear His ensign now to loftier deeds and holier purposes.—May 29th, 1868, the semi-annual session was held in Providence, R. I. The D G. C. again presided and addressed the assembled Representatives of eighteen Commanderies. The Committee previously appointed reported a sketch of the life and Masonic labors of Sir Wingate Chase, deceased, and a deserved tribute to his memory and virtues. He was an ardent and untiring Mason. He edited a Masonic journal for some time, and compiled a number of books of great value to the Fraternity. May that weary pilgrim have found rest and refreshment in the spotless tents which are pitched upon the golden shore beyond the dark river

We have before us an elaborate discussion, by a committee, upon the meaning of the word "nearest," in prescribing the jurisdiction of Commanderies. They conclude that "nearest" sometimes means closest and sometimes it doesn't. We regard the argument sophistical and very unsatisfactory. Yet we would not oppose the end to be obtained. Let us, however, go at it boldly; admit that the law is too restrictive for the present day, and change it. We would be in favor of abolishing all limitations upon jurisdiction within the State. And thus the *personnelle and morale* of each Commandery will recommend it to those desiring its honors; and there might be a laudable rivalry awakened, to attract new recruits by the *esprit du corps* of each. In case the applicant resides so far from the Commandery he sought to join, as to prevent the petitioned Commandery from obtaining that thorough knowledge which it should have of every candidate, we would require an official endorsement of the fitness of the petitioner, to be furnished by the Commandery nearest his home. This would be a check upon those mean enough to attempt to smuggle into honor amongst strangers; who instead of "entering in by the door," would "climb up by some other way," and who, we have high authority for saying, are "thieves and robbers." At the same time, it would permit those worthy to wear a sword, to receive it from such power as he may prefer, and enroll himself with such Knights as may be most congenial.

St. John's Day was celebrated in Springfield by a Masonic procession, oration dinner, promenade concert, and ball, to which all the brethren in the State were invited. If St. John could desire anything more to be done in honor of his memory, he need only suggest it through some medium, and we doubt not his next natal day will witness everything conceivable by the subtlest spirit, or possible by the shrewdest Yankee. During the year, what is termed an "official visit" was made to Pilgrim Commandery, at Lowell. The Grand Officers of New Hamshire were present, enjoying and contributing to the general joy of the whole company. We are not furnished with a bill of fare, or with the post-prandial speeches. Of course all were excellent. It has been the custom to invite some Subordinate Commandery to exemplify the work before the Grand Commandery, but the Grand Commander proposes to have a committee perform that duty. Why not require the Grand Officers to do it? Then it would have the sanction of authority.—October 30th, 1868, the Annual Conclave was held in Boston. We are glad to observe the G. C. at his post once more. It was announced that Sir Thomas Power, P. D. G. C., and Sir W. Robinson, P. G. C., had partaken of the last libation and sealed their faith in the immortality that awaits the virtuous and brave. The report of D. G. C. Dean shows him to have been a diligent and faithful officer; visiting the outposts to see that all was secure, and passing from

camp to camp to see that none skulked, nor evaded duty. The continued illness of the G. C. imposed upon him double duty; but he came through it all, right manfully. He made eight official visitations, one of which included a parade of seven hundred and fifty-five Knights, representing thirteen Commanderies, a clam bake and general festivities. At another, during the installation of officers, ladies were present, adding the grace of beauty to the charm of chivalry. What a way these Yankee Masons have of doing things, to be sure! During the Annual Conclave, M. E. Sir Wm. Sewall Gardner, G. M. of the United States, was received with the honors becoming his high rank and personal worth. He delivered an extended address, devoted chiefly to a discussion of the relationship existing between the G. Cy. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the Grand Encampment of the United States, and the reciprocal rights and duties resulting from that relationship. The whole argument is so thorough and conclusive, that all of us who have denounced Massachusetts for her rebellious obstinacy, may cheerfully give way to this new champion of our cause, whose well directed blows are the more fatal, coming from a source so unexpected. We regret that we can not incorporate this address entire in our report. But we select two extracts to show the dignified and effectual manner in which he punctures the bubble blown by Massachusetts, and called her "sovereignty and independence." "Thus it was conceded that the State organizations were in some particulars supreme. In a certain sense they are still sovereign. In many things they exercise sovereign powers. These powers, under existing laws, they cannot be deprived of. But this word "sovereignty" should be taken with some degree of allowance. This sovereignty is not complete and absolute, but qualified. It is a sovereignty existing under constitutional limits, sovereign so far as relates to all matters belonging exclusively to State Grand Bodies, and over which the Grand Encampment has no control or supervision. In this sense, and in no other, does this sovereignty exist. A careful reading of the constitution of 1816 will surprise many of you. You will be astonished at the amount of power yielded up by you to the General Grand Encampment, and the subordinate position which you voluntarily assumed." * * * "From 1816 to 1868 you have been present by your representatives at every meeting, and thus you have aided in making the Grand Encampment what it is at the present time. You are part and parcel of it, having at this date sixteen votes to cast upon every question which may come up before it. You are in a certain sense responsible for its acts. You are amenable to its constitution and laws, not alone because you assist in enacting them, you are in duty and Knightly honor bound to maintain it in its strength and unity; you are the oldest Grand Body in this extended jurisdiction, and the system of government now existing, is the work of your hands. Nothing has been done covertly or unknown to you. You were present by your ablest Knights (why should I not say the ablest in the land?) when changes and amendments were made to the organic law. These amendments were regularly and constitutionally made, and being so made, I desire you carefully to consider whether they are not binding upon you and your subordinates."

The evident purpose of the address is to cause Massachusetts to conform to the law prescribing the names of her organizations and the titles of her Officers, and thus make complete conformity throughout the Union. If the distinguished Head of our Order can effect that consummation, so devoutly to be wished, he will

deserve to be triply garlanded with honors. The subject was referred to a select committee, to report for action at the next Conclave. The Officers of the present year continue. R. E. Sir W. W. Baker, G. C., E. Sir Solon Thornton, G. R.

MICHIGAN.

Although in a measure isolated from the rest of the Masonic world, our brethren of the Peninsula show a remarkable degree of vitality and energy. Perhaps the partial separation makes them more self-reliant and active. Within that State there are twenty-one Commanderies, four of which are but one year old: and by the last year's roster there were one thousand and three Knights, two hundred and forty-one of whom had not yet rusted their new spurs. When the annual Conclave opened, on June 2d, 1868, there were no vacant stalls Upon grand review, or roll call, each Division appeared with well filled lines, and the report of each adjutant showed all ready for duty. From an examination of the address of the G. C., and in fact from all the proceedings, we conclude that that jurisdiction would rather be marked for deeds, than words.

A year ago we took occasion, in reviewing the proceedings of this State, to express regret that authority had been given to make copies of the ritual. Our regret is intensified upon reading now that twenty-four copies have been made and distributed, one to each Commandery! In addition to the fact that this mode of transmitting Masonic knowledge is without sanction—in fact in conflict with the decision of the G. M., declaring it improper—the hazard of exposing our solemn ceremonies to eyes of the curious and profane, should deter any cautious Knight from encouraging this plan of communication. Learned in the usual Masonic way, the lessons are more impressive, more valued and more durably fixed in the memory and upon the heart.

A by-law of one of the Commanderies to which a charter was allowed, contains a provision prohibiting the conferring of the Order of the Temple, and of Malta, until the candidate shall be armed and equipped in accordance with the regulations. This is a very simple yet effectual way of accomplishing a very desirable object. But we must dissent from the resolution allowing the representatives of Commanderies, under dispensation, to vote at the election for officers of the Grand Body. If they may do this, what may they not do? What is gained by obtaining a charter, if as full powers and privileges may be exercised without it? The project of a field encampment was discussed, and referred to a committee to ascertain the views of the various Commanderies. From this increasing desire we may soon expect to hear the sentinel's measured tread, and answering signals, as veritable facts instead of symbolic ideas.

Sir O. Bourke prepares the review, which he prefers making a synopsis of the doings of other Grand Bodies. We think the good Knight has a mistaken and contracted notion of the duties of these committees. They are not merely to digest proceedings, but to *correspond*, or compare opinions upon subjects of general interest. Notwithstanding he is evidently hampered by his notion of his functions, he hurls a lance at Massachusetts for her continued obstinacy; at the A. and A. rite, as an "unapproachable and incomprehensible species of modern Masonry;" at those jurisdictions requiring the Council Degrees as preliminary

to the Commandery, and at committees who too carelessly vouch for candidates, and thus enable unworthy ones to pass the sentinel. He writes well; may he write more!

R. E. Sir John H. Armstrong, of Hilldale, is G. C.; E. Sir O. Bourke, of Detroit, is G. R.

MINNESOTA

Steadily adds to her muster-roll. Last year fifty-eight new Knights drew their swords in defence of the true faith; making three hundred and seven in that jurisdiction. The last annual Conclave was held in Winona, June 24, 1868. The Grand Commander, R. E. Sir A. E. Ames, having removed to California, was not present. Resolutions were passed attesting the appreciation of the fraternity of the Masonic virtues and zeal of Sir Ames, and expressing regret at his removal. Having been active and efficient in Illinois and Minnesota, he cannot be idle or indifferent on the golden shores of his new home. He is the Representative of Pennsylvania and New York, *near* the Grand Commandery of Minnesota: so announced in the Templar Register. In this progressive age, perhaps, our next representative *near* Minnesota may cool his knightly heels in some fragrant tea-garden of celestial China. All four of the Subordinate Commanderies were represented, and the regular committees were appointed. But there seems to have been nothing for any of them to do, save auditing the accounts, and recommending the granting of a charter for a new Commandery.

It was resolved that petitions for the Orders of Knighthood must state the name, age, occupation and nativity of the applicant, and the Chapter whereof he is a member; and must lie over until the next stated conclave for action. We observe that the form of petition adopted in that State follows the requirements of this resolution; but it is fatally defective. It only "makes clean the outside of the platter;" it omits "the weightier matter of the law." We refer to the fact that the petition contains no declaration of belief in the Tri-Une God, and the religion of our Lord. This is the very corner-stone upon which our Order has built its beautiful superstructure. We are surprised at its omission. This declaration is absolutely indispensable to gain admission to our Asylums, and should be required as a preliminary to the reception of a petition. Michigan and Illinois are guilty of the same neglect.

Rev. Sir S. Y. M'Masters has charge of the Foreign Correspondence, but he has been able to open communication with only nine Grand Bodies. We trust our brethren will do themselves the pleasure and our young sister the courtesy of exchanging calls. We are quite certain that one visit to her innumerable, beautiful lakes, one ride over her rich, rolling prairies, one day enjoying her exhilarating atmosphere, her delightful scenery and her warm-hearted hospitality, will insure an annual return with eager alacrity. We hope the Reverend Knight may have no occasion to repeat his regret—"Our post is indeed remote in the Northwest, but with our present mail facilities we see no good reason why the *picket-guard* should be forgotten. We distinctly hear the trumpet-call in the East and South, and our hearts would be greatly cheered by the assurance that we are not forgotten by the heavier and more favored divisions nearer the Centre of Life."

R. E. Sir James M. Cole, of Winona, is Grand Commander; E. Sir George A. Savory, of Minneapolis, is Grand Recorder. We hope the Grand Commandery may always have a *savory* report, and that her "King Cole" may ever be "a jolly old soul."

MISSOURI.

To review this State is to live again in the blissful memories of September, 1868. We see her queenly city decked with flowers and in holiday attire, smiling a sweet welcome; we hear the voluptuous swell of music; see the nodding plumes and waving banners of whole regiments of Knights, and feel the cordial grip of scores of as brave, gifted, true and genial gentlemen as ever wore a sword. The pamphlet before us contains a detailed account of the great Templar Carnival; which we have re-perused with pleasure and increased interest. The Grand Commandery held its Conclave about three weeks later, (Oct. 5th,) before the garlands had withered and the roses lost their perfume. A number of the delegates to the Grand Encampment were still in St. Louis, and participated in the ceremonies. Five Subordinate Commanderies were represented, leaving four delinquent. R. E. Sir John Q. A. Fellows, D. G. M. of the Grand Encampment, installed R. E. Sir Thomas W. Chandler, of Georgia, as Grand Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States, who was absent when the other officers had been installed. R. E. Sir George Frank Gouley delivered the annual address, in his usual bold and vigorous style, adorning it, as occasion offered, with all the graces of rhetoric. He congratulates the Order that in eight years it has grown from three feeble Commanderies to ten flourishing organizations; that death had made no alarm at the door of their Asylum during the preceding year. He says: "Out in the pure sunlight of divine blessing our standard is unfurled, shrouded with no emblem of bereavement, but enjoying all the vigor of health, life and prosperity." The decree of excommunication which was fulminated against him by the M. P. S. G. C. of the A. & A. Rite, has not in the least cooled the ardor of his hostility or silenced his opposition. His present Philippic is admirable in a literary aspect. Whatever the merits of the controversy, its bitterness should not appear in Masonic proceedings; nor, indeed, be entertained by Masons. For all are Masons—Ancient York—no matter how many other titles, degrees and orders they may claim. Sir Gouley is a zealous, earnest, enthusiastic Knight Templar, and with the old-time chivalry draws his sword the instant he discovers or supposes danger. He is, moreover, a very prince of good fellows, and we regret we cannot justify all he says and does. We are quite sure he has won enough controversial honors, and equally certain that *our* Order cannot be jeopardized by any or all others. So "let us have peace."

He recommends holding an Encampment in tents for one week, each year, for drill and review, and that the Knights may "become thoroughly acquainted with each other and indissolubly cement the bonds of personal friendship." Truly the spirit of the Crusades is reviving! Connecticut and Missouri in arms, their white tents gleaming in the sunshine, the sacred and beautiful banner of the Cross floating on the summer breeze, plumed Knights with gay costumes and gilded armor; all this, and the admiring smile of beauty, will soon awaken the slumbering spirit in every Commandery, and the songs of the troubadour will again

celebrate the brilliant deeds done in the name and on behalf of the innocent, destitute and oppressed, and of the religion of our Lord.

The Grand Commander announced the appointment of Representatives near nineteen Grand Commanderies. Our esteemed brother, Sir Nathan Smith, of Philadelphia, has the honor to represent Missouri in this State. The following remarks from this excellent address should be stamped upon the doorposts of every Commandery, and the suggestions rigidly enforced: "There is one point I desire to call the attention of all Eminent Commanders to, before I close, and that is, the absolute impropriety of allowing any Sir Knight in his jurisdiction, whether affiliated or non-affiliated, to visit drinking, billiard or other saloons, with the uniform on (whether fatigue or full dress), that will publish to the profane the position he occupies. A Knight Templar, as a citizen, is one character, and is, to a reasonable extent, an independent one; but a Knight Templar, *as such*, wearing the beautiful and sacred emblems belonging to his dress, is quite another character, and it must be maintained at any and every sacrifice."

Portraits of the P. G. Commanders were ordered to be procured at the expense of the Grand Commandery. A very graceful compliment, and one which will reflect pleasure upon visitors to the Grand Asylum. The statutes were amended so as to require a petitioner for the Orders of Knighthood to be at the time a member in good standing of either Lodge or Chapter. We think this falls short of the true requirement. He should be a member of both Lodge and Chapter. Two new charters were issued, and one revived which had been dormant for a time. R E. Sir Geo. Frank Gouley was again entrusted with the portfolio of Foreign Correspondence. This year the report was prepared by Sir A. M. B. Thompson, and is the most condensed affair of the kind which we have seen, except Sir Dove's effort. We find nothing to reply to in that epistle. Sir John D. Vincil, of Macon, was appointed Grand Lecturer. The object sought is commendable, but could not the Grand Commander more appropriately and effectively perform the same duties?

Sir James F. Aglar is R. E. Grand Commander; Sir Geo. F. Gouley, Grand Recorder.

NEW JERSEY

Is bounded on the east by the city of New York, on the west by the city of Philadelphia, and on the south by a row of bathing houses. Its principal products are sweet potatoes, lightning-cider and Sir Thomas J. Corson. It was colonized, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, by the Amsterdam Dutch, and is peopled by the descendants of Mynherr Vanschizzlebiddenhooenkoffenschnaffers Its inhabitants are chiefly of the Mammalian class, whose infantile tendency developes into chronic bibulousness. Their means of locomotion are the bicrural velocipede, the motive power being *fusel oil*. Its most noted places are Camden and Amboy, which are connected by the *Giant's* Causeway. The monster who claims this highway as his own has more eyes than Argus, more arms than Briareus, and is more dreaded than Polyphemus. But with all the disadvantages of birth and education (?) we are constrained to—no, we cheerfully—admit that the Knights of New Jersey are as gallant a company as ever knelt to receive the accolade of Hugho de Paginis. They met in Annual Conclave, for the tenth time,

on September 8th, 1868. We regret to notice but three Commanderies represented; only one half the number rightfully expected. The report of R. E. Sir George H Woolman proves him to have been a careful and active Grand Commander. He visited the various camps, inspected and drilled them, encouraged and animated them by his presence and counsel. Sir Thomas J. Corson presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and of course was welcomed and honored, *because of the commission he bore, solely.* Then, too, they voted him one hundred dollars for his services as Grand Recorder. We fear these increasing riches (?) and honors will disturb his equilibrium. We are glad they paid him nothing for his report on Foreign Correspondence. We intend to *settle with him* for that.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing and requiring the various Commanderies to administer a test oath to all applicants for Knighthood, to ascertain whether they have been previously rejected in any Commandery. We abominate test oaths. Let the petition contain the declaration, and if there is still doubt upon this point, or any other, touching his character or deserts, write to his former home and learn the facts and the reasons. We do not believe in the doctrine that once rejected should forever disqualify. The grounds of opposition may have been personal, or puerile. Or the petitioner may have reformed. Hence, we would not subject him to the public humiliation of acknowledging a fact that would be no present evidence of his fitness, or unfitness.

Having seen all the Knights assembled in Annual Council, with their armor on, we pass into the quarters of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and stand uncovered, with bowed head, in that august presence. Forceps, lancets, splints, scalpels, lying loosely before him, excite unpleasant emotions; and when we remember how many an unlucky wight has had his literary eye-teeth drawn, his exuberant fancy phlebotomized, his logic and his language dissected; and look at some scarcely healed scars of his patients, we would beat a hasty and unceremonious retreat, but that a pair of kind eyes look out from a serene and benevolent countenance, and a gentle and friendly voice bids us welcome. His analysis of twenty-two pamphlets is before him, and we listen with pleasure and admiration, while he recites the result of his labors. His quick perception, keen judgment, and happy expression, illustrate and adorn his work. He announces the claim of Connecticut to seniority, as "another Dromio in the field," and anticipates great sport from the tri-angular fight, adding: "However, the swords of these old chaps are so rusty from extreme age that nobody will be hurt in the fray. What a tilt these purblind champions will have, to be sure, in settling between themselves who is oldest and most feeble. Poor Don Quixote and Sancho Panza will have to hide their diminished heads in ignominious disgrace, in presence of these latter-day knights-errant, Creigh, Gardner and Sperry." A stranger might think this was written by some one in the bloom and freshness of adolescence, instead of being by one whom Sir Simons—his nearest neighbor, and who knows him best—describes very justly as "venerable and venerated." *Some people* do so like to be thought young! Can it be premonitory of second childhood? When Iowa is handled, the skill of the surgeon is forgotten, and thus he hacks and mangles. "His dissertations are more remarkable for *length* than *depth;*" "his youthful stupidity;" "he squirms and twists like a toad under a harrow;" "silly and puerile." And so when Missouri is on the dissecting table, "he

makes assertions ridiculously untrue." He compares the *subject* to "a flee kicking a rhinoceros—an humble bug attempting to roll an elephant up hill—a tadpole challenging a whale to mortal combat." More forcible, perhaps, than elegant. Yet you should see him, calm as a summer's morn, while thundering like an autumn storm!

He brandishes his—lancet, and calls on Sir Munger to come forth and meet his doom, for styling him "the jocular and courteous Doctor Sir T. J. Corson" Which adjective gave the offence, we are not informed. Sir Simons, of New York, last year, called him "aged but sprightly," and he thereupon passed the Empire State, in his report, without recognition. How sensitive he is upon the subject of age! Can he be a widower? In good sooth we believe he is, and that accounts for his use of hair dye and false whiskers. It is our Masonic duty to correct the vices and *superfluities* of life, else we should have made no mention of this delicate affair. "Be firm, Mouser!" When Sir Thomas comes to speak of Pennsylvania, he is like a wild Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, at ten o'clock in the morning. He trails his coat around to be trodden on, flourishes his shillalah, and fairly spoils for a row. Wherever he sees a head he hits it. Or, perhaps, he is more like a young colt, after being fed on husks and cobs, let loose in rich pastures: he kicks up his heels, snorts, prances, and rolicks with delight. To be sure, he bites and kicks, but it is in a playful way. First, he shows his teeth about the age of our Grand Commandery. Age, again! "Still harping on my daughter!" Next, he strikes at P. G. C., Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, for modestly announcing the universal deference paid to Pennsylvania Masonry and Knighthood. He objects to Sir H.'s use of the word "chiefest," merely because "Noah Webster never invented it." If Sir Thomas will read his Bible as carefully as we in Pennsylvania, he may find the word before he comes to the Lamentations of *Jeremiah.* Then the scoffer says that our Grand Commandery may be worshipped without violating the second commandment. Will nothing inspire him with respect? Neither age, virtue, beauty, nor achievements? Next, he raises his hoofs at Sir Abraham Miller, and kicks off his 32° mark. Believing in the doctrine of metempsychosis, and preferring even the fate to which he would consign us, to that of being kicked to death, we will tie up the colt and drop the figure, while referring to what he says of us, individually. Because we decline to become the vassal of any one woman, preferring to hold ourselves in readiness, booted and spurred, prepared to mount, and our hand upon our sword hilt, ready to draw at a moment's notice when any, or all, the sex call to arms: because we choose to champion the cause of many, rather than be restrained and circumscribed by the demands of one, thus are the anathemas hurled at us by this Jupiter Tonans, of Jersey. "For his sins, may he be choked with an auburn curl, pierced by a hazel eye, bound down by the latest style of elliptic hoops, and when he sleeps have a Grecian Bend crush him as with a night mare. May velvet cheeks and rosy dimples laugh him to scorn, may pearly teeth grin at him in derision. may his weary head never be pillowed on a palpitating bosom, and no female heart, in sympathetic accord, go pit-a-pat for him, like a lamb's tail, and may he never be blessed with the possession of

> "Starry eyes and sunset tresses,
> White arms made for light caresses,
> Lips that know no word of doubting,
> Often kissing, sweetly pouting."

"Ugh! get out of sight, you disgusting old bachelor!" And yet this man, who raves so, claims to be a Christian! Shall we expose him? Shall we tell why he gnashes his teeth and hisses his cruel imprecations at us? Yes, mortifying as it will be to him, embarrassing to us and injurious to the magnanimity of Knighthood, it must out. Envy and jealousy rankle in his heart and send emerald flashes from his eyes, because the ladies refuse to smile on him when we are present! He has read the fable of the fox, which by some mishap lost his caudal adornment, and then tried to persuade all other foxes that it was more becoming and convenient to go without tails. We admire the cunning, but decline the operation. We vow and protest we mean no discourtesy to the angelic bipeds who make earth bright with their smiles, musical with their voices, fragrant and lovely with their presence. We have never forgiven Pope for telling

"How the first female (as the Scripture show)
Brought her own spouse and all his race to woe."

Nor Saint Paul for some ungallant things he said; nor Shakespeare for calling woman a nick-name—frailty; nor sundry graceless scamps who speak of fickleness, vanity and weakness as feminine attributes. We send our herald into the lists to challenge any one who will not bend the knee to beauty, and who dare show disrespect to virtue. Yet we cannot forget that as a true Knight we are bound by the statutes prepared by Saint Bernard; and the inexorable 72d remains unrepealed. But to gratify Sir Thomas we will agree to wear a mask, and let him win all the favor he can, unrivalled. There, now, be a good boy! Sir Thomas takes exception to our objection to the remark that "the second great duty of a Mason is to himself," and he reminds us that we are taught at the threshold of the Temple, that we owe three great duties "to God, your neighbor, and yourself." True, good brother; but does not that prove our position—the duty to ourselves is *last*, not *second?* In common with all reviewers, he has experienced great pleasure in reading the excellent address delivered at Scranton, by our learned and accomplished friend and courteous Knight, Sir R. Biddle Roberts. We regret to part with New Jersey, for Sir Thomas is such an elegant fellow, it is delightful to quarrel with him. But it has been and must be. Good bye.

R. E. Sir John Woolverton is Grand Commander.

NEW YORK

In Masonry, as in the Federal Union, and in the commercial world, is truly the Empire State. Her regal splendor and imperial power command the admiration of all, without exciting the envy of any. Her Grand Commandery was born almost with the present century, and has upon its rolls the names of many gifted and great, whose memory is a sweet and precious heritage; and of others whose personal presence adds the lustre of pure and blameless lives, refined and cultivated minds, polished manners, and warm and generous hearts, to the traditional glory attaching to the name and rank of Knight Templar. At her Fifty-Fifth Annual Conclave, held in New York city, on October 5th, 1868, thirty-five subordinate commanderies were represented. An eloquent and earnest address was delivered by R. E. Sir John A. Lefferts, the efficient and handsome Grand Commander. He grows enthusiastic over the recollections of the St. Louis enter-

tainments. We extract a portion of his description: "We have all read, in the romances of the olden days, of the grand banquets, where kings, princes, and knights, ate from golden dishes and drank from golden cups; when the forests of the earth, and the waters of the ocean, were made to yield their choicest gifts; when song and jest made the rafters ring with joy and mirth, with stories of love, and deeds of valor won. All these, described by master minds, have often caused us to wonder if we shall know the olden time, or that it should come again in our day. Yes; the dream has been realized in St. Louis. For here were banquets fit for the noblest of earth; here were boards groaning under a wealth of viands that even the eye of a Lucullus might have envied. Mountain, river, and plain, furnished their luxuries. The goddess Flora poured forth her wealth in flowers of brightest hue and sweetest perfume. Here were rare fruits, and rarer wines, of every clime, with art to embellish and adorn the gifts nature so profusely supplied. Lavish expenditure and unbounded hospitality met us on every hand."

Shortly after the Conclave was opened, Rev. Sir Charles H. Platt, in behalf of the Grand Commandery, presented P. G. C.'s jewels to Sirs Ezra S. Barnum, Wm. E. Lathrop, and John W. Simons. Each of the distinguished Knights responded in acknowledgment of the honor. Sir Ezra was elected to a Masonic office more than fifty years ago, and ever since has worked in the harness, filling every position in Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, except Tyler, sometimes filling nine different offices at once. But few can boast of such continued and extensive service in the cause; and it well becomes us to honor the faithful and untiring Brother, Companion, and Knight. Later in the session a jewel was presented to P. G. C. Sir Pearson Munday. Sir John W. Simons was the mouth-piece of the Grand Commandery on this behalf, and right neatly and sweetly did he speak. He and two others had already been decked with their new jewels, and were as proud and gay as a full blooded Morgan at a country muster. Well, they deserve all these honors, and may they live long to enjoy them!

Several prominent Knights from other jurisdictions were present during the Conclave, among them Sir Charles E. Blumenthal, P. G. C. of this State. That accomplished and illustrious Knight, Sir John W. Simons, presented his commismission as Representative of our Grand Commandery, and was duly recognized and honored as such. The committee appointed to prepare a code of statutes and regulations, made a very well considered and excellent report. We commend it as a model to our own, and other Grand Commanderies. In some jurisdictions there are no statutes worth mentioning; in others they are very imperfect; and there is no uniformity, and some inconsistency. Until a general code is agreed upon, we know of none better arranged, or more judicious than this. A warrant was granted to open a new Commandery at Poughkeepsie, while another application for one at Port Jervis was refused until the petitioners should exhibit their skill under a dispensation. We note this action with pleasure. Genial and clever Knights may think it unkind to refuse them a charter; and Grand Commanders, anxious to add stars to their crown, may readily yield assent. But the true policy for the general welfare, is to make haste slowly. Then the stars will not soon grow dim. To say that Sir John W. Simons still lives, is to assert that he presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence, and that is to affirm that it was full of mature thought, sprinkled with sparkles of wit, all admirably expressed. He is unquestionably the Nestor of our corps. He succeeded in obtaining the

proceedings from all the Grand Commanderies in existence, save Mississippi, and he has so skillfully gleaned, and arranged them with his running comments, as to make his present review surpass even himself. He does not give much encouragement to the antiquarians, whose labors in endeavoring to establish their priority, he likens to the man who claimed to have lost the original account of his genealogy in the hurry of getting ashore on Mount Ararat.

Sir Guilbert, of Iowa, has touched him with his lance, and thus he punctures him in turn: "The Report on Foreign Correspondence, which covers fifty-four octavo pages of fine print, is from the fertile pen of Sir E. A. Guilbert, and is decidedly "exhaustive," as we happen to know, having read every word of it with the thermometer among the nineties. Friend Guilbert measures the efforts of those who write these reports, and whom he affectionately styles reporters, by the page, appearing to think that unless they succeed in producing a certain number of square yards of print, they have not reached a complete vacuum, as if they were so many air pumps." Arguing in favor of Knights being better drilled, he truly says that the Ancient Order, from which we derive our inspiration, was emphatically a military institution, and acquired more renown at the point of the sword than in the devotions of the cloister. And he illustrates the importance of being uniformed and disciplined, by supposing a Commandery appearing at a funeral dressed in various costumes, some with umbrellas and some with walking sticks, straggling irregularly along, subject to the ridicule of all beholders. Upon another point, he says "we regard the process of striking from the roll as an abomination, opening the door to all sorts of abuses and sharp practice, and not in conformity with the old rules and teachings of the Order." We doubt not the better practice is to suspend temporarily, or degrade entirely.

He boldly protests against the right of appeal to the Grand Encampment by a member of a Commandery, feeling aggrieved. His argument is sound State Rights doctrine, recognizing that dual allegiance to local and general authority, each in its appropriate sphere, which is absolutely essential to the preservation of both. Discussing the supposed rivalry and conflict between the Scottish Knights of Kadosh, and the Knights of the Temple, he gives his personal knowledge as an assurance that the dangers are more imaginary than real, and uses the homely but beautiful and touching illustration of Uncle Toby putting the fly out of the window rather than kill it, considering the world wide enough for both. He comments upon the improper practice which somewhere—perhaps everywhere—obtains, of granting a warrant to form a Commandery, and immediately installing the officers, and allowing them seats and votes in the Grand Commandery. With mock gravity he styles Sir Corson his "venerable and venerated friend." Lest his irreverance should grow apace, and he be tempted to allude to the *unprotected top* of the head of the New Jersey Knight, we beg to remind him that there are bears still in the forests of New York. To make the allusion clear, read your Bible.

The review of Sir Thomas, he says, is "excellently well written, and contains *one, or more*, jokes." Alas, poor Yorrick!

For the Knightly magnanimity and generous kindness with which he speaks of our own Grand Commandery, and of ourself, individually, we stand uncovered and bow our thanks. In the name of both—the Grand Body, and the individual—we can but hint at the pleasure it would give us to have him tarry awhile in

our tents, and partake of our hospitality. Holding a commission with our broad seal, he would not be received as a stranger Knight, but as one of us. The reciprocal appointment of Representatives will do much, but a regular exchange of visits will do infinitely more to bind us together with ligaments as soft as velvet, but as strong as steel. The influence of the Bureau of Correspondence has been felt for good all through our Order, by the many suggestions made, discussed, and adopted. Let us inaugurate this interchange of courtesies, and it will prove productive of fraternal sympathy and interest.

The annual dues received by the Grand Commandery, were $3,076 25-100. She can soon build her own asylums, priories, &c. The officers continue as last year. R. E. Sir John A. Lefferts, G. C.; E. Sir Robert Macoy, G. R.

OHIO.

Twenty-five years have rolled away to blend with the mysterious tide of the past, since the Grand Commandery of Ohio set up her banners. Now fifteen hundred true and gallant Knights stand with ready swords to guard that sacred Ensign to which they have vowed life-time allegiance; and last year saw two hundred and fifty-six new recruits enlist in the same great cause. Although the Grand Commandery is but a quarter of a century old, one of her subordinates boasts of fifty years duration, and claims to have been the first Commandery organized west of the mountains. On March 18th, 1868, she celebrated her golden birthday: On which occasion her surviving children, many of her sisters, and several of her *foreign* relations from Kentucky, Indiana and elsewhere, assembled at Columbus to enjoy her hospitality, and lay their offerings of affection upon her altar. Sir W. B. Thrall, in fitting terms and hearty manner, welcomed the guests. Sir Thomas Sparrow eloquently re-awakened the memories of the founders of our Order, their purpose, services and achievements. Then there was a banquet, and toasts, and responses, and general heart-warming and singing, ending with the grand anthem, "Old Hundred," in which all joined. May Mt. Vernon Commandery live to celebrate many semi-centennial anniversaries, and continue to grow in grace! At the last annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery all of the fifteen subordinates were represented. The minutes again tell us of that most singular performance, of which we remarked in our last report, and concerning which no explanation is given. We refer to the opening of a Commandery "preliminary to organizing the Grand Commandery." R. E. Sir Heman Ely, for four years G. C., and again elected, congratulates his command upon the increase and prosperity of Templarism in that jurisdiction, and which will no doubt continue under his judicious sway. He is profuse in his expressions of enjoyment at St. Louis; and at his instance a vote of thanks was passed to the municipal authorities of that city, for their unprecedented attention and honor done to Masonry. Sir R. Gwynn presented his credentials as representative of Pennsylvania, and was received with the honors due the power which accredited so worthy a Knight. A Knight Templar's sword, which had been captured (?) during the late war, was purchased and presented to the Grand Commandery for the purpose of being returned to its lawful owner.

"Peace hath its victories, no less renowned than war."

And in this case the return of the sword seems to be a more creditable achievement than its capture. Sir W. B. Thrall, by appointment, prepared and

submitted an "historical sketch of early Templarism in Ohio." He narrates how on March 14th, 1818, two Knights Templar and five Royal Arch Masons, residing at Worthington, petitioned the Grand Encampment of the United States for a dispensation to open a Commandery at that place; which being granted, a summons was issued, requiring all Knights within forty miles to assemble on March 15, 1818. At the appointed time and place, "there appeared Sir Thomas Smith Webb, hailing from the General Grand Encampment of the United States, and the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Sir John Snow hailing from St. John's Encampment, Rhode Island: Sir Frederick A. Curtis hailing from — Encampment, Ireland." These three, having interchanged credentials, proceeded to open a Council of Knights of the Red Cross—to receive and ballot upon petitions and create Knights of that illustrious Order. Several things about these proceedings look singular. The dispensation was issued by Sir Thomas S. Webb as D. G. M. Inasmuch as he was present the next day the petition must have been drawn up, and he must have issued the dispensation after his arrival in the town. Either there were no Knights in that vicinity, or it was not desired that they should be present. For the meeting followed the summons so quickly that no extended notice or even limited notice was possible with the then modes of travel and communication. One of the two Knights who petitioned never affiliated, and the other did not for two years. Yet these men elected candidates in a Commandery of which they were not members. But all these informalities may be forgotten, when looking at the long array of trusty Knights who received their spurs in Mt. Vernon Commandery. A charter was granted to constitute a new Commandery at Cincinnati.

Sir Thomas Orr, P. D. G. C., for nearly sixty years a Mason, having served faithfully more than his full term of pilgrimage, warfare and penance, at the ripe age of eighty-two years, has been admitted to the honors and rewards that await the valiant Soldier of the Cross.

The proceedings of twenty-one Grand Commanderies are very well reviewed by Sir Robert Gwynn. If this report has any fault, it is in its brevity. He inculcates a reverence for sacred things as an essential part of a Templar's duty. While commending the G. C. of Indiana, wherein he deserves it, he quietly reproves his perverseness in many things. He speaks of Sir Gouley's onslaught upon the A. & A. Rite, as "a gratuitous and uncalled for tirade," and gives a dark hint of some inconsistency upon this subject by our Missouri brethren Encamping so near our Ohio friends that we can almost look into their tents, we feel that there should be more intimate intercourse between us: and we should be very glad to exchange hospitalities with them. E. Sir John D. Caldwell still continues as G. R., and sells Masonic supplies, as we learn from his printed card on the title page of the proceedings.

TENNESSEE.

Six of the nine Commanderies in this State were represented at the annual Conclave on September 20th, 1868. It was determined to change the time of meeting from September to May, commencing in May, 1870, so that there will be no session at all this year. We regret this change, inasmuch as an effort was being made to hold the annual Conclaves in all jurisdictions in the fall. It was also resolved to pay one Representative from each subordinate Commandery, five

dollars *per diem* and mileage. Our rule is to pay the necessary expenses of one delegate. That appears just and fair. No more should be received and no less should be offered. The annual address of R. E. Sir John Frizzell was a clear statement of his official acts. He constituted one Commandery, granted a dispensation to form another, and caused it to be properly organized. He attended the Grand Encampment and partook of the general joy. He recommends a careful study of the ritual, expressing his conviction that the one in use is not authentic. He does not recommend a change at present. And if he did, we infer from the spirit of the committee to whom the address was referred, he would meet with but little sympathy. R. E. Sir John Frizzell presented his commissions as Representative of the Grand Commanderies of Pennsylvania and Missouri respectively, and was appropriately received. In furtherance of this method of cultivating Knightly courtesy and increasing fraternal intimacy the G. C. was "authorized to issue letters of credence to distinguished Knights of other Grand Commanderies, to represent this Grand Commandery at their respective Grand Easts,"—wherever that may be. We know of no such place in this Order. Why will Knights Templar, as such, use signs, words, titles, &c., so wholly inapplicable? It furnishes some ground for the fear entertained by many that other Orders and Rites are creeping into and encroaching upon the one in whose behalf we assemble.

A new form sits behind the reporter's desk, a new face greets us instead of the familiar and lamented Fuller. Sir George S. Blackie analyzes and discusses in a frank and friendly way the transactions of twenty Grand Commanderies. He improves an opportunity offered, to severely reprove profanity, and show the glaring inconsistency of those who are addicted to that senseless and shameful habit, while assuming (perhaps *presuming* is a more appropriate word) to follow and defend the standard of the Cross. He is not so strongly impressed with the advantage of allowing ministers into an Order, as to think an indiscriminate remission of their fees judicious. In discussing the qualifications for Knighthood he forcibly says: "If a man must be physically perfect to hew stones in the quarry, how much more necessarily is perfect strength required to wield the sword of faith against all Turks, Jews, Heretics and Infidels." We regret that our last year's pamphlet had not been received. This, then, must be our introductory epistle. Sir Blackie, we salute you!

Although the grim Knight of the hour-glass and scythe had stricken down Sir C. A. Fuller—a prince among his equals—it seems like an inexcusable forgetfulness that no mention of the fact is made throughout the entire proceedings, save the record monument. All other jurisdictions having hastened to lay their immortelles upon the tomb of the illustrious and lamented Knight, makes the omission of this, his own Grand Commandery, the more noticeable. R. E. Sir Joseph M. Fowler, of Columbia, is G. C. E. Sir John Frizzell, of Nashville, is G. R.

VERMONT.

Representatives from all of the Commanderies (six) in the State, met in Annual Conclave, in Burlington, on June 9th, 1868. The annual address was delivered by the R. E. G. C., Sir George M. Hall. He reports but one weary pilgrim fallen by the wayside, Sir D. H. Benjamin, a steadfast Mason in the times of trial and persecution. The G. C. made no official visits. He makes the la-

mentable admission that there is no regularly authorized work, or lectures, within the jurisdiction. Meaning that each Commandery works as it pleases, without the supervision of the Grand Commandery. What in the world is the Grand Body for, if not to control, direct, and instruct its subordinates, and preserve uniformity of ritual, lectures, and drill? In accordance with a resolution, grand lecturers were appointed to examine and revise the work. Although in our judgment this is the Grand Commander's duty, we are satisfied it has been placed in worthy and competent hands—Sir George M. Hall's. This Grand Commandery indulges in an officer known as Grand Commissary. A P. G. C.'s jewel was properly voted to R. E. Sir George M. Hall. We turn to the Bureau of Foreign Correspondence, and still find it illuminated and made inviting by the presiding genius, Sir Russell S. Taft. The proceedings of twenty-two Grand Commanderies are examined, and reviewed in his usual felicitous manner. The flowing, flowery style of Sir Guilbert, does not meet the approbation of our north-eastern correspondent. This is not surprising. The taste inspired by the wide spreading and blooming prairies, could scarcely be expected to accord with one nurtured amidst majestic mountains, where strength and vigor predominate over grace. Sir Russell, in full armor, with vizer down, and lance in rest, thus charges upon those who, in thought, word, or deed, contravene the authority of the Grand Encampment: "*Excommunication* is the surest remedy. Bantering words with a Grand Commander that resolves to rise, or remain in rebellion, illy comports with the dignity of the Grand Encampment. Uniformity throughout all the Grand Commanderies of the United States is what we desire, for where shall we eventually land, after we once set sail on this ever changing sea. Massachusetts would change our name, Pennsylvania our work, Connecticut and Virginia our qualifications, Indiana our costume, and so on until we should hardly know whether we were Templars or not."

In behalf of the Keystone Commandery, we would say to our excellent, though excited brother, "Peace, troubled soul!" Thunder no Bull of Excommunication at us. We will neither go, nor be driven from you. Read what Ruth said to Naomi, and take that for our answer. We—editorially—advocate and favor no changes. Of this, more anon.

With great pleasure we notice the election of Sir Russell S. Taft, of Burlington, as G. C. He will wield the sceptre with as much wisdom, efficacy, and honor, as he has flourished the quill, and will sit the throne with as much grace and dignity as he bestrode the tripod. Sir John B. Hollenback continues as G. R.

VIRGINIA.

We have too much amiability, and too much kindly feeling for the Knights of the Old Dominion, to scold them. But remembering the many illustrious names enrolled in the Templar cause in Virginia, and recalling so many who, from natural abilities, experience, associations, position, and culture, could, and who, from a due sense of their obligations should, be zealous and efficient in making the Order powerful and useful, and the annual meeting of the Grand Commandery attractive, instructive and agreeable, and then turning to the printed proceedings before us—so scant, so stereotyped—our patience is well nigh exhausted. At the Annual Conclave, held December 17th, 1868, there were present, including

Grand Officers, Representatives, and visitors, *thirty*, all told. And this in the city of Richmond, where one Commandery has one hundred and ninety-one members.

Several of the Commanderies in that jurisdiction have become extinct, two have made no returns for two or three years, and but two sent special Representatives to the last Conclave. Five others were represented by officers of the Grand Commandery. There is need that some Peter the Hermit traverse the mountains and valleys, and fire the hearts of the supine Knights with some of the old time zeal and earnestness. Owing to the absence of the G. C. and G. G., Sir W. B. Isaacs, G. C. G., presided at the Conclave referred to. He could not do else than govern with grace and dignity. He announced that the nimble hand of Sir R. D. Sanxay had stiffened in its gauntlet, wearied with

> "Turning life's iron pages o'er,
> That shut and can be ope'd no more."

The further sad intelligence of the serious illness of R. E. Sir E. H. Gill, was made known. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy were immediately passed, and earnest prayers made for the restoration of their long-honored and much loved Chief. Shortly afterward the veteran Knight was reported at the point of death, and a dark cloud overshadowed the Assembly. For more than a quarter of a century, Sir Gill has been the guide, exemplar, instructor, and chief promoter of Masonry in Virginia. For fifteen years he has wielded the *baton* of Grand Commander, and it is not to be wondered at that gloom should fill all hearts at the prospects of losing one so tried and true. Hoping that this arrow might miss its aim, he was again elected; but alas for human hopes he fell, and all Knighthood mourns, and honors his memory.

We notice with pleasure that the disaffection toward the Grand Encampment is dying out. The Grand Commandery has approved of the course of its delegates to the Grand Encampment in abstaining from any attempt to withdraw, or cause discord. By a reference to the mortuary reports, we learn that eight of the faithful "have crossed the flood." Peace greet them upon the other shore! The Report on Foreign Correspondence, by some condensing process surpassing all hydraulic pressure of which we have any knowledge, consists of five lines and a-half, and is as follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence have perused with much pleasure the proceedings of our sister jurisdictions, a very large majority of which have been received, and are enunciated in the address of R. E. Sir Isaacs, G. C. presiding, and have only to return our cordial congratulations on the harmony and knightly courtesy existing throughout this continent, and ask a continuance of correspondence.

JOHN DOVE, *Chairman.*"

Brief as woman's love! Short, and gentle as a *dove* alone could sing. My dear Sir John, is this a specimen of the correspondence you ask to have continued? Come, be more just and generous. Write as fully, lucidly, entertainingly, as you can if you will.

We are gratified to observe that the Fraternity owns the most valuable real estate in Richmond, and contemplate building a Masonic Temple, at no distant day. May they not be hindered or impeded in the glorious undertaking, by any

modern Artaxerxes. But may many a faithful Zerubbabel labor untiringly until the cope stone is set with shouting and praise.

We are not advised who fills the position of Grand Commander, made vacant by the death of R. E. Sir Gill. E. Sir John Dove Grand Recorder.

WISCONSIN.

There is no State or jurisdiction in which the annual Conclaves of the Grand Commandery are more fully attended by the subordinates than this one. And nothing gives more satisfactory assurance of the prosperity and attachment to the Order than regularity and punctuality at its meetings. There are seven Commanderies in the State, and each one had its Representatives present on January 20th, 1869, at the opening of the tenth Conclave. The G. C. had made personal visits during the year to every Camp under his command, not only to see that the sentinels were duly posted and all secure from without, but by instructions in ritual and drill to make sure that all should be active and intelligent Soldiers of the Cross. Anxious to throw up additional fortifications against the approach of the unworthy, the G. C. recommended the adoption of a resolution requiring all petitions to lie over one month before a ballot is taken; and in case of the rejection of a candidate he shall not be permitted to renew his application for six months, and then only in the Commandery by which he was rejected, or in some other Commandery with the unanimous consent of the first petitioned. The Grand Commandery had already acted upon the idea in regard to rejected candidates; and at this session went even beyond the suggestion of the G. C., and provided that before a petition could be acted upon, all the members of the Commandery should be notified, in writing, six days before the regular Conclave, of the names of all candidates to be ballotted for.

The armor of E. Sir Samuel S. Daggett has been pierced by the lance of the irresistible rider of the white horse, and all his late brethren mourn his fall. Five other gallant Knights are reported at rest. After enjoying the honors and faithfully performing the duties of G. C. for three years, R. E. Sir Alden thus gracefully lays down the sceptre of his power. "And now, with perfect harmony prevailing in our midst, with seven well organized subordinate Commanderies, all in a flourishing condition, having a membership of six hundred and twenty-five true and courteous Sir Knights, with every prospect of continued success, and with a sincere prayer for your future peace and happiness, I cheerfully return to you the authority with which I have been so courteously entrusted."

A proposition to make the Grand Commandery migratory was voted down. We do think it would add greatly to the interest and pleasure of the annual Conclaves to hold them in various places, so that the exchange of Knightly visits thus made necessary would foster a more general acquaintance and closer intimacy with each other.

It was proposed that no one should be eligible to either of the first four offices in the Grand Commandery, until he had been elected and installed as E. C., of some subordinate Commandery under this jurisdiction. This was referred to the committee on jurisprudence, who reported an amendment to the statutes, embodying the restriction, "provided the same is consistent with the constitution

of the Grand Encampment of the United States." We think it right and proper to prevent these important offices from being attained by any whose zeal and ability has not received the approval of their own immediate Commanderies. But it is so expressed as to require the most distinguished Templar in the land, who may move into Wisconsin, to be elected and installed as E. C., in that State, before he can fill either of the four high posts in the Grand Commandery. The *proviso* was unnecessary. A resolution was introduced and referred to the committee on jurisprudence, favorably reported and adopted, which will do more toward checking the too rapid multiplication of Commanderies and rendering all new ones effective and useful than any thing we have seen suggested, except the requirement in Indiana to the same end, which is even preferable to this. The resolution would make it obligatory upon the Grand Commander or his proxy, upon receiving a petition for a dispensation to examine the three principal officers named in the petition, in the presence of the nearest subordinate Commandery; and if satisfied of their proficiency in ritual and drill, he must so signify to such Commandery; and if that Commandery then recommends the petition, the examining officer shall certify to such proficiency on the back of the recommendation.

Sir Harlowe Pease gives a very cursory review of the transactions of seventeen Grand Commanderies. We know we would like him better if we could see more of him. We have had one profile, now a *carte de visite:* give us a full length portrait, next time, Sir Harlowe. But we stoutly protest, in the name of the editorial corps, against the resolution voting him twenty-five dollars for his services. It looks mean and niggardly in comparison with the two hundred dollars, well earned, and cheerfully given by New York to Sir John Simons. These reports are not written for a pecuniary compensation; all engaged in the work take pleasure and pride in it, and to pay adequately for the services would impoverish most Grand Commanderies. If a testimonial was intended for Sir Harlowe, let it be given, and it will doubtless be appreciated duly. But to say that twenty-five dollars pays for his services is little less than "flat burglary." A committee was appointed to procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to R. E. Sir A. B. Alden, in consideration of his faithful and valuable services as G. C., as also of personal affection and regard. They can do princely things in Wisconsin, and will no doubt do themselves credit in this gift. Leaping over the heads of several Sir W. M. Hiner, of Fond du Lac, became Grand Commander. E. Sir W. T. Palmer continues as Grand Recorder. Pennsylvania has the honor of being represented in that jurisdiction by P. G. M. Sir Henry L. Palmer.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Held its Seventeenth Triennial Session at St. Louis, beginning September 15, 1868, and continuing three days, "part of which we were, and all of which we saw." We have heretofore had occasion, or taken occasion, to comment upon the do-nothing policy of the Grand Encampment, but we humbly pray to be forgiven. We will do penance, we will perform any number of years of warfare, we will stand against all comers in defence of that august tribunal, we will take upon us a pilgrimage to any part of its extended jurisdiction, to attend its sessions. Whether it does little, or much, anything, or nothing; whether each session is

devoted to undoing the work of the previous one: whenever, wherever, or however it meets, may we be there. The session referred to was a glorious one. From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, from ocean to ocean, every section, almost every State, sent its representatives. Since the days of the Crusades, no such display of knights has been witnessed upon either hemisphere. Twenty-five Grand Commanderies, and six Subordinates, answered at roll call. M. E. Grand Master Palmer delivered an address, and an excellent one it was, commencing thus: "When the Grand Encampment assembled in Boston, one of the most eastern cities of the Republic, eighteen years since, our late Most Eminent Grand Master, Sir William B. Hubbard, addressed those there assembled in the following language: 'The subordinates, both State and individual, are steadily increasing throughout the entire extent of our common country, and in a short time from this we will witness a succession of Encampments (Commanderies) from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Rio del Norte to Lake Superior.' To-day, assembled upon the banks of the Mississippi river, at a point not long since regarded as the western boundary of American civilization, we realize the fulfilment of the prophecy. From ocean to ocean, from the great lakes of the north, to the gulf and the Mexican boundary on the south, our Order has spread itself over the land. Would to God that he who uttered the prophetic words I have quoted, could now be with us to witness this gathering of the representatives of Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, which are, to a great extent, the work of his hands, the fruit of the seed sown by him, and to mingle his counsels with ours for the best interests of the Orders committed to our charge." His report of official acts showed that he had issued twelve dispensations to organize as many Commanderies, and unfurl the banner of our Order in various localities. May the seed thus sown yield abundant fruit, and soon cause these hitherto waste places to blossom as the rose. The most important decisions made by the Grand Master, were—

1. Any member of a Commandery in good standing, is eligible to the office of E. C., without having held the office of G., or C. G.

5. No one can properly be a member of our Order, which is "founded on the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues," who is not a firm believer in the religion of Jesus Christ; no one who does not acknowledge Him as the Saviour of mankind, and believe in the atonement offered up by Him on Calvary, can be a worthy Knight Templar. The rules of the Order, however, do not require any further or more definite profession of faith than is comprehended in the ritual. One who ridicules, or makes light of the Holy Bible, or scoffs at religion, is an unworthy member of the Order.

6. A Knight Templar in good standing, has the right to object to conferring the orders of Knighthood upon a Companion Royal Arch Mason in his Commandery, after such Companion has been ballotted for and declared elected, and this whether the objecting Sir Knight was present at the time of balloting, or not; and when such objection is made in open Commandery, verbally, or by a formal communication thereto, in writing, the Eminent Commander is not authorized to proceed and confer the orders upon the candidate. The Sir Knight making the objection cannot be required to disclose his reasons therefor.

Of course we are bound to accept this as law; but if the Grand Master had not so decided, we would protest against any Knight who approved, or assented,

to the election of a Companion, being subsequently allowed to prevent such Companion from receiving the orders of Knighthood, by a mere objection, without submitting his reasons for opposition to the judgment of the Commandery.

7. A Sir Knight should not disclose anything transpiring in a Commandery to an absent member which might be productive of discord and unkind feeling. This decision was overruled by the committee on jurisprudence and by the Grand Encampment, holding that a Knight has a right to know all that transpires in his Commandery during his absence, whether it affects himself or not.

10. That a G. C. vacates his office by removing from the jurisdiction, and after such removal cannot exercise the powers of office. Our individual judgment was against this doctrine We claimed that in Masonry, State boundaries were mere arbitrary lines for convenience. That there was no good reason why, if the G. C. of Pennsylvania or New York chanced to move his residence across to New Jersey, he should thereby cease to be G. C. But these views were voted down and "*lex ita est.*"

13. The ritual of the Orders of Knighthood should not be written. This is an important and too generally violated point. Let it be rigidly enforced. The Grand Master announced the death, gave sketches of the lives and Masonic services, and passed deserved eulogiums upon P. G. M. Hubbard, Bull, Sirs A. O'Sullivan and C. A. Fuller.

V. E. Sir W. S. Gardner, D. G. M., made a report of his doings during the preceding three years. Although very interesting and well written it reads more like a portion of Massachusetts Templar history than anything pertaining the Grand Encampment of the United States. This most estimable and distinguished Knight, upon invitation, prepared a ritual for the consecration of banners, and in his official capacity performed the service upon the banners presented to St. Bernard Commandery. The ritual is beautiful and classical, as would be expected from its author. But the propriety of its use is a serious question. It is an innovation, which certainly should have the sanction of the Grand Encampment before being tolerated. The author is frank enough to acknowledge that "there is no precedent for this singular service." Yet in the ceremonial it is declared to be "in accordance with ancient Knightly custom." The author says "it is not reported for the purpose of obtaining a confirmation of the ritual." Yet it was prepared and used in his official capacity, and thus given to the Order with the seal of his great office. We would not have made special reference to this matter, perhaps, but for the fact that this ritual alters somewhat the Apostolic creed as taught to and used by our holy Order. And this, surely, is unwarranted. The D. G. M. gives a brilliant, graphic and detailed account of the dedication of the new Masonic temple in Boston, with the orders of parade, drill, the speeches, names of the Commanderies and officers participating, &c.

We are also given copies of old papers in the handwriting of Sir Thomas Smith Webb, relating to the original organization of the Grand Encampment. This is more Massachusetts history, and will set our historiographer to sinking a shaft for new explorations. A resolution was passed authorizing E. Sir Alfred Creigh to publish the decisions of P. G. M. Hubbard, under the direction of the M. E. G. M. This will be a valuable addition to the Masonic library. But we think it would be still better to have a digest of all the Masonic decisions. There is some conflict of authorities, and it would be well to have all revised so that the law may be defi-

nitely settled. It was determined to hold the next triennial session in Baltimore. From past experience of the hospitality of Knights of the Monumental city, we know it will be a glorious re-union. A testimonial was voted to M. E. Sir H. L. Palmer "for the zeal, fidelity and ability with which he has administered his high office."

The committee on Templar jurisprudence, among other things, reported that

1. The expulsion or suspension of a Knight from his lodge or chapter, deprives him of all the rights and privileges of Knighthood.

2. A Knight who held membership in a Commandery whose charter has been suspended or revoked, may join another Commandery upon petition, and a certificate from the Grand Recorder of the State holding the charter and papers of the Commandery to which he last belonged, that his standing therein was good when said Commandery ceased to exist.

3. That no one not an actual member of the Grand Body should be permitted to hold office therein.

These decisions were ratified by the Grand Encampment, and hence are law. Sir W. S. Gardner, of Massachusetts, was elected M. E. G. M. Sir John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was re-elected G. R.

This is the substance of the record of the session. But by far the most interesting, enjoyable and pleasantly remembered part of the history is the unwritten—the social. Warm hearted, large minded, whole souled, generous, genial Knights, met for the first time, but not as strangers. Many with familiar names but unknown faces, whom from year to year we have read, reviewed and learned to regard with especial friendship, were there to strengthen, by personal intercourse, the cords that draw and bind us together. It was a full realization of the loftier sentiments and chivalrous emotions of true Knighthood. We scarcely know where to begin or end an account of the unstinted, lavish, boundless, cheerful hospitality of the Knights, Masons and citizens of St. Louis. Banquets, richer and more joyous than Epicurus ever dreamed of; music that might have charmed Calypso and her nymphs; excursions with boats as gaily and beautifully decorated as if the fairies were holding a carnival with Neptune. But the inability, worthily to describe the splendid and generous hospitalities, causes us to adopt the remarks of Grand Recorder Caldwell: "If one hundred pages were devoted to a description of the processions, banquets, excursions and other hospitable entertainments furnished officers, members and visitors of the Grand Encampment of the United States, there could not even then be justice done to the heartiness, geniality and fulness of the welcome afforded us by the fraternity and citizens of St. Louis."

GENERAL REMARKS.

The most casual reader of the proceedings of the various Grand Commanderies, cannot but have observed how steadily—though it may be slowly—all differences of opinion upon minor matters, are being harmonized by reciprocal concession, and all over the land Templarism is becoming beautifully homogeneous. In the glad anthem, whose swelling chorus rolls up from hundreds of asylums, the two or three discordant notes are scarcely heard in the grandeur of the melody. Every year fresh rivets are being driven in the chain of affection, and new links are

being forged to meet the requirements of expansive growth. There is a universal desire to be drawn into closer and more intimate relationship. Not content with simply a yearly exchange of proceedings, or even an annual epistle, each Grand Commandery will soon have a permanent Representative in every other Grand Asylum, and that will soon be followed, we trust, by official interchange of visitations. Proud as we have a right to be of our noble Order; what it may be, what *it must* accomplish will adorn history with fadeless splendor, and wreathe our banner with immortal glory. It is not necessary to return to the asceticism of the early Knights, but we must have much of their self-sacrificing zeal and heroism. May it be written of each of us—

> "The Cross upon his shoulder borne,
> Battle and blast had dimmed and torn;
> Each dint upon his battered shield
> Was token of a foughten field."

Yet may these trophies of renown not be for personal adulation, or vain glory, but after each brilliant achievement, or brave act, or virtuous deed, freely and cheerfully exclaim: "*Non nobis, Domine, non nobis: sed Nomini Tuo da gloriam!*"

But a few weeks since, a jeweled hand, all glittering with golden bracelets, was stretched out over the Sierra Nevada, and placed confidingly in a firm, strong grasp: and thus the Pacific and Atlantic were joined in perpetual wedlock, and the very lightning of heaven, flashing along a net-work of wires, rang out the marriage bells in every quarter of the land. May this be but typical of the increasing strength and closer union of our illustrious Order, and of the secret electric current which runs thrilling from heart to heart.

Toward the elevation and advancement of our Order, none have labored more faithfully, or efficiently, than the Committees on Foreign Correspondence of the various States. They form a glorious band of true-hearted Knights, with whom we have performed several years of pilgrimage, with whom we have had many a friendly joust, and from whom we part with unaffected and sincere regret. Year after year we have been grappled to them with hooks of steel; and although we cease to be an active member, we still claim an honorary position in the great "Mutual Admiration Society." The friendships thus formed will be to us an enduring and fragrant memory.

Upon each of them we invoke the richest of Heaven's benedictions.

Courteously submitted,

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
For the Committee.

The report was accepted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings.

The Committee on the Doings of the R. E. G. Commander, Sir John Vallerchamp, and the report of R. E P. G. Commander C. F. Knapp, beg leave to report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Penna:

That they have examined with great pleasure the admirable address of the R. E. G. Commander, Sir John Vallerchamp, and find it to be all that can be desired to promote the interests of the Order. The fidelity to the duties of his office, is manifested by the prosperity of Knighthood during his administration.

In reference to the dispensation issued to the Sir Knights at Columbia, we recommend that a charter be granted; but, as we consider the formation of new Commanderies at such short distances from each other, may prove detrimental to those already established; we also recommend that hereafter no dispensations, or charters, be granted until, upon careful inquiry, it shall be found to be for the interest of the Order, and the application be recommended by the two nearest Commanderies.

In regard to the irregularities of the work, mentioned by the R. E. G. Commander, we consider that it can only be reached by specific charges, referred to the proper committee.

Your committee fully appreciate the reports of the Officers of the Grand Commandery, and recommend that seventy-five dollars be appropriated to the Grand Recorder, Sir Alfred Creigh, for additional labor in preparing the list of Sir Knights in this jurisdiction at our last Conclave.

Your committee would also recommend that the Grand Recorder have printed the necessary charters and blank returns.

C. F. KNAPP,
E. H. TURNER,
E. C. WADHAMS,
Committee.

The report was received, and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Landmarks, to whom was referred the preamble and resolutions in regard to Mountain Commandery, No. 10, reported that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Mountain Commandery, No. 10, in refusing to receive the report of its committee appointed to try the charges against one of its members, was erroneous, and that said Commandery be and they are hereby directed to receive and act upon said report.

E. H. TURNER,
CHR. F. KNAPP,
Committee.

Which report was rejected.

On motion of Sir J. L. Hutchinson, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and they hereby are, tendered to R. E. Sir John Vallerchamp, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of Grand Commander; and that a Past Grand Commander's jewel be presented to him.

Resolved, That it be prepared under the direction of Sir Nathan Smith, Grand Junior Warden.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare Statutes, Forms, and Ceremonies, for the use of this jurisdiction.

Whereupon, Sir Knights J. L. Hutchinson, Jas. M. Porter, and Alfred Creigh, were appointed said committee.

Sir R. A. O. Kerr, Grand Treasurer, made the following report:

Officers and Sir Knights of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Penn'a:

R. A. O. Kerr, in account with Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

1869. **Dr.**

June	9.	To balance due Commandery	$3,265 57

1869. **Cr.**

June	9.	C. M. Howell	125 00
		H. B. M'Kean	35 00
		J. R Dimm	48 00
		J. M. Porter } A. Miller }	77 00
		C. A. Saylor	30 80
		E. B. Young	29 10
		C. E. Meyer	28 00
		S. E. Murphy	26 00
		C. H. Kingston	26 00
		Wm. Vance	28 30
		W. N. Morton	28 00
		William Burr	34 45
		A. G. Cramner	35 00
		Jas. Godfrey	32 85
		D. J. Martin	34 20
		F. D. Green	25 00
		I. J. S. Gobin	29 50
		J. B. Selheimer	35 30
		Nathan Smith	26 00
		G. F. Wiggin	35 69
		B. Liggett	26 00
		Amount carried forward	795 19

		Amount brought forward	$795 19	
		F. D. Green	49 00	
		A. Creigh	75 00	
		W. F. Vallerchamp	29 40	
		J. L. Hutchinson	541 00	
		C. F. Knapp	174 00	
		Hugh Keys	30 00	
		A. H. Maxwell	16 00	
		Wm. H. Egle	26 00	
		By Order R. M'Adam	30 00	
June 17.	"	F. J. Evans	48 00	
	"	W. U. Telegram	2 96	
	"	D. W. C. Carroll	25 00	
June 23.	"	W. W. Logan	22 00	
	"	Adams Express	8 50	
	"	J. L. Hutchinson	26 00	
	"	Grand Sentinel	10 00	
	"	S. B. Dick	20 40	
	"	A. H. Baker	17 75	
	"	Peter Bentz	34 00	
	"	C. B. Bigelow	24 85	
	"	J. H. Hopkins	131 00	
	"	R. A. O. Kerr	63 00	
	"	A. Creigh	83 00	
	"	J. H. Dusenbury	24 85	
	"	Wm. Chatland	20 00	
	"	Robert Klots	28 30	
	"	Jno. Vallerchamp	600 75	
				$2,955 95
July 8.		Dr. to Balance due Commandery,		309 62
				$3,265 57

Very respectfully submitted;

R. A. O. KERR,
Grand Treasurer.

Sir Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder, submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, as Grand Recorder, presents his Annual Report, ending May 1, 1869, exhibiting a statement of the receipts from the Subordinate Commanderies, amount paid Grand Treasurer, number of Knights created during the past year, also those admitted, withdrawn, died, suspended, and degraded, and amount received:

Number.	Name of Commandery.	Knighted.	Admitted.	Withdrawn.	Died.	Suspended.	Degraded.	Dues.	
1	Pittsburgh	27	...	2	2	...	...	178	50
2	Philadelphia	20	5	2	1	...	...	100	00
3	Jacques de Molay	1	...	...	...	1	...	21	00
4	St. Johns	129	4	6	4	...	...	541	00
5	Hubbard	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	00
7	St. Omer's	.....	...	...	...	...	...	15	50
8	St. John's	6	...	3	...	4	...	52	50
9	De Molay	8	...	6	...	...	...	82	50
10	Mountain	.....	...	2	...	1	...	17	00
11	Parke	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	00
12	Crusade	13	3	5	3	1	...	167	00
13	Columbia	24	...	10	2	1	...	172	00
14	Palestine	9	1	1	...	...	...	47	50
15	Jerusalem	5	...	6	...	4	...	37	00
16	Northern	7	...	1	...	...	...	52	50
17	Cœur de Lion	13	1	3	...	...	...	81	50
18	Hugh de Payens	5	...	1	...	...	...	34	00
19	Allen	20	1	2	1	...	...	124	50
20	York	17	1	...	1	...	...	108	00
21	Baldwin	5	...	1	...	...	...	55	50
22	Baldwin II	3	...	12	...	1	...	49	00
23	Packer	4	...	...	...	...	...	50	00
24	Hermit	8	...	...	...	...	...	36	50
25	North Western	9	2	2	...	...	...	63	50
26	Lewistown	6	1	...	...	...	...	34	50
27	Great Bend	11	...	6	...	...	...	55	50
28	Tyagaghton	6	...	...	...	...	...	27	00
29	Kadosh	52	1	...	...	...	...	199	00
30	Mount Olivet	29	1	4	...	...	...	119	00
31	Ivanhoe	11	17	...	...	...	...	54	50
32	Hutchinson	52	...	...	...	...	...	91	50
33	Constance	22	...	...	...	...	...	82	50
		528	38	75	14	13	...		

During the year the statistical table shows the following facts: That this Grand Commandery has a membership of 2,650 members; 522 have been created during the last Templar year; 38 have been admitted; 75 withdrew; 14 have died; and 13 suspended. To the above sum received from dues since May 1, 1869, the end of the Templar year, and since our last meeting, I have received the following amounts:

From St. John's Commandery,		No. 8	$60 50
From Lewistown	"	No. 26	83 00
From North Western	"	No. 25	174 00
From Hutchinson	"	No. 32	100 00
From Ivanhoe	"	No. 31	90 00
From Constance	"	No. 33	90 00
From Hubbard	"	No. 5	80 00
		Amounting to	$677 50
		To which add the present receipts as above	2,602 00
		Amounting to the sum of	$3,279 50

I claim a credit for the following sums, as per receipt:

Grand Treasurer Kerr's receipt		for	$100 00
"	"		90 00
"	"		90 00
Charter fee for Nos. 24 and 33			20 00
Express Charges on Blank Book			1 50
Postage, Etc			26 47
Express Charges on Printed Proceedings			2 25
Printing Receipts			3 50
By One Year's Salary			400 00
			733 72
By Amount paid Grand Treasurer, per receipt			2,545 78
			$3,279 50

In obedience to the directions of the Grand Commandery, I purchased a Ledger, and also a Book for Registering the Names of Knights Templar. In it I have entered the name of every Sir Knight who has been created in Pennsylvania since the introduction of Knighthood into this State—requiring much time, but the interests of the Order demanded it. It is here for the inspection of Sir Knights, and contains the names of 4,624 Sir Knights, with the date of their respective knighting, admission, withdrawing, suspension, degrading, death, profession, age, installation as Eminent Commander, and the office held in the Grand Commandery.

I forwarded commissions to the representatives of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, residing in sister jurisdictions, by direction

of the R. E. Grand Commander, and have responses, appreciating the high honor conferred, and rejoicing that Pennsylvania has inaugurated a system which will have a tendency to strengthen the bonds of unity and fraternal intercourse, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. I forwarded copies of last annual proceedings to all the Grand Commanderies of the United States; to those of England, Wales and Canada; and also to the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States. In return, I received proceedings from the States of Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, and Indiana.

I have received from the R. W. Theo. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Iowa, the full proceedings of their R. W. Grand Lodge, and acknowledged the same in due form. All of which I have placed in the hands of V. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

This Grand Commandery will require charters and blank returns to be immediately printed.

All of which is respectfully ubmitted.

ALFRED CREIGH.
Grand Recorder.

The report was referred to the Committee on the doings of the Grand Officers.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations reported that they had examined the dispensation and recommendation for a Commandery to be located at Columbia, Lancaster county, and find the same to be correct; and would recommend that a charter be issued to Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, the constitutional fee accompanying this report—the officers to consist of Sir Andrew J. Kauffman as Eminent Commander, Sir A. M. Rambo as Generalissimo, and Sir Geo F. Spreager as Captain General.

All of which is courteously submitted.

W. H. EGLE,
W. CHATLAND,
DEWEES J. MARTIN,
Committee.

The report was accepted and Committee discharged.

On motion of Sir J. C. A. Hoffeditz,

Resolved, That a charter be issued to Cyrene Commandery, No. 34.

On motion of Sir J. L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of Sir Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder, for seventy-five dollars, in accordance with report of Committee on doings of Grand Officers.

The R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins appointed the following Sir Knights as a Committee on Foreign Correspondence: Sir James M. Porter, W. F. Logan and Geo. V. Mauss.

The R. E. Grand Commander announced the appointment of R. E. Sir W. B. Isaacs, of Richmond, Va., as the Representative of this Grand Commandery, near the R. E. Grand Commandery of Virginia.

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, for forty-five dollars.

Resolved, That twenty-five hundred copies of the Proceedings be published.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to the citizens of Erie, Mount Olivet Commandery, and the Rail Road Companies, for their kind ness to the Sir Knights composing the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

The Committee on By-Laws reported that they have examined and approved of the following By-Laws.

HUGH DE PAYENS Commandery, No. 19, at Easton.
KEDRON Commandery, No. 18, - - - at Greensburg.
JERUSALEM Commandery, No. 15, - - at Phœnixville,
HUTCHINSON Commandery, No. 32, - - at Norristown.
ST. JOHN'S Commandery, No. 4, - - - at Philadelphia.

But disapproved of the By-Laws of Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, as not being in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. P. THOMPSON,
S. B. DICK,
W. LILLY,
Committee.

The Committee on Finance summitted the following report, which was adopted and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Penna:

The Committee on Finance would respectfully report that they have examined the books of the Treasurer and Recorder, and find the same correct:

Balance in hands of the Treasurer, as per report June 9, '69		$3,938 85
Interest on $669 28, balance, at 6 per cent		40 51
Received Dues, Fees, &c., during the year		2,825 78
		6,805 14

The expenditures have been as follows:

Representatives	$1,298 13	
Grand Visitations	475 00	
Recorder's Salary	400 00	
Incidentals	897 50	
Printing Proceedings, &c	468 92	3,539 55
Balance		$3,265 59

The Committee, after due deliberation, would respectfully offer the following suggestion:

That as Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, is at present in embarrassed circumstances, owing to their Recorder having embezzled the larger portion of their funds, we would recommend a remission of their dues.

JNO. C. A. HOFFEDITZ,
W. W. LOGAN,
A. G. CRANMER,
Committee.

On motion of Sir J. L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the action with regard to re-ballotting, adopted at Pittsburg, be rescinded.

The Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Eight o'clock P. M.

The Grand Commandery assembled at the appointed hour.

The Committee on Mileage and Pay made the following report; which, on motion of Sir James M. Porter, was received and adopted:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Your Committee on Mileage and Pay, report that they have examined the different accounts offered, and courteously ask that orders be granted for the following amounts:

Sir John Vallerchamp, Grand Visitations	$473 00
Sir John Vallerchamp, General G. Encamp. at St. Louis	86 00
Sir John Vallerchamp, printing, stationery, telegraphing, &c	41 75
Sir James H. Hopkins	131 10
" H. B. M'Kean	35 00
" C. M. Howell	125 00
Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm	48 00
Sir Abraham Miller	38 00
" Fitz James Evans	48 00
" R. A. O. Kerr	63 00
" Alfred Creigh	83 00
" E. B. Young	29 10
" J. N. Dusenbury	24 85
" C. E. Meyer	28 00
" C. F. Knapp	174 00
" S. E. Murphy	26 00
" D. W. C. Carroll	25 00
" C H. Kingston	26 00
" Hugh Keys	30 00
" J. L. Hutchinson	26 00
" W. Chatland	20 00
Sir W. Vance	$28 30
" Charles A. Saylor	30 80
" A. H. Maxwell	16 00
" Wm. H. Egle	26 00
" W. F. Vallerchamp	29 50
" W. A. Morton	28 00
" W. Burr	34 45
" R. M'Adams	30 00
" A. G. Cranmer	35 00
" Joseph Godfrey	32 85
" W. A. Logan	22 00
" Jas. M. Porter	38 00
" D. J. Martin	34 20
" P. Bentz	34 00
" F. D. Green	49 00
" R. Klotz	28 30
" J. P. S. Gobin	29 50
" S. B. Dick	20 40
" J. B. Selheimer	35 30
" C P. Bigelow	24 85
" N. Smith	26 00
" G. F. Wiggan	35 69
" A H. Baker	17 75
" B. Liggett	26 00

All of which is courteously submitted,

S. E. MURPHY,
J. P. S. GOBIN,
PETER BENTZ,
Committee.

The R. E. Grand Commander gave notice that an exemplification of the work would be held to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

The Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at the appointed hour.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
ERIE, June 10, 1869, A. O. 751, A. O. E. P. 72.

The Grand Commandery assembled at the appointed hour. Prayer by the Rev. Sir M'Ilyer. Minutes of preceding meeting read and adopted.

On motion of Sir Christian Frederick Knapp, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of the Grand Sentinel, S. S. Smith, for ten dollars.

On motion of Sir S. H. Simon,

Resolved, That Parke Commandery be authorized to change its name after regular notice to the members of the intended change.

The work was exemplified by lecture, and discrepancies were harmonized by the decision of the R. E. Grand Commander, who explained the same to the satisfaction of the Sir Knights, while he urged upon all the necessity of preserving the work intact.

On motion,

Ordered, That when this Grand Commandery adjourns it will adjourn to meet in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, June 15, 1869, at 8 o'clock A. M.

No further business appearing, the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, was closed in ample form, until June 15, 1869, at 8 o'clock A. M, to participate in the semi-centennial celebration of St. John's Commandery, No. 4.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

SPECIAL CONCLAVE

OF THE

R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

Held in Philadelphia, June 15, 1869, A. O. 751, A. O. E. P. 72.

MASONIC TEMPLE, JUNE 15, 1869.

Pursuant to adjournment, the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania assembled in the Masonic Temple this morning at 8 o'clock, to participate in the semi-centennial celebration of St. John's Commandery, No. 4.

The R. E. Grand Commandery was opened in ample form, the following Grand Officers being present, viz:

R. E. SIR JAMES H. HOPKINS, ...	GRAND COMMANDER.
V. E. SIR H. B. M'KEAN, ...	DEPUTY G. COMMANDER.
E. SIR CHARLES M. HOWELL, ...	GRAND GENERALISSIMO.
E. SIR ABRAHAM MILLER, ...	GRAND CAPTAIN GENERAL.
E. REV. SIR J. R. DIMM, ...	GRAND PRELATE.
E. SIR FITZ-JAMES EVANS, ...	GRAND SENIOR WARDEN.
E. SIR NATHAN SMITH, ...	GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN.
E. SIR R. A. O. KERR, ...	GRAND TREASURER.
E. SIR ALFRED CREIGH, ...	GRAND RECORDER.
E. SIR S. B. DICK, ...	GRAND STANDARD BEARER.
E. SIR WM. H. EGLE, ...	GRAND SWORD BEARER.
E. SIR C. H. KINGSTON, ...	GRAND WARDER.
E. SIR CHARLES SCHNEIDER, ...	GRAND SENTINEL, pro tem.

PAST GRAND COMMANDERS PRESENT:

R. E. SIR C. F. KNAPP, R. E. SIR J. L. HUTCHINSON,
R. E. SIR JOHN VALLERCHAMP.

Also, the officers and large delegations from the Subordinate Commanderies of the State.

The procession was formed on Broad street, embracing officers of Grand and Subordinate Commanderies from the States of Alabama, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minnesota, New Brunswick, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, together with the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States

The procession was under the command of Sir R. Clay Crawford, General commanding, assisted by the following Aids: First Division, Sir S. B. Wylie Mitchell; Second Division, Sir Hermanus Neff; Third Division, Sir G. G. Evans, Fourth Division, Sir James C. Davis; Fifth Division, Sir R. T. Bowerman; Sixth Division, Sir John G. Hood; Seventh Division, Sir R. P. King; Eighth Division, Sir J. F. Regnault; Ninth Division, Sir E. H. Turner; Tenth Division, Sir Robert Grier.

After performing many evolutions, they marched to Horticultural Hall, where the following exercises took place:

Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, introduced the Rev. Sir R. H. Pattison, who opened the exercises with prayer.

An anthem was sung.

Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, P. G. C., then introduced the R. W. Sir Richard Vaux, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, who extended a welcome to the visiting Sir Knights. He was responded to by M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Sir Charles L. Hale, E. C. of St. John's, No. 4, introduced the orator of the day, Sir William H. Allen, LL.D., P. G C. of Pennsylvania.

Sir Geo. Griscom, M. E. Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, presented Rev. Sir John Chambers, who pronounced the benediction, and the Knights departed to their respective quarters, to meet at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music.

Academy of Music, Eight o'clock P. M.

The Sir Knights of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, formed on the stage at the appointed hour. The Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and the Grand Officers of the different States, with Eminent Commanders and Past Commanders, met in the lobby of the parquette circle, and proceeded to the front of the stage by the Grand Templar March, where the R. W. Sir Richard Vaux, Grand Master of

the Grand Lodge, was introduced by the R. W. Sir Robert A. Lamberton, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. An appropriate oration was then delivered by Grand Master Vaux. After which the gallant and courteous Knights presented their lady loves with boquets selected from the Floral Temple, and the assembly engaged in the "mazy dance."

The R. E. Grand Commandery was closed in ample form, to meet in Williamsport, Lycoming county, on the second Tuesday of June, 1870, A. O. 752, A. O. E. P. 73.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Knights Templar Register

OF

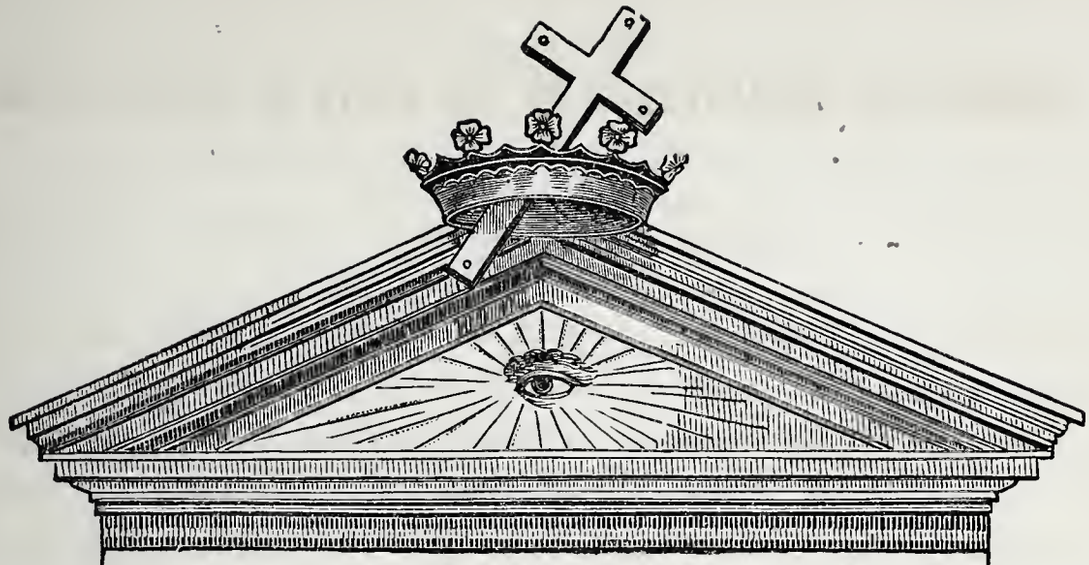
GRAND OFFICERS FOR 1869-70.

GRAND OFFICERS:

R E. Sir James H. Hopkins,	of	Pittsburgh,	Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir H. B. McKean,	of	Towanda,	D. G. Commander.
E. Sir Charles M. Howell,	of	Lancaster,	G. Generalissimo.
E. Sir Abraham Miller, (c)	of	Easton,	G. Capt. General.
E. Rev. Sir J. R. Dimm,	of	Barren Hill,	G. Prelate.
E. Sir Fitz-James Evans,	of	York	G. Sen. Warden.
E. Sir Nathan Smith,	of	Philadelphia,	G. Jun. Warden.
E. Sir R. A. O. Kerr,	of	Altoona,	G. Treasurer.
E. Sir Alfred Creigh,	of	Washington,	G. Recorder.
E. Sir Sam'l B. Dick,	of	Meadville,	G. St. Bearer.
E. Sir Wm. H. Egle,	of	Harrisburg,	G. S. Bearer.
E. Sir Chas. H. Kingston,	of	Philadelphia,	G. Warder.
E. Sir J. A. Vanderslice,	of	Williamsport,	G. Sentinel.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NO. AND NAME.	LOCATION OF COMMANDERY.	E. COMMANDER.	RECORDER.	TIME OF MEETING.
1. Pittsburgh	Pittshurgh	D. W. C. Carroll	Th. A. Wright	1st Tuesday.
2. Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Chas. H.Kingston	W. C. Ewing	2d Monday.
3. Jacques de Molay	Washington	Boyd Brumvine	Hugh Keys	1st Friday.
4. St. John's	Philadelphia	Chas. L. Hale	J. Atlee White	4th Friday.
5. Hubbard	Waynesburg	D. W. Braden	J. F. Temple	3d Wednesday.
7. St. Omer's	Brownsville	Wm. Chatland	J. W. Jeffries	1d Friday.
8. St. John's	Carlisle	Wm. Vance	E. Cornman	4th Thursday.
9. De Molay	Reading	F. W. Lauer	S. H. Garrigues	2d Wednesday.
10. Mountain	Altoona	W. J. Long	E. B. M'Crum	4th Friday.
11. Parke	Harrisburg	Wm. H. Egle	Levi Wolfinger	1st Thursday.
12. Crusade	Bloomsburg	W.F.Vallerchamp	C. F. Knapp	Thursday after Wednesday on or before full moon.
13. Columbia	Lancaster	W. A. Morton	H. S. Gara	4th Monday.
14. Palestine	Carbondale	W. Burr	H. D. Wilbur	2d Friday.
15. Jerusalem	Phœnixville	L. B. Kaler	J. R. Caswell	2d Saturd'y after full moon.
16. Northern	Towanda	A. G. Cranmer	C. S. Russell	2d Monday.
17. Cœur de Lion	Scranton	E. P. Kingsbury	M. J. Clark	Wed. after F. M.
18. Kedron	Greensburg	W. W. Logan	W. Robinson	1st Tuesday.
19. Hugh de Payens	Easton	F. V. Barnett	W. H. Pomp	1st Monday.
20. Allen	Allentown	H. J. Saeger	D. J. Martin	2d Thursday.
21. York	York	P. Bentz	M. J. Skinner	3d Thursday.
22. Baldwin II	Williamsport	W. R. Prior	E. A. Cornell	3d Tuesday.
23. Packer	Mauch Chunk	Robt. Klotz	J. A. Dinkey	3d Tuesday.
24. Hermit	Lebanon	J. P. S. Gobin	W. W. Murray	3d Tuesday.
25. North Western	Meadville	S. B. Dick	James Ford	4th Tuesday.
26. Lewistown	Lewistown	J. B. Selheimer	J. W. M'Cord	4th Tuesday.
27. Great Bend	Great Bend	Th. D. Hays	W. H. Powell	2d Tuesday.
28. Tyagaghton	Wellsboro'	Robt. C. Simpson.	H. W. Williams	1st Friday.
29. Kadosh	Philadelphia	Nathan Smith	M. Nisbett	4th Tuesday.
30. Mt. Olivet	Erie	John E. Payne	Douglas Benson	2d Monday.
31. Ivanhoe	Tamaqua	G. F. Wiggan	W. Barton	4th Tuesday.
32. Hutchinson	Norristown	John Slingluff	P. Quillman	Thursday after full moon.
33. Constance	Bellefonte	S. T. Shugart	Jno. D. Wingate	2d Friday.
34. Cyrene	Columbia	A. J. Kauffman	Franklin Hinkle	2d Thursday.



To Perpetuate The Memory

— OF —

Sir GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK,

Who died March 12th, 1869, and

Sir ISAAC WHITTIER, P. E. C.

And Past Grand Treasurer.

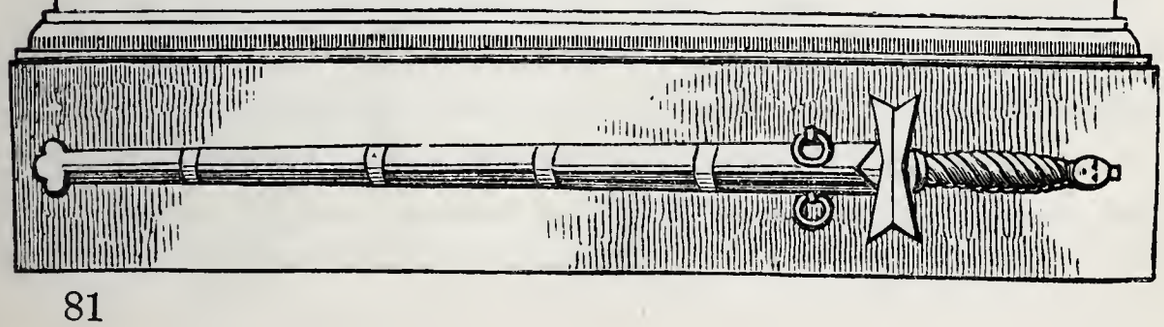
OF

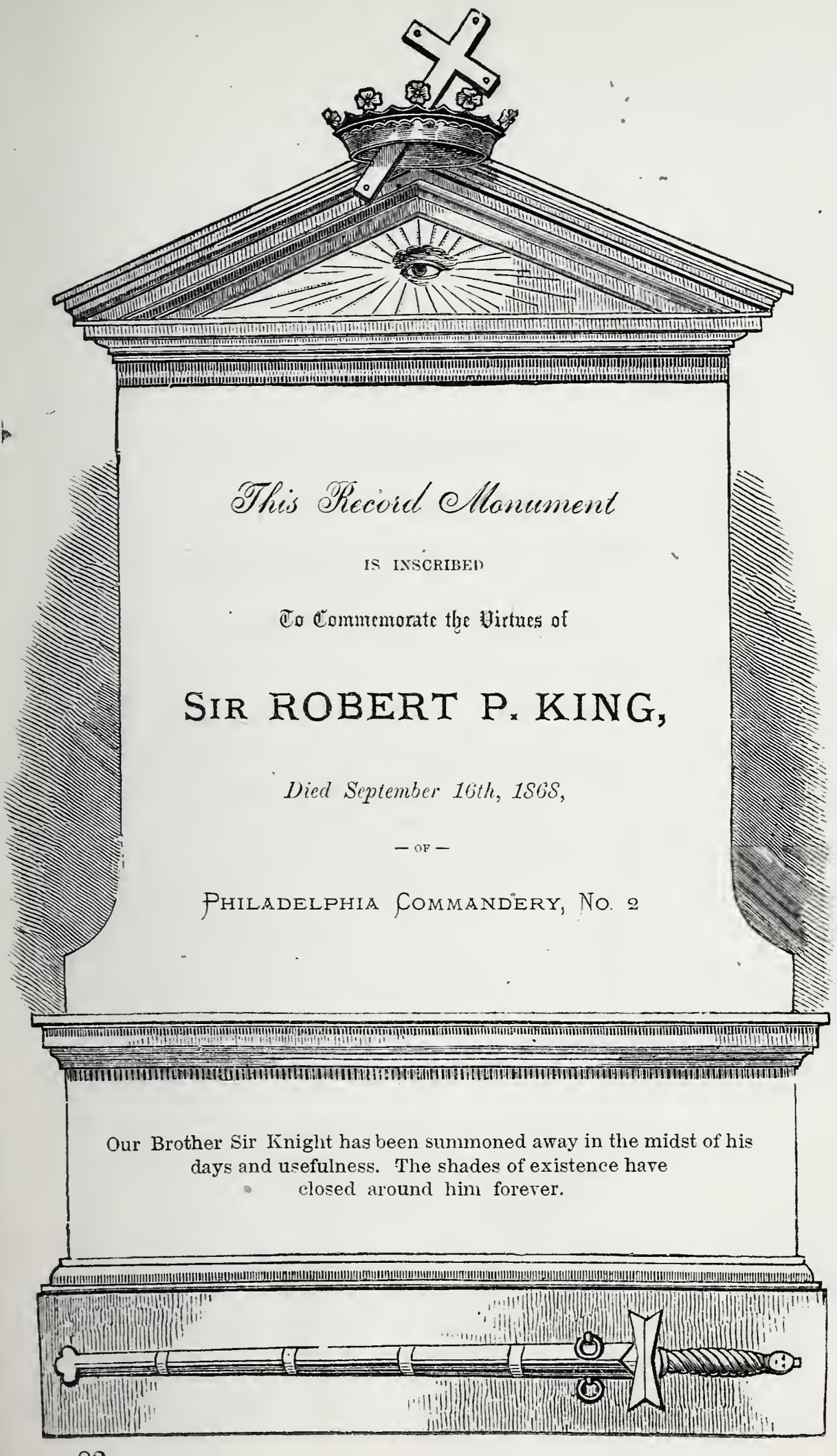
Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1.

Died March 31st, 1869.

This Record Monument is inscribed by order of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

Death is the law and constitution of nature—the unalterable event of Providence—the decree of Heaven. Blessed be the rest of these departed Knights.





This Record Monument

IS INSCRIBED

To Commemorate the Virtues of

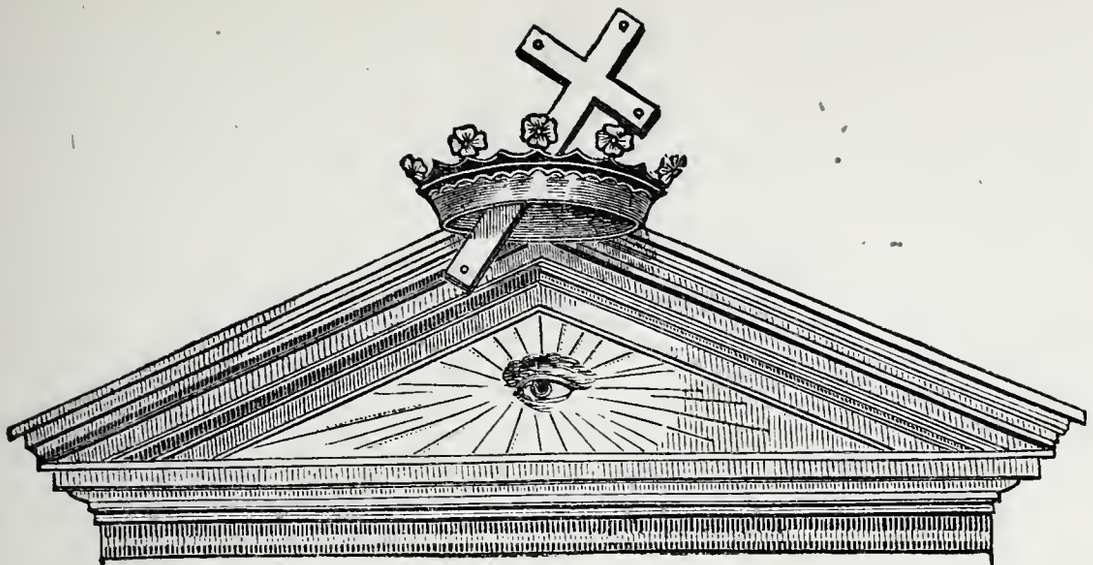
SIR ROBERT P. KING,

Died September 16th, 1868,

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA COMMANDERY, NO. 2

Our Brother Sir Knight has been summoned away in the midst of his days and usefulness. The shades of existence have closed around him forever.



To Commemorate the Christian Virtues

OF THESE DISTINGUISHED SIR KNIGHTS

This Monument is erected as a Testimonial of exalted Worth.

SIR MORRIS HANSELL,

Died July 15th, 1868.

SIR HAROLD S. MATHEWS,

Died January 5th, 1869.

SIR EDWARD W. FEWTON,

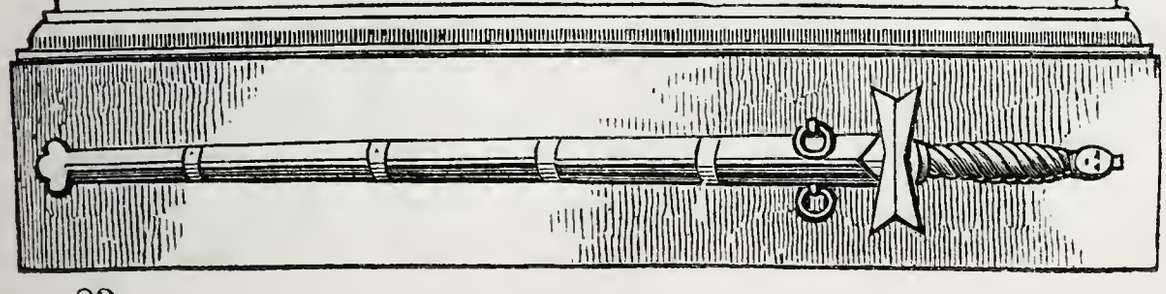
Died March 30th, 1869.

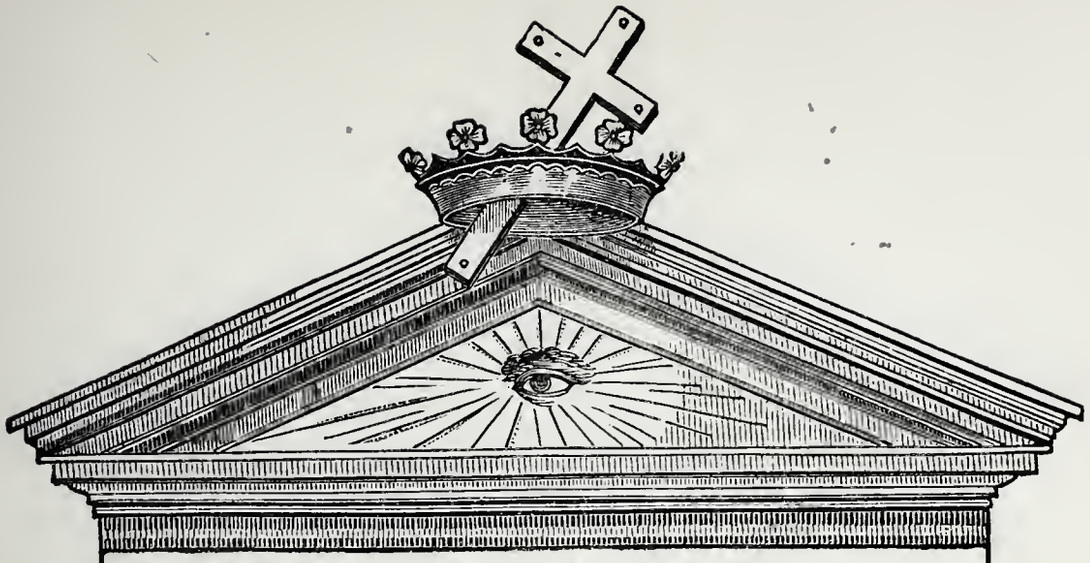
SIR GEORGE W. HOWELL, M. D.

Died April 24th, 1869.

Of St. John's Commandery, No. 4.

Once when full of life, they never
Proved unfaithful to our laws;
Zealous like them, be we ever,
To promote the glorious cause.





The Grand Commandery

DESIRES THIS RECORD MONUMENT

TO PERPETUATE THE KNIGHTLY VIRTUES

— OF —

Sir JOHN SHARPLESS,

Died October 30th, 1868.

Sir H. W. CREASY,

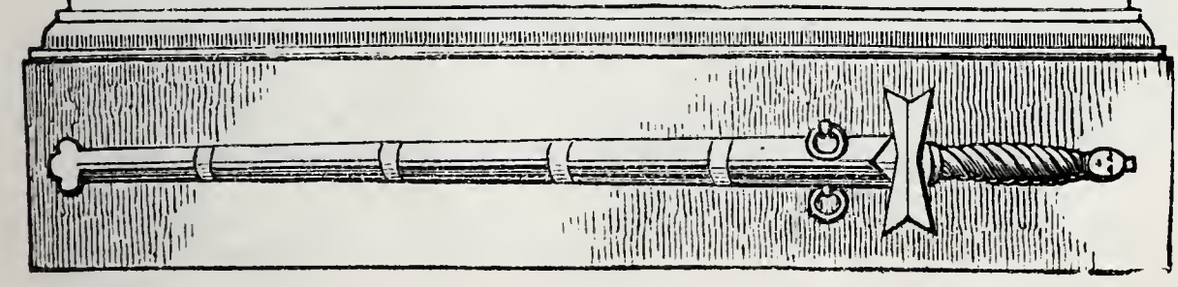
Died October 30th, 1868.

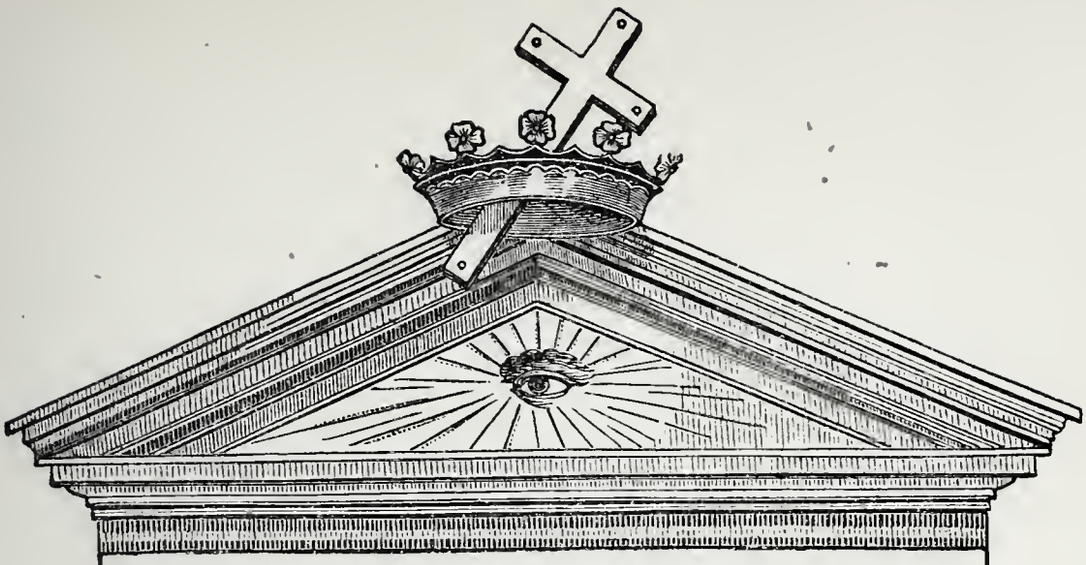
Sir J. D. HAHN,

Died Jan. 14th '69.

Of Crusade Commandery No. 12.

Death summons away, in the midst of their usefulness, many beloved Sir Knights; and the evening shades of existence close around them forever.





INSCRIBED AS A TESTIMONIAL

To the Christian Virtues and Exalted Worth

— OF —

SIR GEORGE STETZEL,

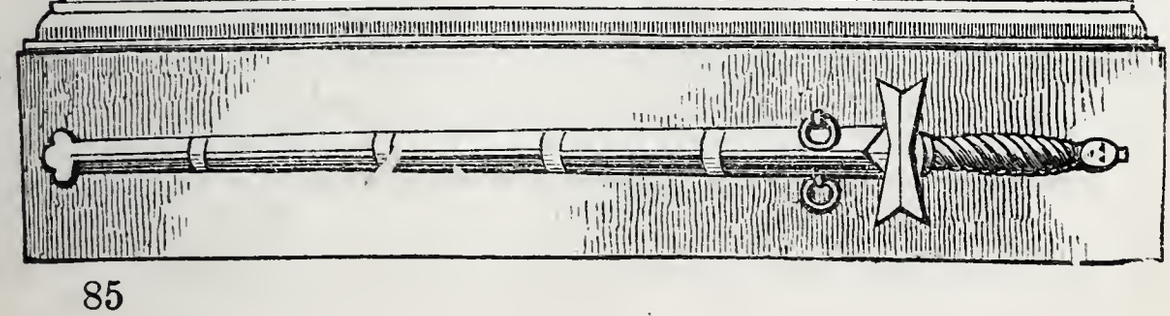
Who died Oct. 3, 1868, and

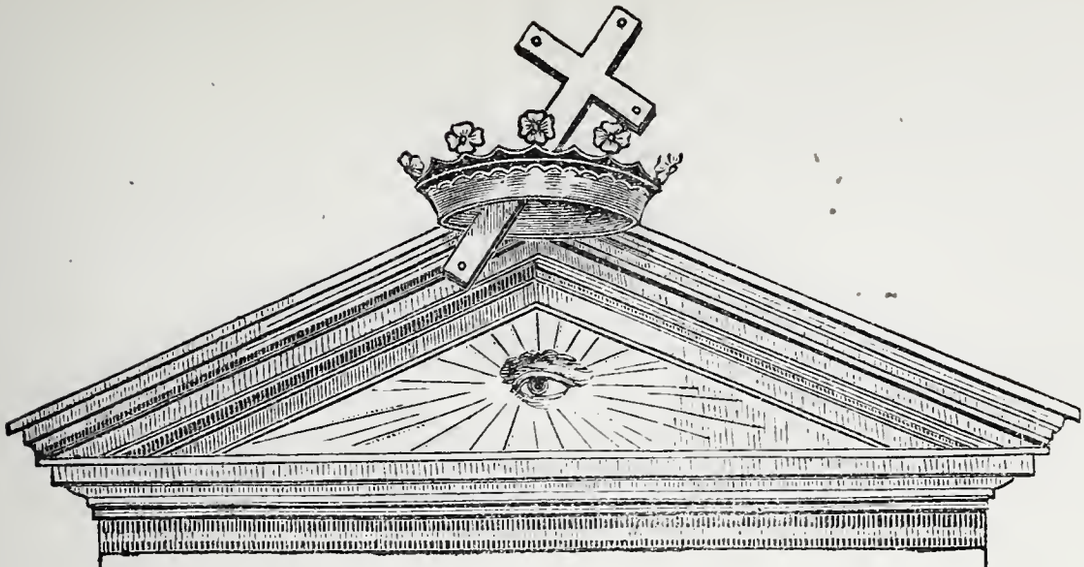
SIR ELISHA GEIGER,

Who died March 4, 1869.

Of Columbia Commandery, No. 13.

Let us take our dear Sir Knights and enshrine them in God's Spiritual house, and place them in that crystal sphere, where loss can never come.





THIS RECORD MONUMENT

IS INSCRIBED

By order of the Grand Commandery, to the Memory

— OF —

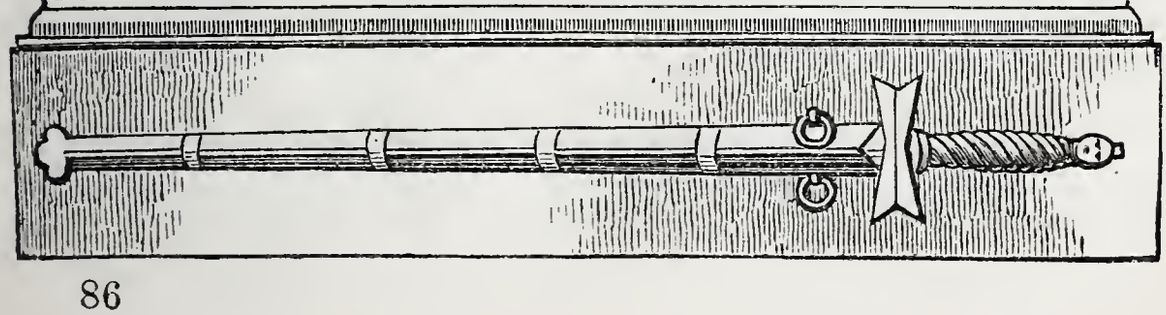
Sir WM. BROWNLEY SAMPLE,

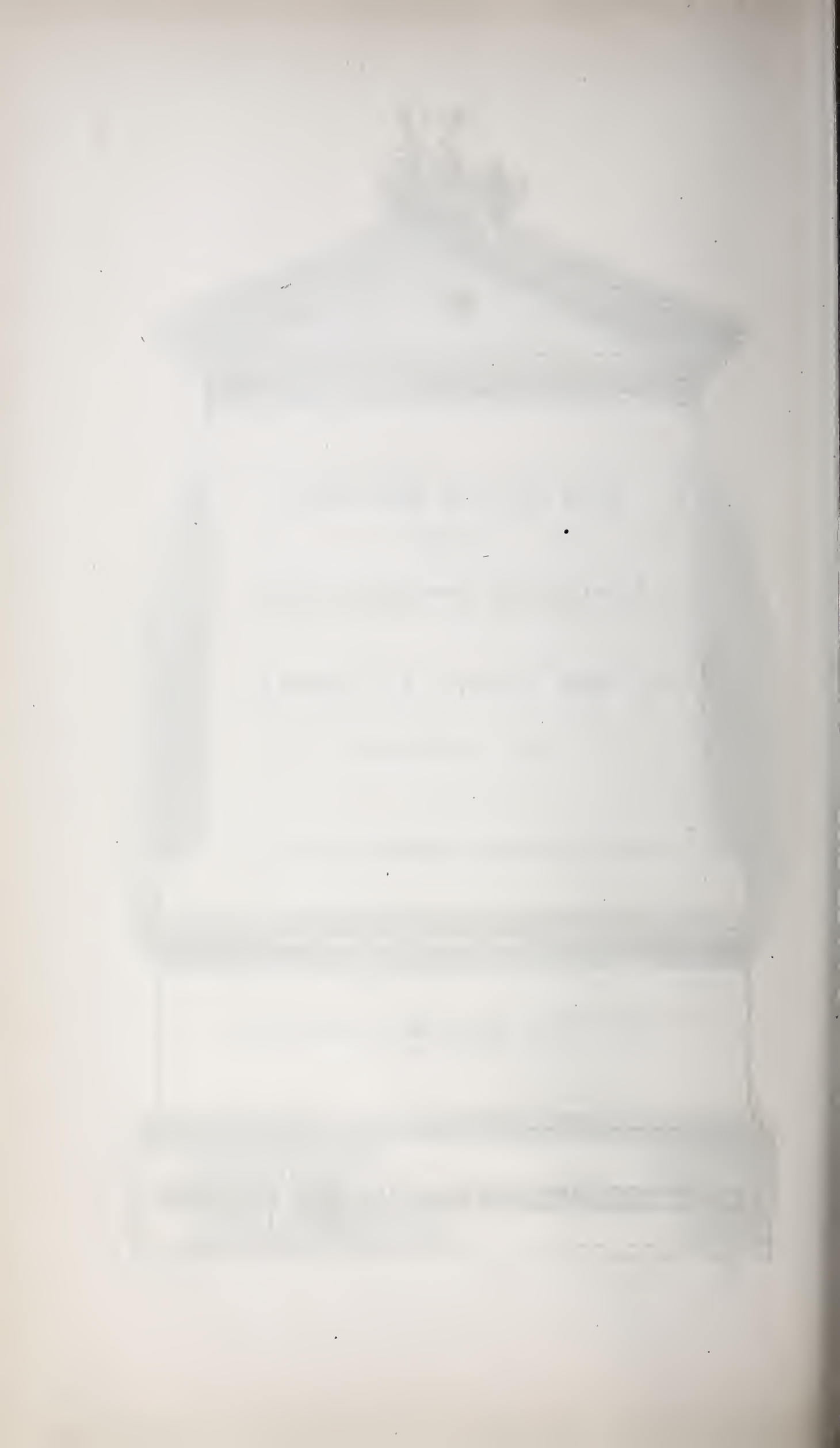
Died June 30th, 1868,

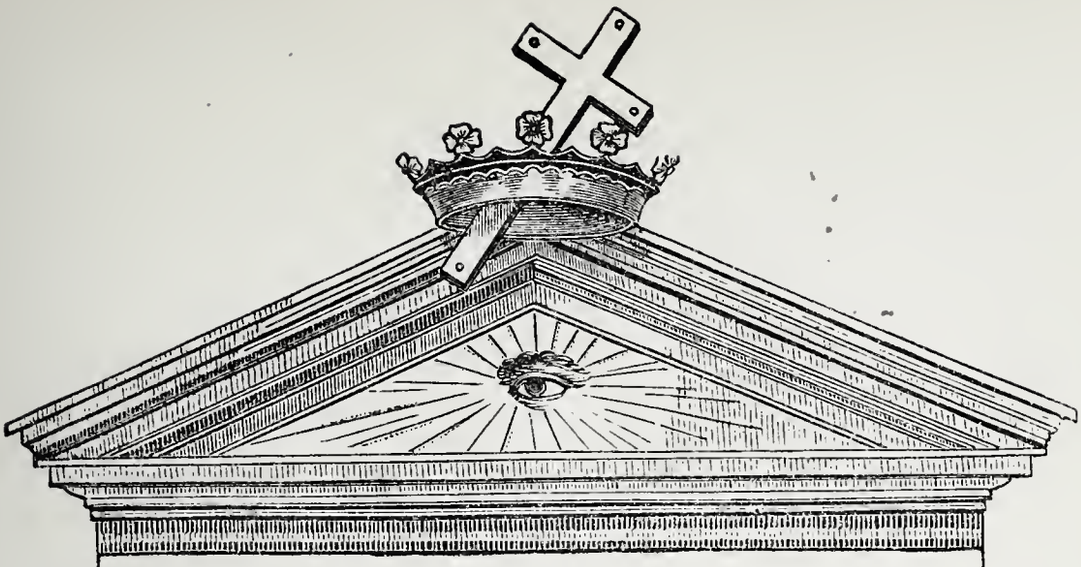
— OF —

HUGH DE PAYENS COMMANDERY, No. 19.

God receives the soul, to return it again, purer and whiter, than He took it.







To the Memory

— of —

Sir JOHN Y. BECHTEL,

RIGHT EMINENT COMMANDER

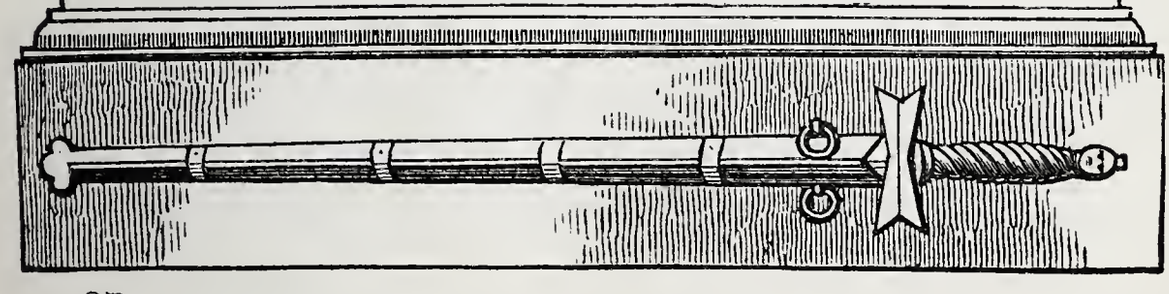
— of —

ALLEN COMMANDERY, NO. 20.

Who died March 14th, 1869,

With his Knightly *harness* on, prepared to meet his God.

Beat on then, O heart, and long for dying—when I behold Thee, O God,
I shall be satisfied.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONCLAVE

(Being the Seventy-Fourth from its Establishment in Pennsylvania)

OF THE

Grand Commandery

— OF —

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

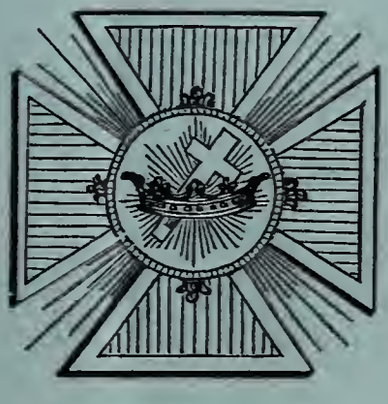
Of Pennsylvania,

Held at HARRISBURG, PA., June 13th, 1871,

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

PROCEEDINGS OF A SPECIAL CONCLAVE,

Held at Towanda, April 12, 1871.



Theo. F. Scheffer, Printer, Harrisburg.

1871.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONCLAVE

(Being the Seventy-Fourth from its Establishment in Pennsylvania)

OF THE

R. Eminent Grand Commandery

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

HELD AT

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 13, 1871.

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

PROCEEDINGS OF A SPECIAL CONCLAVE,

Held at Towanda, April 12, 1871.

R. E. Sir HENRY BENJAMIN McKEAN, Grand Commander.
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH, Grand Recorder.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
THEO. F. SCHEFFER, PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,
1871.

R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar

— OF —

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hall of the House of Representatives,
CITY OF HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 13, A. D. 1871, A O. 753, A. O. E. P. 74

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania held its Eighteenth Annual Conclave (and its seventy-fourth since the introduction of Knighthood into Pennsylvania) in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the city of Harrisburg, on June 13, 1871, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The roll being called, the following Grand and Past Grand officers, together with the officers of the Subordinate Commanderies, answered to their respective names:

Grand Officers.

R. E. SIR HENRY B. McKEAN,	GRAND COMMANDER.
V. E. SIR CHARLES M. HOWELL,	DEPUTY G. COMMANDER.
E. SIR ABRAHAM MILLER, (c)	GRAND GENERALISSIMO.
E. SIR FITZ JAMES EVANS,	GRAND CAPTAIN GENERAL.
E. REV. SIR JOSEPH S. EVANS,	GRAND PRELATE.
E. SIR NATHAN SMITH,	GRAND SENIOR WARDEN.
E. SIR GETER C. SHIDLE,	GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN
E. SIR M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,	GRAND TREASURER.
E. SIR ALFRED CREIGH,	GRAND RECORDER.
E. SIR S. GRANT WEIDMAN,	GRAND STANDARD BEARER.
E. SIR J. H. DUSENBURY,	GRAND SWORD BEARER.
E. SIR JOHN L. YOUNG,	GRAND WARDER.
E. SIR EDWARD MASSON,	GRAND MARSHAL.
E SIR MICHAEL BENDER,	GRAND SENTINEL.

Past Grand Commanders.

Sir E. H. TURNER, Sir CHRISTIAN FREDERICK KNAPP,
Sir H. STANLEY GOODWIN, Sir W. H. STRICKLAND,
Sir J. L. HUTCHINSON, Sir JOHN VALLERCHAMP,
Sir JAMES H. HOPKINS.

Subordinate Commanderies Represented.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

The R. E. Sir H. B. McKean, Grand Commander, opened the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania in ample form, assisted by the Grand officers and Sir Knights, who were led in their devotions by the Rev. Sir Joseph S. Evans, Grand Prelate.

On motion of P. E. Commander Sir William Lilly,

Resolved, That the meetings of this Grand Conclave shall be held from 9, A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2½, P. M., to 6, P. M., and from 8, P. M., until adjournment. This order to continue through the session of this Grand Conclave, subject to the action of this Grand Body.

On motion of E. Sir Theodore Cornman,

Resolved, That all Knights Templar in good standing be admitted to all the sessions of this Grand Commandery.

On motion of P. R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the Sir Knights.

The R. E. Grand Commander announced the following Committee on Credentials: Sir Knights William J. Kelly, William Chatland, and John E. Payne.

The Grand Commandery adjourned to meet, June 14, 1871, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Hall of the House of Representatives,

HARRISBURG, *June 14, 1871.*

The R. E. Grand Commandery assembled at the appointed hour, when the Grand Commandery was opened in ample form, and with prayer by the Grand Prelate.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. Sir R. H. Pattison,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to report a Constitution, Forms, &c., report at 3 o'clock, this afternoon.

E. Sir William J. Kelly, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report: They have examined the credentials of the following Commanderies, and find them correct:

Commandery.	*Votes.*	*Representative.*
No. 1,	13	D. W. C. Carrol.
" 2,	14	Robt. H. Pattison.
" 3,	10	Alfred Creigh.
" 4,	14	J. L. Hutchinson.
" 5,	–	No report.
" 7,	–	Officers present.
" 8,	8	John Palmer.
" 9,	16	Chas. A. Saylor.
" 10,	14	A. H. Maxwell.
" 11,	9	Jno. Vallerchamp.
" 12,	16	Thos. E. Geddis.
" 13,	7	Jacob M. Westhaeffer.
" 14,	8	Jos. B. Van Bergen.
" 15,	13	John Kimes.
" 16,	9	A. G. Cranmer
" 17,	8	Jos. Godfrey.
" 18,	12	Zachariah P. Bierer.
" 19,	11	James M. Porter.
" 20,	10	Jacob S. Dillinger.
" 21,	8	Jacob D. Heiges.
" 22,	7	Daniel W. Smith.
" 23,	8	James Houston.

Commandery.	*Votes.*	*Representative.*
" 24,	5	S. Grant Weidman.
" 25,	4	Wm. C. Hay.
" 26,	8	William Willis.
" 27,	7	Almon P. Stevens.
" 28,	–	No report.
" 29,	6	Alphonso C. Ireland.
" 30,	6	John J. Wadsworth.
" 31,	6	Preston Robinson.
" 32,	6	Jacob F. Dillman.
" 33,	5	Samuel T. Shugert.
" 34,	5	Andrew J. Kauffman.
" 35,	–	No report.
" 36,	8	Chas. E. Meyer.
" 37,	4	Wm. B. Maitland.
" 38,	–	All present.
" 39,	3	
" 40,	–	All present.
	292	

The return from Commandery No. 28 is rejected by your committee as irregular. (See Proceedings Sixteenth Annual Conclave, page 13.)

WM. J. KELLY,
CHAS. H. KINGSTON,
JNO. E. PAYNE,
Committee.

On motion of Sir A. J. Kauffman,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted; which report was afterwards adopted.

The R. E. Grand Commander appointed the following

Standing Committees.

On Landmarks—Sir Knights J. L. Hutchinson, E. H. Turner, and D. W. C. Carroll.

On Doings of Grand Officers—Sir Knights Christian F. Knapp, H. Stanley Goodwin, and James H. Hopkins.

On Dispensations and Charters—Sir Knights Charles E. Meyer, Daniel G. Bush, and G. W. Demarest.

On By-Laws—Sir Knights M. Richards Muckle, William Chatland, and A. C. Ireland.

On Finance—Sir Knights Dewees J. Martin, J. P. S. Gobin, and D. W. Smith.

On Grievance—Sir Knights James M. Porter, E. S. Keeler, and A. P. Stevens.

On Designating the Next Place of Meeting—Sir Knights James Houston, D. E. Robeson, and James A. Hunter.

On Unfinished Business—Sir Knights A. J. Kauffman, Theodore Cornman, and W. B. Maitland.

On Mileage and Pay—Sir Knights John Vallerchamp, A. G. Cranmer, and Charles R. Earley.

The R. E. Sir H. B. McKean delivered the following

Address.

SIR KNIGHTS:—By the merciful kindness of the all-wise Providence, through whom we are permitted to live, move, and have our being, we have assembled here to-day in this our Annual Conclave. Let us be thankful for the many blessings that have been bestowed upon us during the past year. Let us implore the Divine assistance that all our doings may be for His glory and the welfare of our noble Order; let us all be imbued with that feeling of Christian love and forbearance that is so characteristic of every Knight Templar, that we may be enabled to perform the duties assigned to us as true Christian Sir Knights. Let us all unite and return thanks to Almighty God for the peace and prosperity of the Orders of Christian Knighthood throughout this Templar jurisdiction. Sir Knights, I beseech you, let us so live that when our pilgrimage of life is ended we may gain admission in the Asylum above, there to enjoy the honors and rewards that await the valiant soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and find our names recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life.

Sir Knights—One year ago, by your action and the unanimity which has characterized the election of Grand Commander for years past, I received at your hands the sceptre of authority under which I have acted as Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the great State of Pennsylvania, with her thousands of Sir Knights so distinguished for their knightly courtesy and so eminent in their practices of the Christian virtues. I accepted the responsible po-

sition, cautious of its duties and responsibilities, and I assure you I was proud of the honor thus bestowed. I have endeavored to discharge the various duties devolved upon me so as to meet the views and merit the approval of all the Sir Knights of this jurisdiction. Whatever decision made, or orders issued by me during the past year, have been made and given conscientiously, and which I believed to be for the best interests of the Order. If any Sir Knight feels grieved by any action of mine, he should remember those cardinal virtues which are so distinguished among Sir Knights, "To err is human; to forgive is divine."

Sir Knights—Owing to the large number of Commanderies in this jurisdiction and the increasing numbers, there being now forty, I found that I would not be able to visit them all personally, I concluded to district the State. Accordingly, on the 29th of June, 1870, I issued an order dividing the State into districts and appointing the following Eminent Sir Knights officers of the Grand Commandery in each district, namely:

E. Sir Chas. M. Howell, D. G. C., over Nos. 13, 34, 12, 37, 22 and 33.

E. Sir Abraham Miller, G. G., over Nos. 9, 19, 20, 23 and 31.

E. Sir Fitz James Evans, G. C. G., over Nos. 8, 10, 11, 21, 24 and 26.

E. Sir Nathan Smith, G. S. W., over Nos. 4, 15, 29, 32 and 36.

E. Sir G. C. Shidle, G. J. W., over Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 18, 25, and 30.

E. Sir J. H. Dusenbury, G. S. B., over Nos. 14, 17, 27 and 28.

That they have faithfully performed their duties and relieved me of much labor, their reports will fully attest. We should especially return thanks, and we pray thee, O, Heavenly Father, for the speedy return to health of Eminent Sir Nathan Smith, Grand Senior Warden, and that he may be spared to meet with us many future Annual Conclaves; and if He should decree it otherwise, we would say, "Thy will, not ours, be done."

In pursuance of an order issued by the M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, announcing the death of our distinguished Past Grand Master, Benjamin Brown French,

who was summoned from earth to the celestial glories of the spirit land on the 12th day of August, 1870, I issued the annexed order:

Headquarters of the R. E. Grand Commander of the R. E. Grand Commandery
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
September 12th, A. D. 1870, A. O. 752, A. O. E. P. 73.

To our P. R. E. Grand Commanders, Past Eminent Commanders, Eminent Commanders of our Subordinate Commanderies, and all true and courteous Sir Knights throughout our jurisdiction:

Death, in his onward march, on the 12th day of August 1870, summoned from earth, to the celestial glories of the spirit land, Sir BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

To perpetuate the memory of this great and good Templar (who honored our R. E. Grand Commandery at its last annual conclave, in June, 1870, with his presence), the M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, has issued an order commanding the Eminent Commanders and Sir Knights of each and every Subordinate Commandery, to be formed in due array, and requiring the officers and members of each of said Subordinate Commanderies to wear crape at the hilt of their swords for six months; and also to have their respective banners draped in mourning.

In accordance with this order, and to testify our love and veneration for our distinguished Past Grand Master, B. B. FRENCH, who, when in life, gave utterance to those christian sentiments which characterize the true Templar, and who exemplified the same in his walk and conversation: I, HENRY BENJAMIN MCKEAN, Grand Commander of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, hereby direct that this order be read at the first regular Conclave of each and every of our Subordinate Commanderies after its reception, and that all Commanderies and Knights Templar having due notice thereof, will govern themselves accordingly.

Given at Towanda, Bradford county, this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Saviour Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By order of the Grand Commander.

HENRY BENJAMIN MCKEAN,
R. E. Grand Commander.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

August 4, 1870, visited Catawissa, constituted Calvary Commandery, No. 37, and installed its officers. I was accompanied by P. G. C. Sirs J. L. Hutchinson, C. F. Knapp, and V. E. Sirs Fitz James Evans, John H. Dusenbury, Edward Masson, E. S. Keeler, and Sir Knights of Nos. 2, 4, 12, 22 and 31. Baldwin II, No. 22, and Ivanhoe, No. 31, were present as Commanderies, fully equipped. Calvary Commandery, No. 37, its officers being fully equipped, and the Eminent Commander, Sir George Webb, and the officers and members of the Commandery are earnest and zealous in the work of the Order. The Hospitalities of Calvary Commandery were extended in a sumptuous manner.

I issued a notice to the officers of the Grand Commandery, requesting them to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on January 3d, 1871, for the purpose of consultation and the propriety of holding a military encampment at our next Annual Conclave at Harrisburg, similar to the one held last June, in Williamsport. After a free exchange of sentiment by the officers then present, it was deemed inexpedient to order a strictly military encampment, owing to the large amount of legislative business that would come up for action at this time. It was considered desirable that as many Commanderies should attend as possible, and if any desired to go into camp, they could make the necessary arrangements; accordingly I issued the following:

SPECIAL ORDER.

Headquarters of the R. E. Grand Commander of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

January 17, A. D. 1871, A. O. 752, A. O. E. P. 73.

Eminent Sir Knight Commander:

You are hereby officially informed that the Grand Officers have decided that, on account of so much legislative business and the adoption of a Constitution, forms, &c., it would not be expedient, at our next Annual Grand Conclave, in June next, at Harrisburg, to hold a military encampment. Yet, if any Commandery desire to do military duty, they are at liberty to make the necessary arrangements.

The R. E. Grand Commander would also call the attention of officers and members of the Subordinate Commanderies to the resolutions of 1868, in regard to receiving and Knighting Companions from other Com-

manderies—that notice must first be given and consent obtained, otherwise the constitutional provisions both of the Grand Encampment and State Grand Commandery will be rigidly enforced.

H. B. McKEAN,
R. E. Grand Commander.

Attest:—ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

December 27, 1870, visited Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, stationed in Philadelphia. I was received with the usual courtesies by its officers and members. While present the work of the order was exemplified by its officers, and they all worked well.

January 2, 1871, visited Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, stationed in Philadelphia. I was received with all the honors due by the officers and members of this Commandery. The work was exemplified by its officers, and the ability manifested by them in conferring the orders met with my approval.

January 3, 1871, visited St. John's Commandery, No. 4, stationed in Philadelphia. Was received in the most kind and courteous manner. The work of the Order was exemplified by its officers and members, and I wish to record my approval of the zeal and ability of every officer of this Commandery.

The Sir Knights of Philadelphia are earnest and zealous workers. The zeal in which they confer the orders and enforce discipline is commendable and worthy of imitation, and the Orders of Knighthood in this jurisdiction is largely indebted to them for its present efficiency and prosperity. I wish to return to the Sir Knights of Philadelphia, and all Sir Knights in this jurisdiction, my acknowledgments for their many acts of kindness to me personally.

I had intended to visit Mary Commandery, No. 36, stationed in Philadelphia, and all the Commanderies in this jurisdiction, but owing to pressing engagements at home I could not accept and be present at all the kind and courteous invitations I received from the different Commanderies in this jurisdiction, and be present at the exemplification of their work, banquets, tournoi's and installations of their officers. If I was not present in person, I was with them in spirit.

I issued an order for a special conclave, to be held at Towanda, Thursday, April 12, 1871, for the purpose of granting charters, then working under dispensations, to wit: Rose Croix, No. 38, stationed at Titusville; Frick, No. 39, stationed at Ashland; Knapp, No. 40, stationed at Ridgway. The proceedings of that special conclave are before you.

April 19, 1871, visited Titusville and constituted Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38, and installed its officers, assisted by P. G. C., Sir C. F. Knapp; P. E., Sir John H. Dusenbury; E. C., Sir Edward Masson; Sir C. C. Burns, and Sir Knights of Nos. 2, 12, 22, 25 and 30. The orders of Knighthood were conferred on two candidates. This Commandery was fully equipped in every particular, and the large and spacious hall and all the necessary paraphernalia for conferring the orders; and the hospitalities of Rose Croix Commandery was extended to the visiting Sir Knights in a most liberal and sumptuous manner.

April 20, 1871, visited Ridgway and constituted Knapp Commandery, No. 40, and installed its officers. This Commandery has come up to all the requirements, to wit: A large and convenient hall, a safe place for meeting fully equipped, and can do the work of the Order. I was assisted by P. G. C. Sir C. F. Knapp, P. E. Sirs John H. Dusenbury, Edward Masson, and Sirs C. C. Burns, No. 4, and Knights of Nos. 12, 22, 25 and 33. The Sir Knights of Knapp Commandery extended to the visiting Sir Knights the hospitalities of the Commandery.

April 26, 1871, visited Frick Commandery, No. 39, and installed its officers. The work of the Order was conferred on two companions by P. G. C. Sir C. F. Knapp, Eminent Sirs Edward Masson, P. Robinson, C. A. Saylor, and Sir C. C. Burns, with the assistance of Knights of Nos. 4, 9, 12, 23, 31 and 37. This Commandery, at its constitution, turned out in large numbers, with its banner and beauseant, and was escorted by Ivanhoe Commandery, stationed at Tamaqua. The hospitalities of Frick Commandery on this occasion were extended to the Grand Commandery officers and visiting Sir Knights in the most kind and courteous manner. The appearance of these new Commanderies, Nos. 38, 39 and 40, here to-day fully equipped, I have no doubt Sir Knights but what you

are fully satisfied with the action of the Grand Commander in constituting these new Commanderies.

I received in March last a petition from a constitutional number of Sir Knights residing at Reading, asking that a dispensation be granted, empowering them to open a Commandery, to be called Reading, naming Sir Knight Sydenham E. Ancona as their first E. C., Frederick P. Heller as the first Generalissimo, and Calvin D. Rhodes as the first Captain General.

This petition not being recommended by a Commandery, I did not grant them a dispensation. They came highly recommended by an E. P. G. C. I shall lay their petition before the proper committee for its action. From inquiries that I have made, I am satisfied that another Commandery at Reading would not be injurious to the Order of Knighthood, as it is not numbers that constitute and make an efficient Commandery; it is the zeal and ability of its members.

I received a petition from a constitutional number of Sir Knights residing in Pottsville and vicinity, asking for a dispensation empowering them to open and form a Commandery, to be called Constantine, stationed at Pottsville, and rank as No. 41 in line, naming Sir Knight Walter S. Schaffer as first E. C., Jacob F. Emhardt as first Generalissimo, and David H. Seibert as first Captain General. On the 10th day of May, 1871, I granted them a dispensation in the usual form and under the usual restrictions. Before granting this dispensation, I received assurances that they had a convenient and safe place of meeting, were fully, or would be, equipped in every particular, and had the work of the Order. Their appearance here to-day will testify as to the assurances I received before granting them the dispensation. I would therefore earnestly recommend that a charter be granted. Schuylkill county has a very large number of companions, having some six Chapters within her border. It would be safe to say that in granting a charter to this Commandery it would be a benefit to the Order.

I have made it a rule before granting dispensations that the petitioners had a convenient and safe place of meeting, would be fully equipped and in possession of the work. I am happy to say they have fully complied with the rule in every instance. I wish to

acknowledge the valuable services of P. G. C. Christian F. Knapp, who aided me in visiting these new Commanderies, at their request, and instructing them in the work of the Order.

It having been certified to me that the form of the petition for the Orders of Knighthood was not uniform throughout this jurisdiction, March 16, 1871, I issued an order to the Sir Knights of the Subordinate Commanderies, calling their attention to the form as required by this Grand Commandery. I would suggest that a clause be added to the form of the petition now required, namely: That the petitioner has not applied to or been rejected by any other Commandery.

I received a communication from Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, stationed at Williamsport, dated January 17, 1871, under the seal of the Commandery, complaining of the action taken by Constance Commandery, No. 33, stationed at Bellefonte, in knighting a companion, residing in Williamsport, who had applied to and was rejected by Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22. Without taking any definite action in the matter, I referred the communication to the V. E. Charles M. Howell, D. G. C., with instructions to him to examine into the merits of the case and report; which he has accordingly done, and has made a full and elaborate report of the same. I have taken no action nor issued any order in the matter complained of. I shall lay all the papers before the proper committee, and request that they give this, and other matters that may come before them, a patient and careful investigation. This question of jurisdiction is getting to be a very troublesome and serious one. I would recommend that action be taken, clearly defining the rights and duties of Subordinate Commanderies in regard to this question of jurisdiction. My attention has been called to this question of jurisdiction by companions residing in the jurisdiction, or near a Commandery, and going miles away, past other Commanderies, and receiving the Orders of Knighthood. This should not be allowed. I issued an order calling the attention of the Sir Knights of the Subordinate Commanderies to the resolution of 1868, passed at Scranton, in regard to this question of jurisdiction.

This resolution does not cover the ground required. I would recommend that a clause be added to the constitution, that in all

such cases the Commandery applied to shall not confer the orders on a companion without first having the consent of the Commandery nearest to the residence of such companion applying for the orders in this jurisdiction, except in the cities where two or more Commanderies are stationed.

I have been asked what would be the status of a Past Eminent Commander taking up his connection with his Commandery in another jurisdiction, and becoming a member in a Commandery in this jurisdiction. My opinion is he would still hold his rank as a Past Eminent Commander. He might not be entitled to a vote as such in his jurisdiction.

I have written a large number of letters in reply to communications received from Sir Knights and Commanderies in this jurisdiction. They being of no special importance, and not conflicting with any of the decisions made by the Past Grand Commanders, I have not deemed it necessary to report them in full.

I received an invitation to be present in Philadelphia, June 1, 1871, from Eminent Sir Wm. J. Kelly, chairman of the joint committee of the Commanderies stationed in Philadelphia, and preside at the reception of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, while passing through Philadelphia on their European tour.

I was present and presided on Thursday evening, June 1, 1871, when a Commandery was opened in the Masonic Temple, assisted by the following officers: R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson, D. G. C.; R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, Grand Generalissimo; E. Sir M. Richards Muckle, G. Captain General; E. Sir Robert H. Pattison, G. Prelate; E. Sir E. H. Keeler, G. S. W.; E. Sir Wm. C. Ewing, G. J. W.; E. Sir A. C. Ireland, G. T.; E. Sir Charles Meyer, G. R.; E. Sir John L. Young, G. W.; E. Sir Edward Masson, G. M.

Grand Commandery opened. E. Sir. Wm. J. Kelley, chairman of the joint committee, presented E. Sir Wm. Hamilton, E. C. of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, who was received by Sir Richard Vaux, who welcomed the visiting Sir Knights to the Asylum in Philadelphia, and bid them a God speed and safe return from their crusade. R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins responded in behalf of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35. The Commandery then closed.

There was a very large attendance of Sir Knights of Nos. 1, 2, 4, 20, 22, 29, 34, 35 and 36. June 2, 1871, the Sir Knights of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, left Philadelphia for New York, escorted by St. John's, No. 4. On their arrival at Jersey City they were received with the usual knightly courtesy by Hugh de Payens Commandery of New Jersey, and entertained with a sumptuous repast, which was fully acknowledged and duly appreciated. On their arrival in New York, accompanied by Hugh de Payens Commandery, of New Jersey, they were received by the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, and a number of Subordinate Commanderies of New York, with the usual knightly courtesies, and escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel.

I wish to acknowledge the courtesies extended to me on that occasion by the joint committees representing the Commanderies stationed in Philadelphia, the Sir Knights of St. John's Commandery, No. 4; the Sir Knights of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, and to the Sir Knights of New Jersey and New York.

Sir Knights—I have now given you a detailed statement of my doings for the past year. I congratulate you on the prosperity of the Order throughout this jurisdiction. All the Subordinate Commanderies are doing the work of the Order in a highly creditable manner. The addition of seven hundred and thirty-five Sir Knights, who have enlisted under the Banner of the Cross, shows something of the zeal and earnestness of the Sir Knights who stand ready to wield their swords in defense of the banners of our Order, under which they have enlisted. It is with gratitude that I refer to the general prosperity of our noble Order. May she go on, exerting the same benign influence, until the last trumpet shall sound, and time shall be no more.

I am now ready to surrender up my sceptre of authority, which you so kindly entrusted me with. And now, my worthy Sir Knights, I would address you in the language of David to his beloved city: "Peace be within thy walls; prosperity within thy palaces."

H. B. McKEAN,
Grand Commander.

Which address was referred to the Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers.

Representatives.

R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson presented his commission as the representative of the R. E. Grand Commandery of the State of Maryland.

R. E. Sir Christian F. Knapp, a commission from the R. E. Grand Commanderies of Indiana and Kentucky; E. Sir Nathan Smith, from the R. E. Grand Commandery of Missouri.

On motion of Sir Wm. Chatland,

Resolved, That Sir Knights J. L. Hutchinson, Christian F. Knapp and Nathan Smith be received and accredited as the representatives of the said Grand Commanderies.

Resolved, That R. E. Sir Charles H. Mann be commissioned as the representative of this Grand Commandery near the R. E. Grand Commandery of the State of Maryland.

Election.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, the R. E. Grand Commander appointed Sir Knights C. W. Kingston and A. J. Kauffman tellers, who reported the following Knights as having been separately elected:

R. E. Sir CHARLES M. HOWELL,	Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir ABRAHAM MILLER, (c)	Deputy Grand Commander.
E. Sir FITZ JAMES EVANS,	Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir NATHAN SMITH,	Grand Captain General.
Rev. and E. Sir R. H. PATTISON,	Grand Prelate.
E. Sir GETER C. SHIDLE,	Grand Senior Warden.
E. Sir S. GRANT WEIDMAN,	Grand Junior Warden.
E. Sir M. RICHARDS MUCKLE	Grand Treasurer.
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH,	Grand Recorder.

The following communication was received and read:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Governor and Mrs. Geary tender to your honorable body a reception at the Executive Mansion, at eight and a-half o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, in honor of the Order of which you are the representatives.

Executive Chamber, June 14, 1871.

On motion of E. Sir William Chatland,

Resolved, That the invitation from Sir Knight Governor Geary and

his lady be accepted; whereupon Sir Knights John A. Smull, George Neeld, and Wm. Lilly were appointed to notify the Governor.

V. E. Sir Charles M. Howell, Deputy Grand Commander, submitted the following report of his doings:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

FRATERS: Through the tender mercies of the Grand Commander of the Universe, we are again assembled in Annual Grand Conclave Therefore, with gratitude for his kindness and care during the past year, let our humble and heartfelt thanks be offered for the continuance of His Divine protection.

My official duties for the Templar year have been as follows, viz: I attended the Special Grand Conclave held in the city of Philadelphia, April 12, and have visited St. John's Commandery, No. 4, stationed at Philadelphia; Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, stationed at Columbia, on eight regular meetings; Columbia Commandery, No. 13, stationed at Lancaster, on twelve regular meetings; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, stationed at Harrisburg; Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, stationed at Williamsport, and Constance Commandery, No. 33, stationed at Bellefonte, each on one occasion.

The elected and appointed officers of the several Commanderies over whom I had special supervision have been regularly installed. I find a hearty emulation among the officers, and the ritual performed in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Commandery.

In accordance with special order of the R. E. Grand Commander, I visited Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, held at Williamsport, April 18, and Constance Commandery, No. 33, at Bellefonte, April 19, for the purpose of taking testimony relative to complaint of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, against Constance Commandery, No. 33, for the election to membership and conferring the Orders of Knighthood upon Companion Josiah Evans, Jr., a rejected applicant in Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22. I was accompanied by P. E. Commander Andrew J. Kauffman, of Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, to whom I am much indebted for his kind and valuable assistance; and am also under obligations to the Sir Knights of both Baldwin II and Constance Commanderies, for their many kind and courteous attentions. The testimony taken was reported to the R. E. Grand Commander.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES M. HOWELL,
Deputy Grand Commander.

E. Sir Abraham Miller, Grand Generalissimo, submitted the following report of his doings:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

In pursuanee of your speeial order, dated July 1, A. O. 752, I assumed eommand of the Templar Division composed of the Sir Knights of Commanderies No. 9, 19, 20, 23 and 31, and officially notified eaeh of these Commanderies of my appointment.

Owing to eireumstanees over whieh I had no eontrol, I was unable to visit any of these Commanderies except No. 19, at Easton, in whieh I hold my membership. I, however, had the pleasure to meet Sir Knights from eaeh of the other Commanderies, and learned that all was peace and harmony within their Asylums.

I am gratified to report that many good men have been enlisted in the glorious warfare, and the zeal manifested in advoeating the principles of Templarism hitherto, remains unabated in my jurisdiction.

Courteously submitted.

ABRAHAM MILLER,
Grand Generalissimo.

E. Sir Fitz James Evans, Grand Captain General, submitted the following report of his doings:

To the R. E Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned respectfully reports, that in his Division during the past year the avenues to the Asylums have been securely guarded, and none have been permitted to pass but those who would honor the name and charaeter of Knights Templar. The acquisition to our numbers has not been large, the various Commanderies preferring to keep their portals elosed rather than admit, for the sake of wealth or numbers, those who might unworthily wear the mantle of Knighthood.

The work is uniform and well done, the Commanders adhering to the ritual in its simplieity, discarding all poetieal and sensational innovations, looking more to the propriety of impressing the lessons taught by our ceremonies indelibly upon the minds of the candidates, than to the production of dramatic situations, whieh, by much repetition, become stale, flat, and unprofitable.

In my official eapaeity of Grand Captain General, I attended the Grand Commander at Catawissa on the 4th day of August, and assisted at the constituting of Calvary Commandery. On the 4th of December, visited

Mary Commandery and witnessed the work of the Red Cross, most ably done by the officers of the Commandery.

On January 23d, by invitation of P. G. Commander J. L Hutchinson, met him and a number of others in the city of Baltimore, and assisted him in organizing the Grand Commandery of Maryland and installing its officers; after which we were invited to one of those gorgeous banquets, for the quality of which the fame of the Maryland Knights has spread both far and wide.

On April 11, attended the special Conclave of the Grand Commandery at Towanda. Visited Cyrene Commandery on May 23, on the occasion of the funeral of one of their number. Was present at the Devotional Conclave of Pilgrim Commandery, at Harrisburg, on the evening of April 12. At this time I desire to return my thanks to all the members of the different Commanderies I have visited during the year for the very courteous and hospitable manner I was received and entertained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FITZ JAMES EVANS,
G. C. General and Division Commander.

E. Sir Nathan Smith, Grand Senior Warden, submitted the following report of his doings :

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania :

FRATERS : My most devout thanks to the Supreme Grand Commander of the Universe are first rendered to Him for His many mercies in permitting me, and secondly to my Brother Physicians, who by their skill, have so eminently aided me to re-assemble with you in this, our Annual Grand Conclave.

In rendering to you an account of my stewardship for the past year, I can only report my utter inability, from prostration, to even attempt the performance of the various duties my position demanded, and which, by your preferences, I had assumed the charge of.

I am enabled, however, to report with much pleasure the increasing zeal which has characterized the proceedings of the various Commanderies comprising the district assigned to my charge.

Information from a reliable source has been obtained that the committee appointed to revise and submit a constitution for the government of your Right Eminent Grand Body, will perform that duty, and have made provision therein for a Committee on Ritual, which, should it merit your approval, will at once, I trust, effectually eradicate many of those inco-

herencies which have been gradually creeping into our Esoteric work, and materially aid us in conferring our beloved Orders on those who are deemed worthy in the true work, as handed down orally by our magnanimous predecessors.

Courteously submitted.

NATHAN SMITH,
Grand Senior Warden.

E. Sir Geter C. Shidle, Grand Junior Warden, submitted the following report of his doings:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with our ancient custom, I herewith submit a report of my labors during the past Templar year.

Visitation to Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Altoona; Kedron Commandery, No. 18, Greensburg, conferring the orders of Knighthood at each place. Installed the elective officers of Pittsburg Commandery No. 1, and Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, finding in each of them the orders issued correctly through the lines, the avenues to the Asylum securely guarded. The officers were posted, and vieing with each other in proving themselves worthy of the name we bear and the banner we uphold.

Courteously submitted.

G. C. SHIDLE,
Grand Junior Warden.

E. Sir J. H. Dusenbury, Division Commander, submitted the following report of his doings:

GREAT BEND, PA., *June 5, 1871.*

Sir H. B. McKEAN, *Right Eminent Grand Commander*: DEAR SIR—Under date of August 11, A. D. 1870, I received from you a commission constituting a Division composed of the following Commanderies: Nos. 14, 16, 17, 27 and 28, and conferring upon me the high honor of Division Commander. I immediately notified the Commanders of your order; also notifying them that I was subject to their orders.

I beg leave to report the general prosperity of the Order in this Division; the increasing zeal and proficiency in ritual and drill. There has been no cause of complaint or dissatisfaction reported to this office. Therefore, it may be taken as granted that Templarism is in a flourishing condition.

On May 1, 1871, I requested each Recorder to inform me of the number of Knights created during the past year, and such other information as they thought would be of interest to you. I have received replies from all, excepting No. 28, from which I take the following: Number of Knights created during the year, 62; showing a very healthy increase of members.

I have been in consultation with the officers to that extent that I can say, that the work is faithfully carried out in this Division. I have been present at the constituting of three Commanderies during the year. I regret that owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I was unable to attend the Conclaves of the Grand Commandery at Towanda and Ashland, those being the only Conclaves held during the year, of which I received notice, that I did not attend.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that we have Sir Knights within this jurisdiction who are not members of any Blue Lodge, and as I find no law compelling them to remain members of a Blue Lodge, I would respectfully ask that the constitution be amended by the following resolution:

Resolved, That no Sir Knight shall continue to be a member of any Commandery for a longer time than six months after he shall have ceased to be a member of a Blue Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. DUSENBURY,
Division Commander.

Which reports were referrred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

Doings of Grand Officers.

The Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers beg leave to report: That they have examined the address of the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir H. B. McKean, and the reports of his aids in the administration of the affairs of the Order; from which we learn, with gratification, of the zeal, fidelity, and diligence with which they have severally

discharged their duties, and of the prosperity and lustre which their untiring labors have added to our Order.

We recommend the reference of the address of the R. E. Grand Commander as follows:

That portion referring to the application for new Commanderies, to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

That portion relative to the complaint of Baldwin II Commandery, be referred to the Committee on Grievance.

That portion relating to the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Commanderies, be referred to the Committee on Landmarks.

That portion relative to the status of a Past Eminent Commander of another jurisdiction who may become a member of a Commandery in this jurisdiction, be referred to the Committee on Landmarks.

All of which is courteously submitted.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
H. STANLEY GOODWIN,
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
Committee.

On motion of Sir Thomas E. Geddis,
The report was accepted, and afterwards adopted.

Masonic Home.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Plan of Organization for the Masonic Home, submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The Committee appointed to prepare a Plan of Organization for the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania beg leave respectfully to report: That they have matured the rules and regulations hereto appended as the basis upon which a most perfect institution may be built.

We have procured from the Legislature of the State an act incorporating the Masonic Home, and exempting its property from taxation. It is proposed to send a copy of the rules and regulations to each Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery in the State, with a circular letter, urging upon these bodies the importance of thoroughly canvassing for subscriptions to the proposed charity.

A time will be fixed, early in September of this year, for a meeting of

the subscribers to organize, in order to act and adopt such further regulations as may be deemed expedient.

To correct a misapprehension that has arisen, we deem it proper to say that it is not intended that the proposed charity shall be limited to Knights Templar. The benefits of the institution should be as broad as the bounds of Masonry. All Brother Masons and the widows and orphans of our departed Brethren have claims upon us which cannot be ignored; and it is for all such, who may be or may become destitute, that we propose to erect a house, whose portals shall be ever open to their necessities.

Although this institution is but in its incipiency, we take pleasure in reporting that in all portions of the State a lively interest is felt in the success of our enterprize. We cannot entertain a single doubt that every Brother in this jurisdiction will gladly aid in erecting an assylum which will be a proud monument to the practical philanthropy of our Order, which may shelter and succor those who have our warmest sympathies

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
JAMES M. PORTER,
D. W. C. CARROLL,
J. L. HUTCHINSON,
Committee.

Rules and Regulations.

1. The charity shall be called "The Masonic Home," and shall have for its object to provide and maintain a Home for indigent afflicted or aged Freemasons, and for the destitute widows and orphans of Freemasons in the State of Pennsylvania, and for such others as may be placed under its charge.

2. The Institution shall be under the control of a Committee of Management, to consist of the chief officer, for the time being, of the Grand Commandery, Grand Council, Grand Chapter, and Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, or of such of said Grand Bodies as shall contribute to the Institution the sum of $1,000 00, and of the Vice Presidents, (by virtue of Rule 3,) together with a representative or representatives to be elected by each Lodge or other Masonic body contributing the sum of $500 00, (one representative being allowed for every $500 00 contributed,) and also ten Brethren, to be elected by ballot by the individual subscribers.

3. A donor of $5 per annum shall be a member of the Institution; a donor of $100 shall be a Life Member; a donor of $500, in one or more annual payments of at least $100 each, shall be a Vice President and a member of the Committee of Management. All Lodges and other Masonic Bodies contributing $10 per annum, shall have the same privileges as individual members.

4. Persons not Freemasons may become honorary members by contributing $50, and by a vote of the Committee of Management; and ladies collecting $100 may be elected honorary members.

MEETINGS.

1. The first meeting of the Institution shall be called by notice printed in at least six newspapers, in different parts of the State, thirty days before the time appointed for said meeting.

2. There shall be a meeting of the officers and members of the Institution held annually, on the————day of————————at the office of the Institution.

3. Special meetings may be held upon the call of the President or of five Life Members. At all meetings nine shall constitute a quorum.

4. The Committee of Management shall meet at the office of the Institution, on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and November, and oftener, if called by the President and three members of said Committee, and five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all ordinary business; but for the appropriation of an amount of money exceeding $1,000, ten shall be necessary to form a quorum.

VOTES.

At all elections for members of the Committee of Management and of Beneficiaries of the Institution, the votes of individual members shall be in proportion to the amount contributed by each: *i. e.*, one vote for every donor of $5 per annum, and in the same ratio for others.

OFFICERS, &c.

1. The Committee of Management shall, at its first meeting, to be called after the first meeting of members, as above provided, and thereafter, at each annual meeting, to wit, on the —— day of ————————————, elect a President, Treasurer, Secretary, Surgeon, an Executive Committee of five, and such other officers as may be needed.

2. The President and Executive Committee shall have immediate and general supervision of the Institution. They shall have power to choose employees, fix their compensation, remove them when deemed advisable; fix rules for the government of the Home; admit and discharge beneficiaries, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management at its next session.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE HOME.

The Committee of Management shall prescribe the qualifications for enjoying the advantages of the Home; and shall, by a majority vote, determine upon the admission of applicants.

In determining the number of beneficiaries from each locality, respect shall be had to the amount contributed there.

FINANCES AND PROPERTY.

The finances and property shall be under the charge of the Executive Committee to invest and manage. They shall require from the Treasurer a bond for the security of the funds that may be or may come into his hands.

Circular Letter.

DEAR BRETHREN:

Early in the coming autum, a meeting will be called of the subscribers to "THE MASONIC HOME," for the purpose of selecting permanent officers, and of perfecting the organization. Feeling that every Brother of the Mystic Tie will be glad of the opportunity, and proud of the privilege, of being connected with this Institution, we send herewith the Rules and Regulations and subscription book, with the earnest hope and expectation that every member of your Lodge will contribute according to his ability. In addition to the subscriptions by individuals, the several Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Commanderies may appropriate a certain portion of their annual income and of their surplus funds on hand to aid in this philanthropic enterprise. The Grand Commandery of the State, at its recent conclave, voted $300 a year, for ten years, to this charity: an example certain to be followed by all the organized bodies of Masonry.

The mere presentation of this charity to the attention of the Brotherhood, will carry with it an appeal, tender and potent, to all who have imbibed the true spirit of our Order. Let us, by an earnest, united effort, erect, as a proud and enduring monument of the practical beneficence of Freemasonry—an asylum of shelter for our disabled Brethren and destitute widows of those upon whose coffins we have deposited sprigs of evergreen, and for the nurture of the orphans committed to our care.

Such a service, encouraged by the tears and prayers of the homeless and fatherless, must win the approving benediction of our Heavenly Father, and give to all engaged therein the pleasing consciousness of a duty well discharged. May all be animated by a noble emulation as to who shall render most aid to this most deserving charity!

Fraternally, yours,

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
JERE. L. HUTCHINSON,
JAMES M. PORTER,
SAMUEL B. DICK,
D. W. C. CARROLL,
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Committee.

On motion of E. Sir W. J. Kelly,

The report was accepted.

Before the vote was taken on its adoption, Sir Robert Klotz made some very pertinent remarks, in which he stated that he had, in a very short time, succeeded in having subscriptions to the amount of five thou-

sand dollars from Packer Commandery, No. 23, thereby demonstrating that the Masonic Home can be made a complete success.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir William Lilly,

Resolved, That the report be adopted, and that this Grand Commandery do heartily indorse the subject of a Masonic Home; and we recommend it to the liberal charities of the Sir Knights, and this Grand Commandery do hereby subscribe fifteen hundred dollars, payable in five equal annual installments.

On motion of E. Sir Robert Klotz,

Resolved, That all after the word "subscribe" be stricken out, and insert "three thousand dollars, payable in ten annual installments, of three hundred dollars each."

Which was accepted by Sir William Lilly, and the resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of P. E. Sir G. B. Schall,

Resolved, That hereafter at the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandry it shall be the duty of the Committee on Credentials to report the names and number of representatives of each Commandery in this jurisdiction, whether by proxy or otherwise; and that at every session of the Grand Commandery the roll shall be called and the absentees noted.

Which was amended by Sir Chas. H. Kingston, to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert, "That the Grand Recorder shall prepare a list of the elective officers and the proxy votes."

On motion of P. R. E. Sir Wm. H. Strickland,

Resolved, That the resolution, with the amendment, be indefinitely postponed.

On motion of E. Sir Wm. Lilly,

Resolved, That any motion to reconsider shall not be acted on at this session unless made at the same setting that the action to be reconsidered was had, but shall go over until the next annual session: *Provided*, Said notice to reconsider shall not suspend the subject matter.

The Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at 2:30 P. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Hall of the House of Representatives,

HARRISBURG, *June 14, 1871—2:30 P. M.*

The Grand Commandery assembled at the appointed hour.

On motion of E. Sir M. Richards Muckle,

Resolved, That the Committee on Mileage and Pay of Representatives be instructed to meet at 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday, and receive and pass upon bills, and that the Grand Treasurer pay the amount due the Sir Knights as reported by the committee on the pay-roll, when approved by a majority of the Mileage Committee.

Constitution.

The committee to report a revised constitution, forms, &c., presented their report.

To the Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

Herewith is submitted the constitution, forms and ritual for the government and use of your respective body, as per resolutions, passed June 1869 and 1870.

Courteously and fraternally yours,

JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON,
JOHN L. YOUNG,
JAMES M. PORTER,
M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,
ALFRED CREIGH,

Committee.

On motion of P. R. E. Sir H. Stanley Goodwin,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Constitution, Forms, and Ritual, be adopted as submitted by them; and that the said committee be continued until the next Annual Conclave of this Grand Commandery.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir James Huston,

Resolved, That the whole report be laid over until next Annual Conclave.

On motion of P. R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins,

Resolved, That the report be appended to and published with the proceedings.

History.

The Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania date their chartered origin to May 12, 1797, when the FIRST Grand Encampment in the United States was established in the city of Philadelphia, by Encampments Nos. 1 and 2, of said city, No. 3, of Harrisburg, and No. 4, of Carlisle, whose respective organizations took place in the years 1794, 1795 and 1796, under Lodge charters and in accordance with the ancient regulations.

On the 16th of February, 1814, the Grand Encampment was reconstructed, and a further organization was effected by the addition of Subordinate Encampments from the States of New York, Delaware and Maryland, under the title of the "Pennsylvania Grand Encampment, with Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging," which suspended labors in 1824.

On the 20th of June, 1816, the General Grand Encampment of the United States was organized; and it being a general Grand body, Grand and Subordinate Encampments placed themselves under its jurisdiction, with a view of having a complete Templar union.

Prior to the 12th of April, 1854, the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania were governed by Subordinate Encampments, their charters emanating respectively from the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania or the General Grand Encampment of the United States.

Under the *former* were St. John's Encampment, No. 4, deriving its charter from the Grand Encampment of 1814, and instituted June 8, 1819; Philadelphia, No. 5, May 25, 1849; Union, No. 6, May 10, 1855—all of the city of Philadelphia; and DeMolay, No. 7, of Reading, February 7, 1854.

Under the latter there existed Pittsburg Encampment, No. 1, of Pittsburg, instituted May 13, 1847; Jacques DeMolay, No. 2, of Washington, Pa., under date of September 12, 1849; St. Omer's, No. 3, of Brownsville (originally of Uniontown), dated September, 1853; and Hubbard Encampment, *under dispensation*, at Waynesburg, dated November 10, 1851.

The State of Pennsylvania being thus occupied by Subordinate Encampments, deriving their charters from two lawfully-constituted authorities—the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge and the General Grand Encampment. Two Grand Encampments were organized by these Subordinates; the latter on April 12, 1854, and the former on May 10, 1854. These two powerful bodies, after calmly considering the good which could be accomplished by a union in acts of charity and beneficence, each appointed Committees of Conference, who met February 12, 1857, and, after a mutual exchange of opinions, the supremacy of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States was acknowledged and proclaimed by the M. E. Sir W. B. Hubbard, General Grand Master, on June 1, 1857.

The Grand Commandery of Masonic Knights Templar and Appendant Orders of the State of Pennsylvania do make and ordain the following Constitution and Statutes for the future regulation and government of this Grand Commandery, the several Commanderies subordinate thereto, and the orders of Knighthood conferred therein.

Adopted at Harrisburg, at its Eighteenth Annual Conclave, this —— day of June, A. D. 1871; A. O. 753; A. O. E. P. 74.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY.

1. This body shall be styled THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND THE APPENDANT ORDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2. The Grand Commandery consists of the following members, and take rank in the following order, viz:

I. The Right Eminent Grand Commmander.
II. The Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander.
III. The Eminent Grand Generalissimo.
IV. " " Captain General.
V. " " Prelate.
VI. " " Senior Warden.
VII. " " Junior Warden.
VIII. " " Treasurer.
IX. " " Recorder.
X. " " Standard Bearer.
XI. " " Sword Bearer.
XII. " " Warder.
XIII. " " Sentinel.

LIKEWISE,

XIV. All Past Grand Commanders and Past Grand Masters.
XV. " Deputy Grand Commanders and Past Deputy Grand Masters.
XVI. " Grand Generalissimos,
XVII. " Grand Captains General.

So long as they remain members of Subordinate Commanderies under this jurisdiction.

LIKEWISE,

XVIII. The Eminent Commander.
XIX. " Generalissimo, and
XX. " Captain General,

Of each chartered Subordinate Commandery working under this Grand Commandery.

LIKEWISE,

XXI. All Past Commanders of the Subordinate Commanderies working under this Grand Commandery, so long as they remain members of Subordinate Commanderies under this jurisdiction.

3. Each of the individuals enumerated in this section shall be entitled, when present, to one vote.

4. No Knight shall be eligible to office in this Grand Commandery, unless he shall be at the time a member of some Subordinate Commandery working under this jurisdiction, and a Past Commander.

The *Elective* officers of this Grand Commandery shall consist of—

I. A Grand Commander.
II. A Deputy Grand Commander.
III. A Grand Generalissimo.
IV. A Grand Captain General.
V. A Grand Treasurer.
VI. A Grand Recorder.

The other officers shall be appointed by the Grand Commander elect.

ARTICLE II.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Each Subordinate Commandery in this jurisdiction shall be entitled to one vote for each Past Commander in good standing, and for the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo and Captain General.

2. That at the regular stated meeting in March, held by each Subordinate Commandery, it shall be the duty of the members thereof to elect a Past Commander or the Eminent Commander a member thereof, as its Representative, who shall be fully empowered to cast all the votes of Past Commanders and Eminent Commander, Generalissimo and Captain General, in their absence.

3. The Representative thus elected shall be provided with a certificate of his appointment, under the seal of his Commandery, and signed by the Recorder thereof, specifying the names of all Past Grand Officers, Past Commanders, and the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo and Captain General entitled to vote. Said certificate shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be sent to the Grand Recorder accompanying the annual returns, the other to be retained by the Representative elected, for personal presentation to the Committee on Credentials.

4. None but members of the Grand Commandery who are entitled to vote shall be allowed to be present during the election of officers.

ARTICLE III.

CONCLAVES.

1. The Grand Conclave shall be held annually on the second Tuesday of June in each and every year, and be opened at 8 o'clock, P. M., but shall not be held twice consecutively in the same locality.

The records of the proceedings of the last Annual Grand Conclave and of any subsequent Special Grand Conclave shall be read, unless dispensed with.

2 After the records are approved, the Grand Commander shall appoint a *Committee on Credentials*, composed of three members of this Grand Commandery, who shall report the name of each Representative present, as well as the names of those for whom they are to act.

3. The following Standing Committees, each to consist of five members, shall also be appointed, after the report of the Committee on Credentials has been approved, who shall report upon the several matters referred to them during the session:

On the Doings of the Grand Officers.

On Dispensations and Charters.

On By-Laws.

On Finance, including the Grand Recorder's and Grand Treasurer's accounts.

On Grievances and Appeals.

On Designating the Next Place of Meeting.

On Unfinished Business.

On Mileage and Pay of Representatives.

On Templar Jurisprudence and Ritual.

On Foreign Correspondence.

On Printing and Publishing.

4. The election for Grand Officers shall be held on the morning of the second day of the session, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The appointed officers shall be announced by the Grand Commander immediately preceding his installation.

5. The several Grand Officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

6. All questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, except alteration of this Constitution, which is hereafter provided for. In case of the votes being equally divided, the Grand Commander shall be entitled to a second or casting vote, except in the election of officers.

7. The Grand Commandery shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the Templar and Appendant Orders in this State, grant charters, decide appeals, and settle all controversies that may arise between Subordinate Commanderies, authorize a uniform ritual, and do all things to promote the good, well-being, and perpetuation of Templar Masonry.

8. Every resolution of the Grand Conclave shall become law, as well as the decisions of the Grand Commander, if approved by the Grand Commandery, and be binding and conclusive, and shall be carried into effect accordingly, except such as conflict with this Constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

SPECIAL CONCLAVES.

1. A Special Grand Conclave may be held at any time the Grand Commander and first three officers may think fit, and which shall be convoked by the Grand Recorder, upon thirty days' notice, signed by the Grand Commander and Grand Recorder, by a circular addressed to each Grand and Past Grand Officer, and to each Subordinate Commandery, setting forth the business to be transacted.

2. Every Special Grand Conclave, after having been opened, shall proceed to the consideration of the business for which it shall have been convoked, and no other business shall be discussed or transacted.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

GRAND COMMANDER.

1. The Grand Commander shall be elected for the term of one year, and may be re-elected.

2. The Grand Commander shall preside over all stated and special Conclaves in this jurisdiction, exercise a watchful supervision over all the Subordinate Commanderies, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, and edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States and of this Grand Commandery are duly and promptly observed.

He shall have power, during the recess, to grant letters of dispensation to nine or more petitioners, properly recommended, possessing the constitutional qualifications, empowering them to form and open a Commandery. This dispensation shall cease at the next Annual Meeting or be continued by order of the Grand Commandery.

3. No dispensation shall be issued unless the petition shall be recommended by the nearest Commandery, and the petitioners give satisfactory evidence of good standing, of a suitable place of meeting, of possessing or having the ability to procure proper furniture and dress for the use of the Commandery, and of being competent to conduct intelligently the ceremonies, work, and government thereof.

4. He may visit and preside at any Commandery, and give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require, but always adhering to the ancient landmarks.

5. It is his duty, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDER.

1. The Deputy Grand Commander, in the event of the death, removal, or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as the Grand Commander, and exercise all the powers, authorities, and privileges given to and vested in him. At all other times he shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Grand Commandery or the Grand Commander.

2. It is his duty, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

GRAND GENERALISSIMO AND CAPTAIN GENERAL.

1. In the absence of their respective superiors, they shall severally act as the Grand Commander, in order according to rank. At all other times they shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by the Grand Commander or such as are appropriate to their respective stations.

2. It is also their duty, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

GRAND TREASURER.

1. It is the duty of the Grand Treasurer to attend the Conclaves of the Grand Commandery, with the books, papers, and properties of his office, in order to make settlement with the Committee and pay such orders as may have been passed by vote of the Grand Commandery, attested by the Grand Commander, and countersigned by the Grand Recorder; also, those drawn by the Committee on Mileage and Pay of Representatives. He shall, at each Annual Conclave, present an accurate written report of the state of the treasury; and before entering upon the duties of his office, give his bond to the Grand Commander in the sum of $3,000. He shall receive all moneys from the hands of the Grand Recorder, and give his receipt therefor, being careful to make due entries of the same in a book to be kept for that purpose; and at the expiration of his office, he shall deliver over to his successor all moneys, papers, books, and other property that may be in his hands or under his control as Grand Treasurer.

ARTICLE IX.

GRAND RECORDER.

1. The Grand Recorder shall attend all Conclaves of the Grand Commandery. He shall make an annual report of the returns of the Subordinate Commanderies, showing their elected officers, the increase and numbers, and the amount paid or due by them; also such other matters as may conduce to the general good of the Order.

2. He shall keep a true record of the proceedings of this Grand Commandery, and receive and collect all moneys due from the Subordinate Commanderies, and pay the same over to the Grand Treasurer forthwith, taking his receipt therefor.

3. He shall transmit to the officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to the Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of each State Grand Commandery, and to the Recorder of each Subordinate Commandery under this jurisdiction copies of our annual proceedings. He shall keep, in a suitable book, a register of each Subordinate Commandery, showing the present and past officers and members of each; also all rejections, suspensions, admissions, deaths, resignations, and those degraded.

4. He shall transmit to the Recorder of each Commandery the names of all candidates rejected, Knights suspended or degraded, within this jurisdiction.

5. He shall have his books, papers, and accounts present at the opening of each Annual Conclave, prepared for settlement with the Committee of the Grand Commandery; and at the expiration of his term of office, deliver over to his successor all property or other matters in his hands belonging to the Grand Commandery.

6. All official communications shall have the seal of the Grand Commandery affixed thereto.

7. For his services he shall receive the sum of five hundred dollars per annum.

ARTICLE X.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

ON THE DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

They shall have charge of all the reports of the Grand Officers, with the documents referred to, and report, by resolution or otherwise, what action should be taken in the premises by the Grand Commandery.

ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS.

They shall particularly examine the work and records of the Commanderies under Dispensation, and report to the Grand Commandery such action as they shall deem proper in the premises.

ON BY-LAWS.

They shall report all matters that are improper or unconstitutional in any By-Laws, and submit the same to the Grand Commandery, with such recommendation as they shall deem proper.

ON FINANCE.

It shall be their duty to examine the books and vouchers of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder, settle and balance the same, and report to the Grand Commandery the actual condition of the finances. All applications for a remission of fees and dues by Subordinate Commanderies shall be referred to this Committee, who shall report thereon to the Grand Commandery.

ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

All matters of controversy and grievance brought before the Grand Commandery shall be referred to this Committee, whose duty it shall be to examine into the same, and report their action thereon to the Grand Commandery.

ON DESIGNATING THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Their duty shall be to designate a place for the next Annual Conclave—bearing in view the constitutional requirement.

ON UNFINISED BUSINESS.

It shall be their duty to examine the record of the previous Annual Conclave, and report all such matters as were then pending and undetermined.

ON MILEAGE AND PAY OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It shall be their duty to ascertain and report the actual traveling expenses and per diem compensation allowed the Representatives of the Grand Commandery, for which they shall draw warrants on the Grand Treasurer, signed by a majority of committee, attested by the Grand Commander.

ON TEMPLAR JURISPRUDENCE AND RITUAL.

To them shall be referred all propositions to revise, alter, or amend the Consti-

tution and regulations of the Grand Commandery, as well as all other matters on questions of Templar law or usage, or the Ritual, and they shall report thereon, in writing, as far as proper, to the Grand Commandery.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

They shall have charge of so much of the Grand Commander's address as relates to matters of foreign correspondence, together with the proceedings of sister Grand Commanderies, with the documents referred to, and report to the Grand Commandery. They shall select such portions of the proceedings of the Grand Commandery as are proper for publication, which, together with the report on Foreign Correspondence and statistical table, shall be published.

ON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

They shall have the exclusive control of all printing for and on account of the Grand Commandery, which they shall award to the lowest and best bidder.

ARTICLE XI.

FEES, DUES, SALARIES.

1. Each Grand Officer and Representative from a Subordinate Commandery shall be entitled to receive his actual traveling and per diem expenses for each day necessarily spent in attending the Conclaves of the Grand Commandery.

2.—The revenue of the Grand Commandery shall be derived from the following sources:

For every Dispensation, to be paid before the same is issued, . .	$100 00
For every Knight receiving either or all of the Orders of Knighthood, .	2 00
For annual dues, ...	50
For Grand Commandery certificate, ...	2 00

ARTICLE XII.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

1. Every Commandery shall assemble at least quarterly for business.

2. Each Commandery shall hold its annual election at the stated assembly in March, and the installation of officers shall take place before the first day of May following.

3. Every Commandery shall, before the 12th day of May in each year, transmit to the Grand Recorder, in such form as shall be furnished, its annual return, accompanied by the fees and dues to the Grand Commandery. The Templar year commences on May 1.

4. Any Commandery neglecting or refusing to make its annual returns on or before May 12, accompanied by fees and dues, shall be notified thereof; and if after three months' notice it fail to pay, it shall be suspended until restored by vote of the Grand Commandery.

5. Any Commandery which shall omit to make its annual returns and payments on or before the second Tuesday of June, shall thereby be deprived of its representation in the Grand Commandery.

6. When a Commandery is disbanded or dissolved, by neglecting to make its returns, or pay its dues, or by unknightly conduct, or by the death and resignation of its members, it shall be the duty of the last Eminent Commander, Treasurer, and Recorder, within three months after its dissolution, to surrender to the Grand Recorder the warrant, books, papers, jewels, furniture, and funds of such Commandery, together with an inventory thereof. No Knight of such Commandery shall be admitted into any other Commandery, nor entitled to the benefits of Templar Masonry, until he shall have paid to the Grand Recorder all arrears.

The officers of a Subordinate Commandery shall be an

Eminent Commander.
Generalissimo.
Captain General.
Prelate.
Senior Warden.
Junior Warden.
Treasurer.
Recorder.
Standard Bearer.
Sword Bearer.
Warder.
Three Captains of the Guard.
Sentinel.

The elected officers shall be an

Eminent Commander.
Generalissimo.
Captain General.
Treasurer.
Recorder.

The remaining officers shall be appointed by the Eminent Commander, immediately after his installation.

ARTICLE XIII.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Subordinate Commanderies shall not confer the Orders of Knighthood for a less sum than thirty dollars.

2. Every applicant for the Orders of Knighthood must enclose the whole amount of fee before the Orders are conferred.

3. Every applicant for the Orders of Knighthood must apply by petition at a stated assembly, at least one month prior to his reception, recommended by two Knights, members of the Commandery, such petition stating his age, occupation, residence, Lodge, and Chapter, and that he has not been rejected by any regular Commandery. A Committee of Investigation of three Knights, members of the Commandery, neither of whom is a recommender, shall be appointed on such ap-

plication, who reporting favorably, the applicant is balloted for on a stated night of assembly, and receiving a unanimous vote, is declared to be approved.

4. An applicant for the Orders of Knighthood or membership may withdraw his petition before report made thereon or afterwards, if the report be favorable.

5. If an applicant be rejected, a second ballot may be had on the motion of any member, duly seconded, made at one stated assembly, and adopted at the next or some subsequent assembly within six months. But the ballot so allowed shall be taken at the next stated assembly after the adoption of such motion.

6. An applicant being twice rejected, no further ballot in his case shall be had for the space of twelve months thereafter, when a new petition in his case may be received in usual form.

7. That the objection of any one member of the Commandery shall be sufficient to prevent the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood upon a candidate even after approval; after having received the Order of the Red Cross, his advancement shall be within the control of the Commandery.

8. A Knight, upon written notice to the Commandery and the payment of all dues, may withdraw, and receive a demit. An unaffiliated Templar loses all claim upon the Order, nor can he be admitted more than once as a visitor in a Subordinate Commandery in this jurisdiction.

9. Should the office of Commander, Generalissimo, or Captain General of a Commandery become vacant from any cause, it shall be the duty of the Grand Commander, upon application by the Commandery, to issue a dispensation to authorize a special election to be held to fill such vacancy, after written or printed notice sent to every member. Such election shall not be held except at a stated meeting.

10. An applicant for the Orders of Knighthood may apply to any Commandery within the jurisdiction, providing, should he apply to any Commandery other than the one nearest his place of residence, the Commandery nearest his place of residence shall be immediately notified of the application.

11. The suspension or expulsion of a Knight Templar from his Blue Lodge or Chapter should, *ipso facto*, cause his suspension or expulsion from his Commandery.

12. A Knight suspended for non-payment of dues may, upon payment of the same, be restored to good standing in the Order; but to be restored to membership, he must apply in the usual manner.

13. On the rejection of an applicant for the Orders of Knighthood, it shall be the duty of the Recorder to notify the Grand Recorder.

AMENDMENTS.

Every alteration or amendment of this Constitution shall be in writing, and referred to the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence and Ritual, who shall report at the next Annual Meeting; and it shall require a majority of the members present to adopt the same.

Consecration.

On the day and hour appointed, the Right Eminent Grand Commander and his officers, or their representatives, meet in a convenient room near to that in which the Commandery is to be consecrated, and open the Grand Commandery.

The new Commandery will then send a delegation of Knights with the following message:

"Right Eminent, the Officers and Sir Knights of ....., Commandery, No. ....., who are now assembled at their hall, have instructed me to inform you that they are desirous that their Commandery should be consecrated agreeably to the ancient usages and customs of the Christian Orders of Masonic Knights Templar, for which purpose they are now assembled, and await the pleasure of the Right Eminent Grand Commander and his Officers."

The Grand Officers then walk in procession to the Asylum. When the Right Eminent Grand Commander enters, the grand honors are given. The officers of the Commandery resign their seats to the Grand Officers, and take their stations on the left, the Delta having been previously set out, but not lighted up.

The Right Eminent or his Deputy, having taken his seat in the East, states the object of the Conclave, and directs the Grand Recorder to read the dispensation sanctioning the consecration of the Asylum.

The officiating Right Eminent Grand Commander then orders the Sir Knights to march in procession round the Asylum three times. After the *third* round, all halt in their former places, when the officiating Grand Commander, accompanied by the Grand Prelate, with three detailed Sir Knights, each bearing on a salver a small vessel of corn, a vessel of wine, and a vessel of oil, respectively, walk round the Delta, the Right Eminent scattering some *corn* on each corner of it, the Grand Prelate at the same time pronouncing the invocation—

"May the Giver of all goodly things shower down His best blessings on this Commandery."

The Sir Knights then march round the Asylum *thrice*, halting, as before, in their former places, the Right Eminent and the Prelate, with the three appointed Knights, walk round the Delta, the Right Eminent sprinkles the corners with *wine*, the Grand Prelate pronouncing the invocation—

"May the Almighty give us thankful hearts, and grant that we may be ever ready to relieve the wants of others."

The Sir Knights again march round the Asylum three times, (making nine times in all,) halting as before, when the Right Eminent and Prelate, with the three appointed Knights, walk round the Delta, the Right Eminent sprinkles the corners with *oil*, the Grand Prelate pronouncing the invocation—

"May He, whose name is Love, grant that the officers and members of this Commandery may be ever of one heart and one mind, and may we and they do unto others as we would that it should be done unto us."

The Delta is then lighted up, and the Right Eminent declares the Commandery duly consecrated. The Grand Prelate afterwards pronounces the invocation—

"May He, who died on the Cross, protect this Commandery and all faithful Knights, and may they ever militate in His holy name."

The Marshal then makes the proclamation—

"I proclaim the consecration this ..... of ....., of ..... Commandery, No. ....., under the authority of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania."

Sir Knights salute, and the Grand Commandery is closed.

Forms.

Form of Petition for Dispensation to Establish a Commandery.

To the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are severally Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta, residing in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that they are in good standing as Knights of these illustrious Orders, and among them are, in their opinion, a competent number well qualified to form and open a Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders, and to properly discharge the various duties thereof, according to ancient usage; that they have a suitable place of meeting, and ability to procure proper furniture and dress for conducting the ceremonies and work of a Commandery. Having the good of the Order at heart, and desirous to extend the benefits and blessings thereof to worthy Companions, they pray for a dispensation empowering them to form, open, and hold a regular Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders in the ..... of ....., county of ....., and State of Pennsylvania, to be named ..... Commandery, subordinate to, under the jurisdiction of, and to be conducted in accordance with, the constitution, rules, and edicts of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, the Grand Encampment of the United States, and the general principles, customs, and usages of the Order.

And they beg leave respectfully to recommend Sir .... as the first Eminent Commander, Sir ..... as the first Generalissimo, Sir ..... as the first Captain General.

Dated, ..., A. D. 18..., A. O. 7..., A. O. E. P. 7....

(Signed.)

Recommendation of the Nearest Commandery.

(*To be attached to the Petition for Dispensation.*)

At a Stated Assembly of the Knights of ..... Commandery, No. ..... Knights Templar, stationed at ....., Pennsylvania, held on the ..... day of ....., A. D. 18..., A. L. 58..., A. O. 7..., on motion duly made and seconded, it was

Resolved, That the petition of the foregoing Knights for a dispensation for a new Commandery at ..... be recommended to the favorable consideration of the Right Eminent Grand Commander, this being the nearest Commandery.

[SEAL.] ....
Eminent Commander.

Attest: ...., *Recorder.*

Dispensation to Open a New Commandery.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting:

Whereas, A petition of sundry Knights Templar in the ..... of ....., praying that a dispensation may be granted them to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and Councils of the Appendant Orders, at the ..... of ....., in the county of ....., and ..... aforesaid has been presented to me for consideration:

And whereas, It appears to me that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted:

Now, know ye, That I, ..., Grand ..... of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power in me vested, do grant this, my dispensation, to ....., the petitioners aforesaid, and to their associates and successors, and empower them to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and Councils of the Appendant Orders, at the place aforesaid, to be called and distinguished by the name of ..... Commandery, No. ....., and in each of the several Orders to confer the respective degrees thereof upon such person or persons, possessing the requisite qualifications, as they may think proper.

And I do, by these presents, Appoint Sir ..... as Eminent Commander, Sir ..... as Generalissimo, and Sir ..... as Captain General, with continuance to them of the said powers and privileges, until the second Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ....., and no longer; at which time they are hereby enjoined to make a return of this dispensation, *with all their official doings under the same: Provided, nevertheless*, That the said officers and members of said Commandery pay due respect to our said Grand Commandery, and to the Constitution and edicts thereof, and in no way remove the ancient landmarks of our Order; otherwise, this dispensation, and all things therein contained, to be void and of no effect.

Given under my hand and seal of the Grand Commandery, at the city of ....., this ..... day of ....., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and .....

....,
Grand Commander.

Attest: ...., *Grand Recorder.*

Form of Charter.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, subordinate of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, to whom it may concern—Greeting:

Whereas, Heretofore, to wit, on the ..... day of ....., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ...., a dispensation was granted to certain Sir Knights to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders, in the ..... of ....., in the county of ...., and State of Pennsylvania, by the name of ..... Commandery, No. .....

And whereas, Application has been made to this Grand Commandery for a perpetual charter or warrant to enable them to continue in all the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted Commandery, and a copy of their By-Laws and of the minutes of their proceedings having been submitted for our inspection and approval, and no cause averse to granting the prayer of said applicants to us appearing:

Now, know ye, That we, the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, reposing special confidence and trust in the fidelity, zeal, and Masonic ability of the officers and members of the said Commandery, and for the purpose of diffusing the benefits of the Order and promoting the happiness of man, by virtue of the power in us vested, do, by these presents, recognize said Commandery as regularly constituted and established under the jurisdiction of this Grand Commandery, with full powers to confer the several Orders of Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta upon such person or persons, possessing the requisite qualifications, as they may think proper; and we do also recognize the present officers and members of the said Commandery, with continuance of the said powers and privileges to them and their successors forever.

Provided, nevertheless, That the said officers and members and their successors pay due respect to our said Grand Commandery, and to the Constitution and edicts thereof, and in no way remove the ancient landmarks of the Order, otherwise this charter and all things therein contained to be void and of no effect.

Given at the ..... of ....., in the State of Pennsylvania, this ..... day of ....., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ...., of our Order seven hundred and ....., and of the Order in Pennsylvania seventy .....

By order of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.

(Signed,)

....,
Grand Recorder.

Form of Dispensation to Elect Officers out of the Warranted Time.

To all true and courteous Sir Knights, but more especially to the Officers and Members of ..... Commandery, No. ....., in the ..... of .....,
Greeting:

Know ye, That whereas no regular election of the officers of the aforesaid Commandery, under its Charter and By-Laws, took place at the time and place as provided for in such By-Laws, to wit: for the annual election in March last: *Now therefore*, I, ..., Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the high powers in me vested, do hereby grant and issue this, my special dispensation, unto our worthy Subordinate, the aforesaid ..... Commandery, No. ....., hereby authorizing the officers and members of such Commandery, at such time and place as may be by them appointed, to wit: at a regular meeting, to proceed and in due order elect suitable Sir Knights of their Commandery, to serve in the several offices provided for in their By-Laws; and the Sir Knights so elected, after being duly installed, to serve until the next annual election and installation of its officers, under the said By-Laws; all members to have due and timely notice of such meeting and for the election aforesaid. And I hereby enjoin it upon the Eminent Commander and Recorder of such Commandery to certify, under the seal of said Commandery, to our Eminent Grand Recorder, within six days after said election, the proceedings had under this dispensation.

Given under my hand and seal, at ....., this ..... day of ....., A. D. 18..., A. O. 7....

....,
R. E. G. C. of G. C. of Pa.

Special Election Return.

We, the Eminent Commander and Recorder of ..... Commandery, No. ...., stationed at ....., under the authority of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify to the Right Eminent Grand Commandery, that at an election held by virtue of a dispensation from the Right Eminent Grand Commander, on the ..... day of ....., A. D. 18..., A. O. 7..., the following Knights were duly elected officers of the said Commandery for the remainder of the present Templar year, viz:

...., *Eminent Commander.*
...., *Generalissimo.*
...., *Captain General.*
...., *Treasurer.*
...., *Recorder.*

Witness our hands and the seal of the said Commandery, at ....., this ..... day of ....., A. D. 18..., A. O. 7....

[SEAL.] ...., *E. C.*

Attest:..... ...., *Recorder.*

Certificate.

To all Knights Templar throughout the globe:

Ne Varietur.

We, the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, and Captain General of .... Commandery, No. ....., stationed at ....., under a warrant from the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that our worthy Companion Sir ...., has been regularly constituted and created a Knight of the Red Cross, dubbed a Knight Templar and a Knight of Malta, and as such we cordially recommend him to the kindness and protection of all true and courteous Knights of our Order, wherever dispersed.

In testimony whereof, we have granted this certificate, under our hands and the seal of the Commandery (having first caused our worthy [L.S.] Knight to affix his name in the margin, ("*ne varietur,*") this ..... day of ....., A. D. 18..., A. O. 7....

(Signature.)

...., *Eminent Commander.*
...., *Generalissimo.*
...., *Captain General.*

Attest: ...., *Recorder.*

Form of Demit.

To all Sir Knights of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross and of the Valiant and Magnanimous Orders of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, to whom these presents may come—Greeting:

Ne Varietur.

This is to certify, That Sir ...., Knight, whose name appears on the margin of this Demit, is a Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta, late a member of .... Commandery, No. ....., stationed at ....., under the jurisdiction of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That he is in good standing in the Order and free from all charges; and as such we courteously commend him to the fraternal regard of all valiant and magnanimous Knights, wherever dispersed around the globe.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of our Commandery to be affixed, this ..... day of ....., [L.S.] in the year of our Lord 18..., and of the Order ..., A. O. E. P. ...

(Signature.)

...., *Eminent Commander.*
...., *Generalissimo.*
...., *Captain General.*

Attest: ...., *Recorder.*

Commission for a Representative.

To Eminent Sir ....., a Knight Templar and member of ..... Commandery, No. ....., under the jurisdiction of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

At a Stated Assembly of ..... Commandery, No. ....., stationed at ...., held on the ..... day of ....., A. D. 18..., A. O...., you were appointed the representative of this Commandery in the [20 or 30, &c.] Grand Annual Conclave of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Witness our hands and the seal of this Commandery, this ..... day of ...., A. D. 18..., A. O. 7....

....,
[seal.] *Eminent Commander.*
Attest: ...., *Recorder.*

Petition For Membership.

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Knights of ..... Commandery, No. ....., Knights Templar, and the Appendant Orders:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents: That he is a Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, a Knight of the Valiant and Magnanimous Order of Knights Templar, and one of the Knights of Malta or Order of St. John of Jerusalem, late a member of ..... Commandery, No. ....., as will appear by the accompanying certificate.

He therefore prays that he may be admitted to membership in your Commandery, if on inquiry he should be found worthy.

.....*A. L. 58*.....*A. O. 75*.....

Recommended and Vouched for on the Honor of a Knight, by

(Signed).....
Age ....
Occupation ....
.... Residence.....
Lodge ... .
.... Chapter .....

Report of Committee

No. .....

PETITION OF

Sir Knight .....

FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Presented.....*A. L. 58*.....*A. O. 75*.....

Committee. .....

.....

.....

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Sir Knights of .....
Commandery, No. ....., *Knights Templar and Appendant Orders:*

The undersigned, the committee to whom was referred the foregoing application, respectfully report, that they have found the particulars set forth in the petition to be correct, and the petitioner worthy of having his prayer granted.

.....

.....

.....

.....58.....

Balloted for.....58.....

and.....

For Dubbing and Membership.

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Knights of .....
Commandery, No. ....., *Knights Templar, and the Appendant Orders:*

I, the undersigned, hereby declare, that I am a Royal Arch Mason, in good standing; a member of ..... Chapter, No. ....., under a charter from the Grand Chapter of .....; that I have a firm and steadfast belief in the truth of the Christian Religion, and the doctrine of the Holy Trinity as revealed in the New Testament; that I have never been rejected in any other Commandery of Knights Templar, and respectfully pray that I may be made, in your Commandery, a Knight of the Order of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders, and become a member of your Commandery.

Should my request be granted, I promise to conform to all the ceremonies, engagements, rules, and statutes of your Order, as well as those of your Commandery.

Witness my hand, this ..... day of ....., A. L. 58....., A. O. 7...

RECOMMENDED AND VOUCHED FOR ON THE HONOR OF A KNIGHT, BY

.....

(Signed) .....

Age.....

Occupation .....

Residence .....

Lodge No.....

Holden at.....

.... Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

No. .....

PETITION OF

Companion

.....

FOR DUBBING AND MEMBERSHIP.

Presented.....*A. L. 58*.....*A. O. 75*.....

Committee.

.....

.....

.....

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Sir Knights of .....
Commandery, No. ....., *Knights Templar and Appendant Orders:*

The undersigned, the committee to whom was referred the foregoing application, respectfully report, that they have found the particulars set forth in the petition to be correct, and the petitioner worthy of having his prayer granted

.....

.....

.....

.....58.....

Balloted for ..... 58.....

and .....:

Of Complaint and Appeal, &c

The first step to be taken toward the trial of a Knight, is to prefer charges. The important requisites of the charge are, that it should be brief and yet comprehensive, clearly defining the nature of the offence charged, and accurately specifying the time, place, and circumstances of its commission.

The charges having been presented in open Commandery and received, the Eminent Commander thereupon appoints a committee of three to hear and try the same, and the same is entered upon the minutes. The charges need not be entered, but the nature of them should be. It is then the duty of the Recorder immediately to serve upon the accused a copy of the charges, under the seal of the Commandery, with the following notice annexed:

Sir ....., Take notice, that the within (or foregoing) is a copy of the charges preferred against you at a stated assembly of ..... Commandery, No. ....., held on the ..... day of....., inst., and that ....., ... and ....., were appointed a committee to hear and try the same.

[SEAL.] ...., *Recorder.*

Dated ..... 18....

Should the committee determine at the time the charges are preferred, (and it is recommended that they should in all cases, if possible,) when and where they will meet for trial, the Recorder may add to the above notice the following: "and that they will meet for that purpose on the ..... inst., at ..... o'clock, at the Asylum of ..... Commandery, No. .....; at which time you are required to answer said charges."

In case the accused absent himself, so that the charges cannot be personally served, the copy may be transmitted to him by mail, if his residence be known; if not, after a reasonable time, and after diligent inquiry, the Recorder shall report the fact to the Commandery for their further action. In all cases the committee should take care that the accused be served with notice of the time and place of meeting of the committee for trial at the time of service of the charges.

The committee being properly constituted, it is next the duty of the accused to answer the charges. As this must be in every case equivalent to the well-known plea of "not guilty," it is scarcely necessary to furnish a form.

To procure the attendance of witnesses on either side, some process may be necessary. If the witness be not a Knight, his attendance must of course be voluntary, but a Knight is bound to obey a summons. This may be issued by the Eminent Commander of a Commandery or the committee, and in the following form:

Summons for Witness.

To Sir ....:

You are hereby summoned and required to attend as a witness before the Committee appointed for the trial of Sir ...., on certain charges preferred against him, on the ..... day of ....., at ..... o'clock, at the the Asylum of ..... Commandery, No. ....., and there to testify the truth according to your knowledge.

....

Dated ....., 18..... *Eminent Commander*, or the Committee.

The Sir Knight disobeying such a summons, may be proceeded against as in case of disobedience to any other summons. For this purpose, the person serving it should note upon it when and how it was served.

The committee having met for trial, should organize, that is to say, one of their number (and usually the first named) should preside, though they may choose another for that purpose; and another of them should be chosen to act as their Secretary, and keep the minutes of their proceedings. A copy of the resolution under which they were appointed, together with their appointment, should be furnished them by the Recorder. They should keep minutes of their proceedings.

It is at the option of the committee whether they will permit any one to be present except the parties and the witnesses testifying; but on all such occasions none but Knights should be admitted, except the witness not a Knight, and while testifying. The committee can adjourn from day to day. After they have determined upon their report, they shall serve the following notice upon the accuser and the accused.

To Sir .... and Sir ....:

You will each take notice, that we have agreed upon and signed our report in the matter of the charges against Sir ...., referred to us, and that we shall present the report to ..... Commandery, No. ....., at its stated conclave, on the ..... day of ..... instant.

Signed by the Committee.

Dated ....., 18.....

The trial being concluded, and the report thus agreed upon, the committee will have it drawn up in form for the action of the Commandery. This report, in the first place, need not contain anything but the facts found and the conclusions arrived at by the committee. These conclusions, like those of any other committee, should be in the form of resolutions for the definite action of the Commandery. Should the Commandery, on the presentation of the report, desire to hear the testimony read, or any of the decisions stated, it will be the duty of the committee to comply and make full report of the testimony, and their proceedings.

If the resolutions be adopted, the Recorder of the Commandery should transcribe them on his minutes, together with the adjudications as to charges. The resolutions, however, are subject to the action of the Commandery, who may reverse the decision of the committee; or, if sustained, may amend the resolution as to the penalty by increasing or diminishing it. Should the resolution be adopted (and for this purpose a majority vote is sufficient, unless the By-laws provide differently), and the accused be absent from the Commandery, it is the duty of the Recorder to furnish him immediately with a copy of the resolutions, with a notice, which may be in this form:

To Sir ....:

Take notice that the foregoing is a copy of resolutions adopted by ..... Commandery, No. ....., at their assembly, held at their Asylum, on the ..... day of ..... instant.

[SEAL.] ...., *Recorder.*

Dated ..... 18....

In all cases the decision of the Commandery is final, unless an appeal be taken from it to the Grand Commandery. In these cases a report will be made to the Grand Commandery, and the minutes, with the report of the committee annexed, filed in the office of the Grand Recorder, and notice given to the parties by the Recorder.

Where a party intends to appeal, he shall give notice of it immediately, which may be in the following form:

To ..... Recorder of ..... Commandery, No. .....

Take notice, that I appeal from the action of said Commandery, on the ..... day of ....., 18..., in passing sentence of ..... on me ....., to the Grand Commandery of the Commonwealth of ....., on the grounds to be stated in my appeal.

(Signature.)

Dated ..... 18....

On receiving this notice, the Recorder of the Commandery will transmit to the Grand Commandery a copy of the minutes of proceedings, embracing the evidence, with a copy of the report to the Commandery annexed, all duly attested and certified; and by carefully observing these directions, it may be done promptly.

This, if filed with the Grand Recorder, may be furnished to the Grand Commandery or its Committee on Appeals when desired.

A copy of the appeal to the Grand Commandery should be served on the Recorder of the Commandery, and also a copy to the Grand Recorder. Within ten days an answer should be made to the appeal, by the Subordinate Commandery} As in most cases this is merely taking issue, the form of an answer on appeal may be unnecessary.

The case being thus fairly brought up on appeal, the Grand Commandery may hear the same, either by oral argument or the appeal, and answer thereto may be made sufficiently full to call attention to all the points in the case and the reasons therefor.

Should the accused admit the charges when served upon him, proof of such admission or confession will be all that the committee are required to have made, and they will make up their minutes and report accordingly, adapting the foregoing forms.

If the accused fail to appear and answer the charges, after personal service, the committee may proceed, after taking proof of such service, to take proof of the charges, and in such case the Eminent Commander should appoint some Knight to appear for him.

CEREMONIES AND CHARGES

OF

Masonic Knights Templar Installation.

Knights drawn up in two divisions on left of east or on the south side of the Asylum. Senior Warden at the head of the first division. Junior Warden at the head of the second division.

Eminent Commander elect in an adjoining room. The Warder takes a detachment of Knights, goes out and escorts him in.

Music during his entrance.

The Warder presents him to the Installing Officer in the following words, viz:

"Eminent Sir (*giving the full titles of the Installing Officer*), I have the honor to present to you, Sir ...., who has been elected to the office of Eminent Commander of this Commandery. I find him well skilled in our sublime mysteries, and observant of the noble precepts of our forefathers, and have therefore no doubt but he will discharge the important duties of his office with fidelity."

Installing Officer—

"Sir ..... having been elected to the important and honorable station of Eminent Commander of this Commandery, it is with unfeigned pleasure that I enter upon the discharge of the pleasing duty of installing you into your office. As the head of an institution, founded upon the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues, you will sensibly realize the great responsibility of the new relation in which you now stand to your brethren; and I am fully persuaded, will so conduct the important interests about to be committed to your hands, as to reflect honor upon yourself and credit upon your Commandery.

"Sir Warder, you will conduct the Eminent Commander elect to the Excellent Prelate, who will obtain his assent to the Ancient Charges, and administer to him the official vow."

The Warder takes the Eminent Commander elect to the Excellent Prelate, who has before him an Altar with Bible and swords on it. Both salute the Excellent Prelate, and while at a present, the Warder says:

"Excellent Prelate, I have been commanded by the (*giving the full titles of the Installing Officer*) to conduct the Eminent Commander elect, of this Commandery, to you the Excellent Prelate, with the injunction that you obtain his assent to the Ancient Charges, and administer to him the official vow."

Excellent Prelate reads the charges as follows, viz: (The Warder and E. C. elect with swords at a carry.)

Do you solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Knight Templar, that you will redouble your endeavors to correct the vices, purify the morals, and promote the happiness of those of your Brethren who have attained this magnanimous Order?

That you will never suffer your Commandery to be opened unless there be present nine regular Knights of the Order.

That you will not confer the Orders of Knighthood upon any one who has not shown a charitable or humane disposition, or who has not made a considerable proficiency in the foregoing degrees.

That you will promote the general good of our Order, and on all proper occasions be ready to give and receive instructions, and particularly from the General and State Grand Officers.

That to the utmost of your power, you will preserve the solemnities of our ceremonies, and behave in open Commandery with the most profound respect and reverence, as an example to your Brethren.

That you will not acknowledge or have intercourse with any Commandery that does not work under a constitutional warrant or dispensation.

That you will not admit any visitor into your Commandery who has not been knighted in a Commandery legally constituted, without his first being formally healed.

That you will pay due respect and obedience to the instructions of the General and State Grand Officers, particularly relating to the several lectures and charges, and will resign the chair to them severally, when they may visit your Commandery.

That you will support and observe the Constitution of the Grand Encampment and the General Regulations of the Grand Commandery under whose authority you act.

That you will bind your successor in office to the observance of the same rules to which you have now assented.

Do you assent to all these things? And do you promise to observe and practice them faithfully?

ASSENTS.

The Eminent Commander kneeling, with sword in left hand and right on breast, the Excellent Prelate administers the following vow, viz:

"I, A. B. C., do solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Knight Templar, that I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, faithfully discharge the various duties incumbent upon the office to which I have been elected; that I will support and maintain the By-Laws of this Commandery, and the laws and Constitution of the Grand Commandery, under whose immediate authority I act; also the Constitution and edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America."

Which being done, by command of the Captain General, all the Sir Knights are at devotion, and the Excellent Prelate recites the following prayer, viz:

"Most holy and glorious Lord God, we approach Thee with reverence, and in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy blessed Son, our Lord, implore Thy blessing on this Knight, elected to preside over this Commandery, and now prostrate before Thee. Fill his heart with Thy fear, that his tongue and actions may pronounce Thy glory; make him steadfast in Thy service; grant him firmness of mind; animate his heart and strengthen his endeavors. May he teach Thy judgments and Thy laws, and be a true and faithful servant.

"Bless him, O Lord! and bless the work of his hands. Accept us in mercy. Hear thou our prayer, and our transgressions forgive. All of which we ask in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

Response, Amen! Amen!

All rise.

The choir chants:

"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

The Warder then presents the Eminent Commander elect, to the installing officer, in the following words, viz:

"Eminent Sir, I present to you, Sir ...., fully prepared for installation and investure."

The installing officer then invests the Eminent Commander elect, as follows: (*Each article being presented to him for that purpose by the acting Generalissimo.*)

AT THE BUCKLING OF THE SPURS.

"Sir .....: Receive these Knightly Spurs as a memorial of the zeal and activity with which thou art henceforth to be goaded on in the performance of thy duties. And beware lest, on account of indolence or unfaithfulness, thou be deemed worthy of being ignominiously degraded from this noble Order.

SURCOAT.

Wear this Surcoat of pure White, in token and sign of this Holy Order, remembering that by the badge it bears, thou art admonished to defend the Religion of Christ crucified and manfully to fight under his Banners against his enemies.

BALDRIC AND STAR.

Wear this Baldric, the ensign of our Order, and this Star, the emblem of the reward which the Great Captain of our Salvation has promised to those who conquer in his name, even the emblem of Himself. He being the bright Morning Star, whose rising brought health and salvation to mankind and light to those who sat in darkness and the shadow of death. Bear this ever in mind, and continue His faithful soldier until death.

SWORD.

Receive this Knightly Sword, and gird it upon thy strong thigh. Take it into thine hand, and wield it in God's faith and fear! Fight for the Church of

God, and defend his faithful people! Repel the hosts of the wicked and profane infidels and pagans, and defend the faith of Christ, whose sworn champion thou art!

SHIELD.

Take this shield, emblazoned with the Red Cross of this Religious and Military Order—the emblem of the Cross on which our Redeemer suffered! May thy trust in *Him* be unto thee the shield of Faith wherewith thou mayest repel the fiery darts of the wicked.

MANTLE.

Receive this Mantle of pure White, the Livery of this Royal and Exalted Order, ennobled with the Red Cross. Mayest thou overcome thy spiritual enemies, and being in this temporal warfare victorious, mayest thou through Him obtain eternal and triumphant joy.

The CAPTAIN GENERAL then commands: "Attention, Sir Knights, at devotion."

The Prelate says: "Let us pray;" and reads the following prayer:

"Almighty God, give us grace, that we may cast away the works of darkness and put upon us the Armor of Light, now in the time of this mortal life, in which Thy son Jesus Christ came to visit us in great humility; that in the last day when He shall come again in His glorious Majesty to judge both the quick and the dead, we may rise to the life immortal through Him who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost now and ever. Amen."

Charge to the Eminent Commander.

"SIR .....: Finally, I invest you with this badge of your office. It is a CROSS, surrounded by *Rays of Light.* It is an appropriate and beautiful emblem of the sublime principles of this magnanimous and Christian Order of Knighthood. The Cross will remind you of Him who offered up His life as a propitiation for the sins of the world; and the refulgent rays that emanate from it, of those divine teachings and sublime precepts which He has left to guide and direct us in the paths of truth and holiness.

"I present you the CHARTER of your Commandery. You will receive it as a sacred deposit, and never permit it to be used for any other purpose than those expressed in it, and safely transmit it to your successor in office.

"I also commit to your hands the HOLY BIBLE, the Great Light in every degree of Masonry, together with the CROSS SWORDS. The doctrines contained in this sacred volume, create in us a belief in the existence of the eternal JEHOVAH, the one only true and living God, the Creator and Judge of all things in Heaven and earth; they also confirm in us a belief in the dispensations of His providence. This belief strengthens our FAITH, and enables us to ascend the first step of the Masonic Ladder. This FAITH naturally produces in us a HOPE of becoming partakers in the promises expressed in this inestimable gift of GOD to man, which hope enables us to ascend the second step. But the third and the last, being CHARITY, comprehends the former, and will continue to exert its influence when Faith shall be lost in sight, and Hope in complete enjoyment.

"The Cross Swords, resting upon the Holy Bible, are to remind us that we should be "strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might;" that we should "put on the whole armor of God," to be able to wrestle successfully against principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places.

"I also present to you the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America; the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Commandery of this Commonwealth, and the By-Laws of your Commandery. You will frequently consult them yourself, and cause them to be read for the information of your Commandery, that all, being informed of their duty, may have no reasonable excuse to offer for the neglect of it.

"And now, Sir ....., permit me to induct you into the Chair of your Commandery, and, in behalf of the Sir Knights here assembled, to offer you my most sincere congratulations on your accession to the honorable station you now fill. It will henceforth be your special duty to preserve inviolate the Laws and Constitutions of the Order, to dispense justice, reward merit, encourage truth, and diffuse the sublime principles of universal benevolence. You will distribute alms to poor and weary pilgrims traveling from afar; feed the hungry, clothe the naked and bind up the wounds of the afflicted. You will inculcate the duties of char ity and hospitality, and govern your Commandery with justice and moderation. And, finally, my brother, may the bright example of the illustrious heroes of former ages, whose matchless valor has shed undying lustre over the name of Knight Templar, encourage and animate you to the faithful performance of every duty."

PLACED IN THE EAST, THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ORDERS—

Present Arms.

"Sir Knights, behold your Commander. Recollect, Sir Knights, that the prosperity of your Commandery will as much depend on your support, assistance and obedience, as on the assiduity, fidelity and wisdom of your Commander."

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ORDERS—

Recover Arms.

The Installing Officer then directs the Warder to make proclamation that Sir ....., has been regularly installed Eminent Commander of ..... Commandery, No. .....

The Warder advances five or six steps from his station towards the centre of the Asylum, presents sword and says:

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! valiant Knights of the Temple. I am directed to proclaim, and do proclaim, that Sir (*giving full name*) has been regularly installed Eminent Commander of ..... Commandery, No. ....., and as such will be respected accordingly. This proclamation is made to the North, to the South, to the West, and to the East. Once, (*one blast on trumpet.*) Twice, (*two blasts on trumpet.*) Thrice, (*three blasts on trumpet.*) All true and courteous Knights will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly."

Choir chant—*Gloria in Excelsis*—or any other appropriate music.

Glory be to God on high, and on earth, peace, good will towards men.

We praise Thee, we bless Thee, we worship Thee, we glorify Thee, we give thanks to Thee for Thy great glory, O Lord God, Heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.

O, Lord, the only begotten Son, Jesus Christ: O, Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us.

Thou that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us.

Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer.

Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us.

For Thou only art holy; Thou only art the Lord; Thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art the most holy in sight of God the Father. Amen.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ORDERS—

Knights, to your Posts.

The other officers are then presented to the Installing officer by the Warder, in the following form:

"Eminent Sir; I have the honor to present to you the elected and appointed officers of this Commandery. I find them well skilled in our sublime mysteries, and observant of the noble precepts of our forefathers, and have, therefore, no doubt, but they will severally discharge the important duties of their respective offices with fidelity."

Installing Officer: "Sir Warder, you will conduct the Knights to the Excellent Prelate, who will administer to them the official vow."

The Warder conducts the Knights to the Excellent Prelate. All salute the Excellent Prelate, and while at a present, the Warder says:

"Excellent Prelate: I have been commanded by the (*giving the full titles of Installing officer*) to conduct these Knights to you, the Excellent Prelate, with the injunction that you administer to them, severally, the official vow."

Which being done, the Warder returns with them to the Installing officer, and announces them fully prepared for installation.

The acting Generalissimo then presents the appropriate jewels to each of the Knights, and reads the following charges, viz:

Charge to the Generalissimo.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been elected Generalissimo of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Square*, surmounted by a *Paschal Lamb*. When beholding the Lamb, let it stimulate you to have, at all times, a watchful eye over your own conduct, and an earnest solicitude for the prosperity of the kingdom of the blessed Immanuel, the spotless Lamb of God, who was slain from the foundation of the world.

The *Square* is to remind you that the institution of Free Masonry and the Orders of Knighthood were formerly governed by the same Grand Masters, and that the same principles of brotherly love and friendship should forever govern the members of both Orders. Your station, Sir Knight, is on the right of your Commander. Your duty is to receive and communicate all orders, signs, and petitions; to assist your Commander in his various duties, and, in his absence,

to preside in the Commandery. The exercise of all your talents and zeal will be necessary in the discharge of your various duties. I charge you, therefore, to be faithful to the Sir Knights with whom you are associated; put them often in remembrance of those things which tend to their everlasting peace. Finally, "preach to them the word; be instant in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine;" ever remembering the promise, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

Charge to the Captain General.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been elected Captain General of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Level*, surmounted by a *Cock*. As the undaunted courage and valor of the cock stimulates him to conquer his competitor or yield himself a victim to the contest, so should you be stimulated to the discharge of every duty. You should have on "the breast-plate of righteousness," so that, with patience and meekness, you may ever travel on the *level* of humility, and be so supplied with divine grace as to prevent you from selling your God or denying your Master. Your station is on the left of your Commander. Your duty, among other things, is to see that the proper officers make all due preparations for the various meetings of the Commandery; that the council chamber and asylum are in suitable array for the introduction of candidates and the dispatch of business. You are also to receive and communicate all orders issued by the Eminent Commander through the officers of the line. You are to assist in Council, and, in the absence of your Commander and Generalissimo, you are to govern your Commandery. The distressed widow, the helpless orphan, and the innocent of the weaker sex, you are ever to assist and protect. But, above all, you are to stand forth, having your loins girt about with Truth, in defence of the Christian religion from all its enemies. And now I exhort you, that with fidelity you perform every duty; and "whatsoever ye do, do heartily as to the Lord, and not unto men: continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving;" ever bearing in mind the promise, "Be not weary in well doing, for in due time you shall reap, if ye faint not."

Charge to the Treasurer.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been elected Treasurer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office. Your station is on the right of the Eminent Commander, in front. The qualities which should recommend a Treasurer are *accuracy* and *fidelity*—accuracy, in keeping a fair and minute account of all receipts and disbursements; fidelity, in carefully preserving all the property and funds of the Commandery that may be placed in his hands, and rendering a just account of the same whenever he is called upon for that purpose. I presume that your respect and attachment to the Commandery, and your earnest solicitude for a good name, which is better than precious ointment, will prompt you to the faithful discharge of the duties of your office.

Charge to the Recorder.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been elected Recorder of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office. Your station is on the left of the

Eminent Commander, in front. The qualities which should recommend a Recorder are: *promptitude* in issuing the notifications and orders of his superior officers; *punctuality* in attending the meetings of the Commandery; *correctness* in recording their proceedings; *judgment* in discriminating between what is proper and what is improper to be committed to writing; *integrity* in accounting for all moneys that may pass through his hands, and *fidelity* in paying the same over into the hands of the Treasurer. The possession of these good qualities, I presume, has designated you as a suitable candidate for this important office; and I cannot entertain a doubt that you will discharge its duties beneficially to the Commandery and honorably to yourself. And when you shall have completed the record of your transactions here below, and finished the term of your probation, may you be admitted into the celestial *asylum* of saints and angels, and find your name *recorded in the* LAMB'S *Book of Life!*

Charge to the Prelate.

SIR, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Prelate of this Commandery. I have the pleasure of investing you with this *Triple Triangle*, which is the badge of your office, and a beautiful emblem of the eternal Great Jehovah. Your station is on the right of the Generalissimo. Your duty is to officiate at the *altar;* to offer up prayers and oblations to Deity. The duties of your office are very interesting and highly important, and will require your early and punctual attendance at every meeting. Your jewel is to remind you of the importance of the trust reposed in you; and may "He who is able, abundantly furnish you for every good work, preserve you from falling into error, improve, strengthen, establish, and perfect you;" and finally greet you with "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord."

Charge to the Senior Warden.

SIR, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Senior Warden of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Hollow Square* and *Sword of Justice.* It is to remind you that, as the children of Israel marched in a hollow square in their journey through the wilderness, in order to guard and protect the *Ark of the Covenant*, so should you be vigilant in guarding every avenue from innovation and error. Let the sword of justice, therefore, be ever drawn to guard the Constitution of the Order. Your station is at the southwest angle of the triangle, and upon the right of the first division. You will attend *pilgrim warriors* traveling from afar, comfort and support *pilgrim penitents*, and recommend them, after due trial, to the favor and protection of the Eminent Commander. You will be assiduous in teaching your division their duties and exercises. You will, on all occasions, form the avenues for the approach and departure of your Commander, and prepare the lines for inspection and review. Let it be your constant care that the *warrior* be not deterred from duty, nor the *penitent* molested on his journey. Finally, "Let your light so shine before men, that they, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Charge to the Junior Warden.

SIR, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Junior Warden of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is an *Eagle* and *Flaming Sword.* It is to remind you to perform your various duties with *justice* and *valor,* having an eagle eye to the prosperity of the Order. Your station is at the northwest angle of the triangle, and on the left of the third division. Your duty is to attend weary pilgrims traveling from afar, conduct them on their journey, plead their cause, and, by permission of the Eminent Commander, introduce them into the asylum. You will be careful that, in addition to the *sandals, staff, and scrip,* their whole preparation and deportment shall be such as shall cause them to be recognized as *children of humility.* Teach that "*Magna est veritas et prævalebit*" is the motto of our Order; and although, in the course of their pilgrimage, they will often find the heights of fortune inaccessible, and the thorny path of life crooked, adverse and forlorn, yet, by faith and humility—courage, constancy, and perseverance in the great duties set before them in the Gospel—they may gain admission into the *asylum* above; there to enjoy the honors and rewards that await the *valiant soldiers* of the Lord Jesus Christ. Finally, be ye perfect, always abounding in the works of the Lord, that you may be a shining light in the world. "A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid."

Charge to the Standard Bearer.

SIR, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Standard Bearer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Plumb,* surmounted by a *Banner.* Your station is in the west, and in the centre of the second division. Your duty is to display, support, and protect the standard of the Order, which I now, with pleasure, confide to your valor. You will remember that it is our rallying point in time of danger; and when unfurled in a just and virtuous cause, you will never relinquish it to an enemy but with your life. Let, therefore, your conduct be such as all the virtuous will delight to imitate; let the refulgent rays which ever emanate from pure *benevolence* and *humility,* diffuse their lustre on all around, that it may encourage and animate all true and courteous Knights, and, at the same time, confound and dismay all their enemies.

Charge to the Sword Bearer.

SIR, (*name in full:*) You have been appointed Sword Bearer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Triangle* and *Cross Swords.* Your station is on the right of the Standard Bearer, and on the right of the second division when formed in line. Your duty is to watch all orders and signals from the Eminent Commander, and see that they are promptly obeyed. You are also to assist in the protection of the banners of the Order, and with a heart devoted to the principles of *Faith, Hope,* and *Charity;* with the mystic sword that is endowed with *justice* and *fortitude,* and tempered by *mercy* in your hand, you may cast your eyes upon the standard, and remember that "*In hoc signo vinces*" is an expressive motto of our Order, and consoling to the heart of every believer.

Charge to the Warder.

SIR, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Warder of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Square Plate*, with a *Trumpet* and *Cross Swords* engraved thereon. Your station is upon the left of the Standard Bearer, and upon the left of the second division, when formed in line. Your duty is to announce the approach and departure of the Eminent Commander; to post the sentinels and see that the Asylum is duly guarded. You will also report all petitions from visitors and strangers, and communicate the orders of your superior officers; and I charge you to be punctual in your attendance at our meetings, and indefatigable in the discharge of your important duties; for though yours is among the last offices in the Commandery, it is by no means the least in importance.

Charge to the Captains of the Guards.

SIRS, [*names in full:*] You have been appointed Captains of the Guards. I now invest you with your badge of office, which is a *Square Plate*, with a *Battle Axe* engraved thereon. Your post is that of honor as well as danger. You will, therefore be vigilant, and *challenge* with spirit, *examine* with caution, *admonish* with candor, *relieve* cheerfully, *protect* with fidelity, and *fight* valiantly.

Which being done, the Warder, by direction of the Installing officer, makes the following final proclamation, viz:

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! valiant Knights of the Temple, I am directed to proclaim, and do proclaim, that the elected and appointed officers of ..... Commandery, No. ....., have been regularly installed into their respective stations, and that this Commandery is now prepared to act upon any business which may properly come before it. This proclamation is made to the North, to the South, to the West, and to the East. Once, (*one blast on trumpet.*) Twice, (*two blasts on trumpet*). Thrice, (*three blasts on trumpet*). All true and courteous Knights will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly."

Choir chant—*Te Deum Laudamus*—or any other appropriate music.

We praise thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord.
All the earth doth worship Thee, the Father everlasting.
To Thee all angels cry aloud; the heavens and all the powers therein.
To Thee, Cherubim, and Seraphim continually do cry,
Holy! holy! holy! Lord God of Sabaoth!
Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of Thy glory.
The glorious company of the Apostles praise Thee.
The goodly fellowship of the Prophets praise Thee.
The noble army of Martyrs praise Thee.
The holy church throughout all the world doth acknowledge Thee;
The Father, of an infinite majesty;
Thine adorable, true, and only Son.
Also the Holy Ghost, the Comforter.
Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ!

Thou art the everlasting Son of the Father.

When Thou tookest upon Thee to deliver man, Thou didst humble Thyself to be born of a Virgin.

When Thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death, Thou didst open the kingdom of Heaven to all believers.

Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Father.

We believe that Thou shalt come to be our Judge.

We, therefore, pray Thee, help Thy servants, whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy precious blood.

Make them to be numbered with Thy saints, in glory everlasting.

O Lord, save Thy people, and bless Thine heritage.

Govern them, and lift them up forever.

Day by day, we magnify Thee;

And we worship Thy name ever, world without end.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin.

O Lord, have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us.

O Lord, let Thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is in Thee.

O Lord, in Thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded.

Charge to the Commandery.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ORDERS,

Attention, Knights.

KNIGHTS: To manage and conduct a Commandery of Knights Templar with that promptitude, integrity and skill which the institution demands, will require the exercise of all the talents and perseverance of its officers and members. Are any of you solicitous that your equals and inferiors should conduct themselves towards you with deference and respect? you will be sure to let no opportunity pass without furnishing the main example in your own conduct toward your superiors. The officers will recollect that those moral and religious duties and precepts which they, from time to time, so forcibly impress upon the minds of others, should by no means be neglected by themselves; as the most effectual way to insure success is to let precept and example go hand in hand.

I would, therefore, exhort one and all of you to look well to the East, to the West, to the North, and to the South, and see that the *entering avenues* are strictly guarded, and that you suffer no one to pass the threshold of your asylum but the worthy *children of humility*, and, at the same time, that you suffer no one to walk among you disorderly without admonition or reproof. While such is the conduct of the officers and members, you may rest assured that this valiant, magnanimous Order will forever flourish like the *green bay tree.* And now, my worthy Knights, I address you in the language of David to his beloved city, "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces!" For my Brethren and companions' sake, I will now say, *Peace be with thee!*

On motion of P. R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder issue the following form of petition to be hereafter used in this Grand Commandery by its Subordinates:

FOR DUBBING AND MEMBERSHIP.

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Sir Knights of ————————, *No.* ——, *Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders:*

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I am a Royal Arch Mason, in good standing, a member of ———— Lodge, No. —, and of ———— Chapter, No. —, under a charter from the Grand Chapter of ————; that I have a firm and steadfast belief in the truth of the Christian religion and the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, as revealed in the New Testament; that I have never been rejected in any other Commandery of Knights Templar, and respectfully pray that I may be made in your Commandery a Knight of the Order of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders, and become a member of your Commandery.

Should my request be granted, I promise to conform to all the ceremonies, engagements, rules, and statutes of your Order, as well as those of your Commandery.

Witness my hand, this ———— day of ————, A. L. 58—, A. O. 7—, A. O. E. P. —.

Recommended and vouched for on the honor of a Knight by

.....

.....

(Signed) .....

Age .....

Occupation, ...

Residence, ...

Lodge No. .....

Chapter No. .....

Holden at .....

On motion of P. E. C. Sir John L. Young,

Resolved, That the first five copies of the proceedings of the Grand Commandery be reprinted for the use of the members of this Grand Commandery.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir Chas. E. Meyer,

Resolved, That the copies be published at the expense of the Sir Knights desiring them.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir W. J. Kelly,

Resolved, That the whole subject be laid upon the table.

Committee on Landmarks.

The Committee on Landmarks, to whom was referred that portion of the address of the R. E. Grand Commander which refers to Masonic jurisprudence, beg leave to report:

The portion relative to the jurisdiction of Subordinate Commanderies was, in our opinion, fully settled by the Grand Commandery at the Annual Conclave held at Scranton.

As to that portion relative to the status of a Past Eminent Commander of another State connecting himself with a Commandery under this jurisdiction, we would report that, after mature deliberation, we are convinced that the reward of our labors as Knights Templar is the position to which our Companions elevate us; and as Masonry, in its great broad sense, knows no geographical lines or limits, we, therefore, hold that a Past Commander removing into this jurisdiction, and connecting himself with a Commandery of this State, should be entitled to his rank as a Past Commander in said Commandery.

Courteously submitted.

J. L. HUTCHINSON,
D. W. C. CARROLL,
E. H. TURNER,
Committee.

On motion of P. R. E. C. Sir H. Stanley Goodwin,
The report was accepted, and afterwards adopted.

An invitation was read from the Committee on Invitations of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Maryland, inviting the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania and its Subordinates to be present at Baltimore on the 19th of September, 1871, at the Eighteenth Triennial Convocation of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

Which invitation was unanimously accepted.

Distinguished Visitors.

R. E. Sir Charles H. Mann, Grand Commander, and E. Sir E. T. Schultz, Grand Captain General of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Maryland, were received with the distinguished honors appertaining to their respective offices, and were welcomed in appropriate language by R. E. Sir H. B. McKean, Grand Commander; to which the distinguished visitors both replied.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir M. Richards Muckle,

Resolved, That the first four officers of this Grand Commandery be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the officers and Sir Knights of this Grand Commandery at the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Question of Rank.

P. E. C. Sir M. Richards Muckle inquires, and desires a decision upon a question of rank, with regard to the first four Subordinate Commanderies After discussion,

On motion of P. E. C. Sir W. J. Kelly, it was

Resolved, That the Commanderies (1, 2, 3, and 4) take rank according to the present numbers of their respective charters.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That the regulation established by Masonic bodies in relation to the action on a third ballot be adopted by this Grand Commandery, and referred to the Committee on Constitution.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir W. J. Kelly,

Resolved, That the proceedings be published, and referred to a Committee on Printing, to receive estimates for printing the same.

Whereupon the R. E. Grand Commander appointed Sir Knights W. J. Kelly, Alfred Creigh, and M. Richards Muckle.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir Chas. E. Meyer,

Resolved, That the bill for printing the Constitution as reported by the committee be referred to the Committee on Finance for payment.

On motion of P. R. E. G. C. Sir J. L. Hutchinson,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be spread upon the minutes and published.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Returning to a theatre after an absence during one act of the drama, you are apt to find the scenes shifted and the characters somewhat changed. New faces appear and new voices are heard; but they do not hinder, but rather aid, in working out the plot of the play. So, after a temporary absence, we return to the Round Table, about which are gathered Knights as valiant, distinguished, and some, perchance, as errant, as those of King Arthur's day. Several are (pen-)scarred and ink-stained veterans, and a few with unblazoned shields and untempered swords, recently admitted to this Fellowship. Each one has made his excursion into foreign lands, and tells of his adventures and observations. Sir Launcelot, Sir Gascoin, Sir Tristram, and other younger Knights, recount their experience, and stimulate each other by their hopes. Their courses have separated, yet repeatedly crossed; and at last all converged at the common altar of all Christian Knights.

Entering, once more, this inner circle of a broader Brotherhood, we are oppressed with the regret that we bring no contribution worthy of the occasion and of the attentive Knights. This regret is all the more keenly felt, because of the kind greeting we received, the affectionate remembrance displayed, and the too partial compliments expressed. Frequent absence from home, numerous and varied demands upon our time, hurried us on to the Annual Conclave with a large budget of Foreign Proceedings unexamined, and no single line of our report prepared. By the courtesy of the Grand Commandery we were permitted to write it afterwards and print it with the proceedings. Again the days slipped away, filled up with urgent engagements, until a longer delay would be an entire neglect of duty. And so, under whip and spur, we dash off, hoping to make the circuit of the Templar Union from Alabama to Wisconsin within the allotted time. Evidently we shall have no time to loiter among green pastures of thought or cool shades of reflection, or bowers of poesy or fountains of wit.

The following table exhibits the growth, present strength of our Order, how officered, and times and places of Annual Conclaves:

TABULAR STATEMENT OF

Under the jurisdiction of the Grand

	STATES.	Place of last CONCLAVE.	Time of last CONCLAVE.	Place of next CONCLAVE.	Time of next CONCLAVE.
1	Alabama	Mobile	Dec. 12, 1870	Marion	Feb. 6, 1872
2	California	San Francisco	April 1, 1871		
3	Connecticut	Mereden	Mar. 25, 1871		
4	Georgia	Atlanta	May 24, 1871		
5	Illinois	Chicago	Oct 24, 1870	Chicago	Oct. 24, 1871
6	Indiana	Indianapolis	April 5, 1870		
7	Iowa	Clinton	Oct. 18, 1870	Council Bluffs	Oct. 14, 1871
8	Kansas	Atchison	Oct. 17, 1870		
9	Kentucky	Louisville	June 10. 1870		
10	Louisiana	New Orleans	Feb. 16, 1871		
11	Maine	Portland	May 5, 1871		
12	Maryland				
13	Mass. and R. Island,	Boston	Oct. 18. 1870	Boston	Oct. 11, 1871
14	Michigan	Detroit	June 8, 1870		
15	Minnesota	Rochester	June 24, 1870		
16	Mississippi	Vicksburg	Jan. 22, 1871		
17	Missouri	St. Louis	Oct. 3, 1870	St. Louis	Oct. 3, 1871.
18	New Hampshire	Concord	Sept. 27, 1870		
19	New Jersey	Trenton	Sept. 13, 1870	Trenton	Sept. —, 1871
20	New York	Utica	Oct. 11, 1870	Albany	Oct. 10, 1871
21	Ohio	Cincinnati	Sept. 13, 1870	Sandusky	Sept. 26, 1871
22	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	June 13, 1871	Towanda	June 14, 1872
23	Tennessee	Nashville	May 11, 1871		
24	Texas	Houston	June 12, 1871		
25	Vermont	Burlington	June 14, 1870		
26	Virginia	Richmond	Dec. 15, 1870	Richmond	Dec. 14, 1871
27	Wisconsin	Milwaukie	Jan. 18, 1871		

GRAND COMMANDERIES

Encampment of the United States.

Grand Commander.	Residence.	Grand Recorder.	Residence.	Subordinates.	Knighted.	Total.
Peleg Brown.....	Mobile.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery...	9	18	235
F. F. Barss.....	Placerville.....	Ch. L. Wiggin..	San Francisco,	9	.....	367
P. St. M. Andrews...	Norwich.....	.....	.....	9	107	1069
Geo. Smith Obear...	Macon.	C R. Armstrong.....	Macon	7	48	316
Jno. Wells Pearson,	Godfrey	James H. Miles.....	Chicago.....	38	310	2200
David P. Whedon...	Fort Wayne....	Jno. M. Bromwell...	Indianapolis...	19	205	918
Robert F. Bower....	Keokuk.....	W. B. Langridge....	Muscatine	20	149	720
William O. Gould...	Leavenworth...	Erastus T. Carr.....	Leavenworth...	5	23	136
Wm. A. Warner.....	Louisville	Wm. C. Munger	Louisville	11	88	548
Jno. A. Stevenson...	New Orleans...	Gustavus Sontag....	New Orleans...	3	29	250
Chas. H. McLellan,	Bath.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland	11	126	1041
Chas. H. Mann.....	Towsontown...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benj. Dean,.....	Boston.....	A. F. Chapman.....	Boston.....	31	478	3818
Jno. L. Mitchell.....	Jackson.....	Oliver Bourke.....	Detroit.....	22	235	1387
George Otis.....	St. Paul.....	Geo. A. Savory.....	Minneapolis ...	5	41	371
W. S. Patton.....	Meridian.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.....	7	40	294
J. D. Vinell.....	Columbia.....	Geo. Frank Gouley,	St. Louis.....	16	140	690
Wm. Barrett.....	Nashua.....	Horace Chase.....	Hopkinton.....	9	58	781
J. V. Mattison..	Washington....	T. J. Corson.....	Trenton.....	11	105	555
George Babecck.....	Troy.....	Robert Macoy.....	New York.....	42	687	5212
Jos. M. Stewart.....	Columbus.....	James Nesbit.....	Troy.....	24	244	1744
Chas. M. Howell.....	Lancaster.....	Alfred Creigh.....	Washington....	41	735	3896
Achilles D. Sears...	Clarksville.....	John Frizzell	Nashville	9	91	684
F. B. Sexton.....	S. Augustine...	Robert Brewster....	Houston	7	39	218
Russell S. Taft.....	Burlington.....	J. B. Hollenback....	Burlington	6	25	369
J. R. McDaniel.....	Lynchburg.....	John Dove.....	Richmond.....	14	45	534
Wm. H. Hiner.....	Fond du Lac...	W. T. Palmer.....	Milwaukie.....	7	56	643

We hail, with no little gratification, the return to our circle of a sister long mourned as absent. Mississippi, for several years, has kept silent and secluded in her sadness and desolation. But we rejoice that her voice again mingles with others of the Chosen Band, and we hope that quite soon all traces of tears and grief may be effaced and she stand forth in her former cheerfulness and beauty.

In addition to these proceedings from our own land, we have the calendar, muster-roll and proceedings of two Grand Conclaves of the Royal Exalted Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar in England, Wales, and the colonial dependencies of the British crown, and Grand Priories of the Order of Malta, under the same jurisdiction.

The roll-call showed that, if not a Parliament of nations, it was "a federation of the world," for there were representatives from Gibralter and Malta, India, Australia, and Canada, thus circling around the world.

The opening and reception of the Grand Master were imposing and royal to the last degree. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present as a member of the Orders and Representative of a Commandery.

There are a few very noticeable differences between Templar affairs in this country and England. In the latter the Grand Master appoints all the officers except Grand Treasurer. Grand officers are *fined* for non-attendance at the Conclaves. Two Grand officers who failed to pay fees of honor were stricken from the roll. The dues were increased from *25 cents* to *62 cents!* And this because of financial embarrassment! This reads strangely to American republicans, who associate unbounded wealth and munificence with titled Orders of the Old World; and especially so when our own fees and dues are so much higher than those collected from the British nobility. We are glad to observe that Sir James Greig, the Representative from the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, was present at one of the Grand Conclaves. And now another delegation of Pennsylvania Knights are receiving the hospitalities of England's chivalry. Fraternal intercourse, so long interrupted, will henceforth, we trust, be constant and cordial between Knights of both hemispheres.

It would be agreeable to ourselves and instructive to our readers to dig out from this mass of proceedings gems of thought to adorn our report. We would be glad, in the usual way, to take each State separately, shake hands with its Grand Commandery and correspondent, and tell all that we learn thereby. But we must be content with grouping a few topics of general interest and discussion.

PARADES, &c.

The subject of Parades, Encampments, and other public displays of Templars, has called forth many comments. Sir Taft, of Vermont; Sir Nicholls, of New Jersey; Sir Scott, of Louisiana; Sir Langridge, of Iowa, and Sir Drummond, of Maine, and Sir Dean, of Massachusetts, are either decidedly adverse or partially so. Sir Drummond makes an earnest appeal to Knights to refrain from the use of intoxicating beverages on Masonic occasions. And inasmuch as parades and encampments are occasions most likely to lead to such indulgence, we take his argument as applying to the *way* of temptation. Much as we may lament it, and humiliating as it is, there is no disguising the fact, nor evading the responsibility

it imposes, that Knights Templar are sometimes seen in a disgraceful state of intoxication; and that too, with the uniform of the Order, and all its sacred insignia upon them. It is a sorrowful spectacle for those Knights; but do they ever reflect how unkind and unjust their conduct is toward their Brethren, who must bear a portion of the odium, and the institution they profess to love, which is brought into disrepute by their weakness? Do they not *wrong* the Commandery and its members? The more gifted and social and popular they may be, the sadder is the fact of the delinquency. We confess to some responsibility for Templar displays, advocated and encouraged for their supposed benefit to the Order. But serious thought has impressed us with the conviction that the injurious effects outweigh the advantages.

In addition to this, there is the less serious objection that the frequent appearance of Templar uniforms upon the streets makes a parade as common, and no more honored than a militia muster. It has come to pass that an Eminent Commander orders out his forces whenever he thinks fit. There is a restraining power which should be exercised. R. E. Sir Benjamin Dean, of Massachusetts, thus clearly states the law which should control us all: "Every Commander is enjoined to permit nothing to be done by virtue of the charter except that which it authorizes. The authority of a Commandery is to assemble, as a Commandery, only in the place named in its charter, and for the purposes named in its charter. Everything else is beyond its power except by dispensation from the Grand Commander."

While upon this subject of parades, we wish to refer again to the impropriety of turning out as Knights Templar to honor one not a member of the Order. Our good friend Sir Josiah H. Drummond justifies it by the example of Pennsylvania Templars in receiving Gen. Grant. And our equally good friend Sir Thomas J. Corson thinks this position is inconsistent with our act in appointing Sir John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, as special aid at Williamsport, when we were Grand Commander. The reception of General Grant we do not justify, and have no responsibility for. But it may be said in defence of the parade that the person honored thereby is a Mason, and thus had claims upon our courtesy. But Governor Geary is a Knight Templar, and was Eminent Commander of the first Commandery in California. This, we think, parries your thrust, Sir Thomas. If not satisfied, look at the order referred to, and see if its phraseology is inconsistent with our position.

SECESSION.

While the Order throughout the Union were indulging in congratulations upon the fact that Massachusetts had at last hauled down her unauthorized standard and had fallen into line with her sister Commanderies, there was sprouting within her own jurisdiction the germ of insubordination, planted, perhaps, by her example.

Rhode Island—which has always been associated with Massachusetts as one Templar domain—thought to assert her independence, and set up a separate Grand Body. The Grand Commander of the jurisdiction, having just shown how he could recognize the fealty and respect due a superior tribunal, determined

to exact the like respect and fealty from inferior bodies. Promptly and resolutely, but courteously, he pointed out the lawlessness of the proceeding, and it was at once abandoned.

The Grand Commandery of Virginia is exceedingly restive, and anxious to be relieved from subordination to the Grand Encampment. To justify this feeling, a committee presents a very interesting historical sketch of Templarism in that State. But in our judgment, the report of this committee shows the weakness of the grounds upon which they seek a separation.

It appears that St. John's Rising Star Commandery was organized on March 24, 1816, and "its authority was a *commission* from a Lodge in Scotland, empowering Sir J. McVie to form and open a Commandery, wherever in his opinion, the interests of Masonry would be thereby promoted." After the Grand Encampment was formed, this Commandery was informed that it was an irregular body, and evidently became satisfied of that transparent fact, and applied to the Grand Encampment for "a warrant. A charter of *constitution*, at the cost of $90," was granted, instead of "a charter of *recognition*, at the engrossing fee of $5, or $10." This is considered an imposition; and is the first cause of complaint. The five others have no more substantial ground than this one. We have a high regard for the knightly character of our Virginia Brethren, and hence we have carefully and dispassionately examined their memorial, and the result is a combined feeling of sorrow and surprise; sorrow at the discontent and desire to separate; surprise that they can adduce no stronger reasons for that desire. The historical sketch before us is a sad story of unrest and inconsistency. St. John's Rising Star Commandery was not satisfied with its equivocal and isolated condition, and in 1819 sought the companionship of other Commanderies of the same State, and even applied to be received as a subordinate of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. On November 27, 1823, representatives from three Commanderies of Virginia met and organized a Grand Commandery. Soon thereafter, it was

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Commandery do acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, and that it will obey and abide by, keep and perform, all the constitutional rules and regulations of the said Grand Encampment."

One of the three Commanderies withdrew and became extinct, and the Commandery at Richmond accepted the invitation of the others to become one of the three to complete the organization. This Grand Commandery languished and died. In 1845 another Grand Commandery was organized, which indulged in the dream of independence until 1850, "when this Grand Commandery did, after mature consideration, recede from its position of independence, and recognized the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment."

In 1861, at the commencement of the war, the Grand Commandery again repudiated the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. In 1865 she asked "to be allowed to return to her allegiance to the Grand Encampment." Here we have three different occasions, after years of interval, when the Grand Commandery of Virginia voluntarily sought fellowship as a subordinate to the Grand Encampment. One would think she had tried the experiment of separation often enough to be satisfied with its infelicity. And the thought might arise, that it is not in

very good taste to seek the destruction of a body whose shield of supremacy had been three times invoked and as often extended. Nor will this thought be dispelled by reading the avowal that the standard of the Grand Encampment was unfurled only to betray it; that its Asylum is entered only to obtain an opportunity to stab it to the death; that "policy, not principle, had caused the Grand Commandery to recede from her position of independence." We trust these were incautious declarations, expressive of no feeling in knightly hearts.

We are as much opposed as any to any encroachments of the Grand Encampment, and will on all occasions resist any and all tendency to centralizing power. That is perfectly consistent with fealty and attachment to the Grand Body, and a recognition of its efficacy as a bond of union and knightly regard, and fraternal love. We look forward to the Assembly at Baltimore as a Templar Jubilee, when all animosities and discontents will be "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried;" and all will bless the Grand Encampment if for nothing else—for bringing together from all quarters and corners of the land valiant and magnanimous Knights.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Until there is an authorized Digest of Templar law, it will be very difficult to prevent a conflict of decisions arising from the uncertainty as to what statutes and decisions are really in force. We have advocated, and will continue to urge the preparation of such a Digest, as essential to the harmony, peace, and uniformity of government of our Order.

Sirs Corson, of New Jersey, and Patton, of Mississippi, object to the announcement of the law of reballots made by us when Grand Commander. We beg leave to assure those worthy Knights that we did not make—we simply declared the law to be as stated. This they will learn by examining the proceedings of the Grand Encampment.

In Iowa it was held that a Knight could retain membership in a Commandery after ceasing to be a member of Chapter and Lodge. This is in direct conflict with the law as declared at the last Grand Encampment.

In the same State Knights are required to demit before petitioning for a new Commandery. This, we think, should be the law; but it stands recorded otherwise.

In Michigan, Iowa, and some other States, the petition for the Orders of Christian Knighthood is not in the prescribed form. It is exceedingly loose; such as a Jew, a "heathen Chinee," or "any other man" might sign unhesitatingly.

In Indiana we note the appointment of Representatives, near various other Grand Commanderies, some with the rank of P. G. C. G.; others as P. G. G.; one as P. G. C., and one as G. G. These distinctions are rather too refined; and besides we question the propriety of adorning any one with the honor of P. G. C. who has not earned it by service; and the appointment with rank of G. G. *might* cause some inconvenience and embarrassment to the duly elected G. G. should the Representative G. G. be present and assert his rights.

In Illinois a novel question was raised by the application for membership by one who had been dubbed a Knight Templar in Europe. It is well known that they have no Order of Red Cross in European Commanderies. In view of this fact, G. M. Gardner decided that the European Knight must petition for and receive the Order of Red Cross before he could be admitted as a member of the Commandery. As a sequence to this decision, Grand Commander Mungen, of Illinois, declined to admit as a visitor, a Knight Templar created in Ireland, who had not received the Red Cross.

This looks discourteous, and to our mind, unjust. Remembering that we owe the Order of the Temple to Great Britain; that the institution was there preserved and transmitted to us; and thus only can we trace our history and legitimacy, it is rather severe to deny their Knights the privilege of fellowship solely because they have never received that mongrel Order of Yankee invention known as the Red Cross.

In Tennessee we observe that the Grand Commandery restored to Knightly standing one who had been expelled by a Subordinate Commandery. The Subordinate Commandery should have *degraded*, not expelled. And this being done properly, the Grand Commandery had no power to re-instate, except by a review and reversal of the proceedings, which does not seem to have been done in this case.

R. E. Sir Taft, of Vermont, insists upon the right of a Grand Commander to grant dispensations to ballot upon petitions at special meetings. We go very far in support of the powers and prerogatives of the Grand Commander; but we think this is beyond all precedent, subversive of well understood law, and full of danger to the Order.

Ohio presents an amusing evidence of loyalty by declaring that the decisions of the Grand Encampment are binding *unless* they conflict with the statutes of the State Commandery. Measured by this standard, every individual may do as he pleases; recognizing the laws as obligatory, provided always, they do not interfere with his wishes.

We trust the coming Grand Encampment will give us a code of statutes and a Digest of law which will be received and recognized all over the land, and perfect the symmetry of our illustrious Order.

"THE MUTUALS."

These topics constitute the dry, hard bone and muscle of the proceedings; but they also contain sufficient humor to make the joints of the body supple. Sir Thomas J. Corson continues, subjectively and objectively, to enliven the usual routine of details by his own flashes of wit and those which he evokes from others. One of his favorite jokes is to refer to our supposed infelicity. He has actually persuaded Sir Drummond to believe that we are a bachelor! But Sir Gouley is more familiar with Sir Thomas' "ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," and says squarely he don't believe the story. Illustrious Knight, we thank thee! We will send thee Ithuriel's spear—when found—and leave thee as our champion to unhorse Sir Thomas for the base wrong intended.

"The man who laughs" would be gratified to read how the history of Knighthood and Heraldry are understood out West. The Grand Commander of Iowa recommends the adoption of Templar names for Commanderies (a suggestion in which we heartily concur), and he proposes a number of appropriate names, such as Zerubbabel and Pythagoras!! This is "flat burglary," or else anachronism. In Indiana we read of "Godfrey of *Bowillon!*" Is this Hoosier French?

For a homeopathist, Sir Guilbert, of Iowa, bleeds his patients pretty freely; and because he does so, and carries his pharmacopœia in his vest pocket, Sir Corson doses him with hydraognes and emetics. These two Doctors, disciples of different schools, have at last concluded to "throw physic to the dogs," atone for the past and prepare for the future. Their thoughts are directed Heavenward, and each is grieving over the possibility of missing the other in Paradise.

This same Sir Corson is a sort of Irish Knight who goes to all the State Fairs (or Conclaves), brandishing his shillalah and asking if "some gintilman wud hev the kindness to thread on the tail av his coat!" The effect of his visits is seen in the various comments. New Hampshire says "he must be *read* to be appreciated." Evidently they dont want to *see* him in the Green Mountains. Sir Storer says "he is good-looking and well-behaving!" Alas, for Connecticut's idea of manly beauty and deportment! Sir Simons describes him as "aged but active," and thinks he should be allowed to whistle in school. Sir Munger calls him "flippant, frivolous, friendly, feeling, firey and frank." With these photographic sketches we think he may be distinguished in a crowd—of two.

Sir Drummond, in his review of Kentucky, says: "The Grand Commandery, in a body, visited the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and returned and resumed labor, after a visit of two hours. We have noticed that others have visited these asylums, among them *Iowa;* but in the *latter* case we find no record *of its returning from the visit.*" This we pronounce as "a hit! a hit! a palpable hit!" Score one for Sir Josiah!

We confess to a strong liking, amounting to that manly love which Sir Gouley so well describes, for these literary free lances. They are a gallant, dashing, daring band of Uhlans, faithful and fearless, with all the lofty qualities and graceful accomplishments of Knighthood. We hope to meet them—one and all—without their helmets, armor, lances, swords, or even *pens or pencils*, at the grand reunion of "The Mutual Admiration Society," in Baltimore, in September next. The active members of this association during the current year are as follows:

Alabama	Sir Oliver S. Beers	Mobile.
Georgia	Sir J. Emmet Blackshear	Macon.
Illinois	Sir James Hoge Miles	Chicago.
Indiana	Sir George A. Johnson	Cambridge City.
Iowa	Sir W. B. Langridge	Muscatine.
Kansas	Sir John H. Brown	Leavenworth.
Kentucky	Sir W. C. Munger	Franklin, Simpson co.
Louisiana	Sir James B. Scot	New Orleans.
Maine	Sir Josiah H. Drummond	Portland.
Michigan	Sir Oliver Bourke	Detroit.
Minnesota	Sir E. D. B. Porter	Mankato.

Mississippi	Sir P. M. Savery	Baldwin.
Missouri	Sir Geo. Frank Gouley	St. Louis.
New Hampshire	Sir Joseph W. Fellows	Manchester.
New Jersey	Sir Thomas J. Corson	Trenton.
New York	Sir John W. Simons	New York.
Ohio	Sir Robert Groyson	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Sir James H. Hopkins	Pittsburgh.
Tennessee	Sir George S. Blackie	Nashville.
Texas	Sir P. W. Gray	Houston.
Vermont	Sir Thadeus F. Stuart	South Burlington.
Virginia	Sir James A. Scott	Richmond.
Wisconsin	Sir John Turner	Manston.

California and Massachusetts and Rhode Island have no representative among "The Mutualsl" and Connecticut, alas! mourns the death of the venerable, venerated, and gifted Knight who, for so many years, conducted her correspondence so as to enhance her glory and his own fame. The fresh sod upon the grave of Sir E. G. Storer is kept moist by the tears of his sorrowing Brethren.

The preparation of the above list of Foreign Correspondents suggests a retrospect, which brings reflections upon the changes which a few years work in the associations which surround us all. Of those who had charge of the Department of Correspondence in their respective Commanderies when we first assumed its duties in Pennsylvania, some have laid down the cross and all its burdens, others have retired to the ranks, and but three—Sirs Simons, Corson, and Munger—still conduct this interesting and important Bureau. May their several Grand Commanderies and Knighthood at large long continue to enjoy the benefits of their wisdom and wit, their frank, warm-hearted, generous and jovial natures! And may they and each of their associates continue to enjoy THE MUTUAL ADMIRATION of each other!

Regretfully, because too hastily prepared, but still courteously, submitted.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
For the Committee.

The Grand Commandery adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Hall of the House of Representatives,

HARRISBURG, *June 14, 1871—8 o'clock, P. M.*

The Grand Commandery assembled at the hour designated, in full costume, and marched to the Executive Mansion, where they were received by Governor Geary and his estimable lady. After the ceremonies of reception were over, the Sir Knights repaired to another room to partake of ice cream, lemonade, and other refreshments, and, at a seasonable hour, retired to their respective quarters.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Hall of the House of Representatives,

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1871—9 o'clock, A. M.*

The Grand Commandery assembled this morning, and was opened in ample form by the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Sir Knights, who were led in their devotions by Rev. Sir Joseph S. Evans.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That hereafter, in case a Special Conclave be called for the benefit of one or more Commanderies, either chartered or under dispensation, the expenses thereof shall be paid by the Commanderies requesting such Special Conclave.

The hour for the general parade and installation of officers having arrived, business was dispensed with until 2.30, P. M , and the following orders were enforced:

Headquarters of the R. E. Grand Commander of the R. E. Grand Commandery
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 14, 1871.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. In recognition of our respect for, and allegiance to, our civil Government, and of our regard for all branches of Masonry, Sir John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, Sir Michael Nesbit, Most Excellent G. H. P. of the Holy Royal Arch Chapter, and Sir Robert A. Lamber-

ton, R. W. G. M. of Masons in Pennsylvania, are appointed Special Aids to the R. E. Grand Commander, upon General Parade.

II. Sir John F. Hartranft will act as Grand Marshal of the parade, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Sir E. Masson, Grand Marshal of the Grand Commandery, will conduct the installation ceremonies immediately after the parade and address, at the M. E. Church, Locust street.

By order of

HENRY B. McKEAN,
R. E. Grand Commander.

Attest:—ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Headquarters Chief Marshal,

HARRISBURG, *June 14, 1871.*

GENERAL ORDERS FOR PARADE.

In pursuance of Special Orders No. 2, Headquarters Right Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, dated Harrisburg, June 14, 1871, the following orders are hereby promulgated:

The grand parade will form on Second street, right resting on State, facing the river, on Thursday, June 15th, 1871. Commanderies will hold themselves in readiness to form at their headquarters, fully equipped for review and parade, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and await orders.

Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, will fall in on the right of the line, and the Commanderies in line from right to left, according to the date of their organization.

Visiting Sir Knights, not appearing as distinct Commanderies, will fall in with such Commanderies as they may select.

The Grand Commander, accompanied by the Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery, will review the Commanderies when parade is formed.

LINE OF MARCH.

Form on North Second street, right resting on State street. Countermarch down Second, on left of Market Square, (where the grand review by Grand Officers will take place,) to Washington avenue; out Washington avenue to Front; up Front to Walnut: down Walnut to Third; down Third to Chestnut; down Chestnut to Fourth; up Fourth to Mar-

ket; down Market to Sixth; countermarch on Market; up Fourth to Walnut, out Walnut to Third; up Third to Boas; out Boas to Ridge Road; up Ridge Road to Cumberland; out Cumberland to Third; down Third to Herr; out Herr to Second; down Second to State; out State to Front; down Front to Locust; down Locust to the Methodist Church, where the Grand Officers will be installed, and the Annual Address will be delivered.

Eminent Commanders of Commanderies will report at these Headquarters, Room No. 106, Lochiel Hotel, for orders.

Sirs Wm. B. Hart, Wm. D. Spiting, Theo. F. Scheffer, Wm. M. Kaufman, J. P. S. Gobin, L. A. Smith, George Eckert, R. H. Jones, Henry Carpenter, Chas. H. Fondersmith, Wellington H. Ent, J. D. Heiges, and M. M. L'Velle, are hereby detailed as Aids to the Chief Marshal, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Chief Marshal.

In pursuance of the foregoing order, the following Grand Officers of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania were installed by P. R. E. Sir H. B. McKean, Grand Commander:

R. E. Sir CHARLES M. HOWELL, ...	Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir ABRAHAM MILLER, (c)	Deputy G. Commander.
E. Sir FITZ JAMES EVANS, ...	Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir NATHAN SMITH, ...	Grand Captain General.
E. Rev. Sir R. H. PATTISON, ...	Grand Prelate.
E. Sir GETER C. SHIDLE, ...	Grand Senior Warden.
E. Sir S. GRANT WEIDMAN, ...	Grand Junior Warden.
E. Sir M. RICHARDS MUCKLE, ...	Grand Treasurer.
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH, ...	Grand Recorder.
E. Sir DEWEES J. MARTIN, ...	Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Sir J. M. WESTHAEFFER, ...	Grand Sword Bearer.
E. Sir CHAS. H. KINGSTON, ...	Grand Warder.
E. Sir EDWARD MASSON, ...	Grand Marshal.
E Sir C. L. STOWELL, ...	Grand Sentinel.

After the installation ceremonies, Sir Sidney Hayden, of Towanda, Grand Orator on this occasion, delivered the following

Address:

Right Eminent Grand Commander:

It being your will and pleasure that I should address this Grand Body of Knights Templar, it becomes my duty to comply; for it is yours to command, and mine to obey.

From the intelligent Sir Knights who surround me I must beg the indulgence of so far departing from the usual form and matter of addresses on occasions like this, as to leave the early character and history of Templar Knighthood to your own investigations, through our most reliable histories. It is not the Templarism of other climes and feudal ages that I would discuss; but some of its features and incidents as a part of our present system of American Freemasonry. In this system, it has become the Masonic sequel of the three ancient degrees of the York Rite, including the Royal Arch. In the modern manipulations of the Ancient York Rite many of the teachings of its three primary fundamental degrees have been dissevered from them, to form our present Capitular, Cryptic, and Chivalric organizations.

I do not pretend to decide how wisely or unwisely this has been done, nor to determine, in our various amplified ritualisms, consequent on these modern sub-divisions of Ancient Masonry, where the true line is between fanciful legends and historic verities.

To the novice in Masonry, any commingling of mythical legends with veritable historic truths may seem incongruous, and a blemish upon our rituals; but you, Sir Knights, well know that the essence, the soul, nor the unity of Masonry consists of its rituals alone. These are but husks that surround the golden grain, the caskets that contain the gems.

Masonry is an allegory of human life. Not the life of one individual, or nation, or generation of men, but of the whole human race, from its birth, in Eden, down to the "time when time shall be no more."

It contemplates man as he came from the hand of his Creator, as bearing upon him, however faintly, some impress of uncreated

goodness, uncreated intellectual knowledge and Divine spiritual light, for we read that "In the image of God created He him."

But being subject to temptation, man transgressed a Divine command, and clouds have since so overshadowed his pathway in life that he can regain the Eden he has lost only by passing through the dark gates of the tomb.

"Some flowerets of Eden were left by the fall,
But the trail of the serpent is o'er them all."

Thus I read the sublime allegory of Masonry that pervades it in all its rites, and has in all ages and in every clime. It is the basis upon which all Masonic science is founded. It is as ancient as our race, as universal as our Brotherhood, and as unchangeable as the laws of our being. From it we see the ancient and universal division of Free Masonry into three primary degrees. The first, that of an Entered Apprentice, treats man as a *moral* being. Its lessons are all those of morality, given in our mystic forms under a veil of secresy. It inculcates every moral duty which man owes, ever has owed or ever can owe to his fellow man. This degree has a monitor in every Mason's heart, and to attain its primeval perfection, is the wish of every true Mason's heart.

The second degree, that of Fellow Craft, treats man as an *intellectual* being, and inculcates the cultivation of science in all its various branches. It points to nature's laws, and instructs us to

"Look through Nature up to Nature's God."

The third degree, that of Master Mason, treats man as an *immortal* being. It tells us by the most impressive mystic rites, that man has a hereafter, an immortality, a new life beyond the grave. For a knowledge of this hereafter, we are dependent on Divine revelation alone. Man's moral powers cannot remove, nor can his intellectual vision penetrate the darkness of the tomb. Divine revelation has assured him of an immortal life beyond it; and this is the great lesson of the third degree.

The allegory of Masonry thus covers in its philosophy the three grand endowments of man at his creation in Eden, contemplates his debasement by transgression, and opens to his comprehension, through an inward monitor, the book of Nature and Divine Re-

velation, man's greatest good on earth, and immortal life and happiness beyond the grave.

The wisdom of man has never yet found another feature in his history here, or hope of development hereafter, on which to base an independent degree in Masonry. Man as a *moral* being, man as an *intellectual* being, and man as an *immortal* being has covered the whole ground, and upon this the sublime allegory of Masonry, with its three ancient degrees, stands as a beautiful and serene architectural column, morality its base, science its shaft, and revelation its capital.

All the so-called higher degrees in Masonry, included in capitular and cryptic organizations, are merely amplifications or historic illustrations of the allegory of Masonry as contained in the three ancient degrees. They may be beautiful adornments of the ancient Masonic column, but they do not add to its real dimensions. It stands at the foot stool of creation, is as broad as the circle of nature, and as high as our hopes of Heaven.

From a period thus so ancient that the memory of man hath not kept its beginning, nor the pen of history recorded the early incidents in its progress, the Masonic institution came down into the last century as one of but three degrees. It is well known to you, and it is of interest to the history of Masonry in Pennsylvania, in all its branches of the York Rite, that the division of English Masonry from which our present primary organizations sprung, was the one to first dissever from the three ancient degrees, historic and legendary parts, and ritualize from them instructions to be separately given as an additional degree, or degrees, under the same Lodge organizations.

It was thus that the Royal Arch had its birth as a separate degree, with ceremonial and ritualistic amplifications of a section or sections of the Third Ancient Degree. It was not founded upon any new and distinct idea in Masonry. It only increased the effulgence of light beyond the tomb, and assured the traveler this, that what he lost in death would be gained in immortality.

When the middle of the last century had passed, our Pennsylvania authorities state, that evidences of the working of the Royal Arch Degree in Philadelphia, under an Ancient York Lodge warrant,

are soon to be found. It had had its conception a few years before in the Ancient York Body, in London, and as Philadelphia was the Masonic ground floor where the work of that Grand Body was commenced in America, in that city, the Royal Arch Degree, as the fourth in Masonry, was probably for the first time conferred in this country.

As facts which I am now relating were a prelude to the introduction of Templarism in America, it may be interesting to Pennsylvania Templars to take a retrospective glance at some of the previous foot-prints of Masonry in the American Colonies.

As early as 1730 that Grand Body in England, afterwards denominated Moderns, attempted to establish its polity in America by the appointment of David Coxe as Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1732 the old newspapers of Philadelphia mention a Masonic Lodge in that city. In 1733 the Grand Lodge of Moderns, of England, appointed Henry Price Provincial Grand Master in New England, and in the following year over all the American Colonies, and the Masons of Philadelphia took a warrant under him, with Dr. Franklin as their Master. Under a succession of like appointments by the Modern Grand Body, many Lodges were established in the different Colonies by the middle of the last century, working only three degrees.

The withdrawal of some of the Masons and Lodges in London in 1736, from the Grand Lodge formed there in 1717, and the establishment of a separate Grand Lodge by them under the denomination of Ancient York Masons, was probably the primal cause of the division of the three ancient and universal degrees in Masonry.

It has been asserted that Alexander Dermott, who was at that time a prominent Mason in the Ancient York Division, was the most active in constructing and legalizing in it the Royal Arch and other modern appendage degrees of the York Rite. He has been called a restless and turbulent Mason. He was at least an influential one, for while he was the ruling spirit in the Ancient York Body in London, it gained a fraternization with the Grand

Lodges of both Scotland and Ireland, amidst its denunciation by the Grand Lodge of Moderns in England.

History shows too the unison of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland with that of the Ancient York, of London, not only in promulgating the Royal Arch and other dissevered parts of Ancient Craft Masonry as supplemental degrees, but also in granting warrants in the American Colonies under which these degrees were worked.

It was during the period known in our Colonial history as the old French war, that these new systems of Masonry were introduced into our country—in Boston and in Virginia in 1756, and in South Carolina in 1760, under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and in Philadelphia in 1758, under one from the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, in London. Other warrants from both these Grand Lodges, and also from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, were brought over about the same period for work in the British army or in specified localities. These all became the parent stocks on which the supernumerary degrees in Masonry, first the Royal Arch and its kindred group, and afterwards Masonic Knighthood, grew.

I am not saying that Templarism, as a historic or chivalric organization, had its birth akin to that of the Royal Arch Degree. As a religious, military and chivalric Order, it had a well-known existence centuries before the Royal Arch was known as a distinct degree in Masonry. But neither its religious, military or chivalric features made its organization then a part of our Masonic mystic rites.

Where then is the feature in its philosophy, and the epoch in its history, that have given it a place in our system of American Masonry? I have already spoken of the third point in the allegory of ancient Masonry, as comprehending in its sublime design, that new unending life beyond the grave which constitutes the immortality of the soul.

The wisest human philosophy can give no assurance for this beyond a *hope*. It is Divine revelation alone that removes every doubt, and makes assurance of it equal to all we desire. Every system of ancient mystic rites had the germ of this truth, budding

and developing more and more fully, as it kept the remembrance of the Divine promise to fallen man in Eden: "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head."

I was once told by a learned Hebrew scholar that in the ancient lore of their nation they enumerated the scenes in the sad drama of Eden as five—the *temptation*, the *transgression*, the *penitence*, the *prayer* and the *promise*—that these formed an epitome of ancient Hebraic theology, and were often symbolized by a mystic star with five points; that this figure was also used by the ancient Greeks in their mysteries to symbolize the five human senses. We also know that the early teachers of Christianity used many of the more ancient symbols and customs to impress the new doctrines of the Christian dispensation, and among these, that of the five pointed star to symbolize the physical sufferings of the Savior at the crucifixion, representing by it the five wounds inflicted on his person—those in his hands, his feet, and his side. It is also well known to you that this figure is still often used as a Christian symbol in the Christmas decoration of churches, and also in ecclesiastical architecture, reminding the devout worshipper of the *birth*, the *life*, the *death*, the *resurrection* and the *ascension* of our Divine Redeemer.

It is in this confirmation by the resurrection and ascension to his native skies of the Savior of the world, that the final triumph of life over death, and good over evil, is, according to the Divine promise in Eden, confirmed unto man. This is the overflowing cup of the promise, which is so dear to the Christian's faith.

In the sublime ceremonies of the Third Degree, the power of the Lion of Judah, is foreshadowed to the Christian Mason in a manner which, if comprehended, is never forgotten. It is the great triumph of this power over sin and death, which is so impressively exemplified in our Templar rituals and ceremonies, that links, in the philosophy of Masonic science, Christian Knighthood with Ancient Craft Masonry. Both the esoteric and exoteric parts of our American system of Templar Knighthood, like those of the Royal Arch Degree, are but amplifications, or historic elucidations of our Third Degree in ancient Masonry.

It is no part of my design to-day to discuss the formulas of Ancient Templar Knighthood. Its professed object at its institution

in the twelfth century (1118), you well know, was to protect Christian pilgrims on their journeys to the Holy Land. Much has been written on the subject of its identity or affinity with the Freemasonry of that period, without, I think, establishing the point beyond a doubt.

That at a later day, when misfortunes had nearly overwhelmed the Templar organization, its persecuted members sought security by an *alliance* of Templarism with Freemasonry, has been more generally conceded; but the *time*, the *place*, and the *terms* of that alliance, are matters rather of tradition than positive historical certainty. Whether it was under Robert Bruce, in the fourteenth century, at Bannockburn, or not until the later days of Protestantism in Europe, is not for me here to discuss.

It has been asserted by modern writers that Christian Knighthood was a connecting link between Freemasonry and chivalry. However true or false this may be, we know that it made an impress on society in by-gone ages, which is still seen in many of our modern names and customs. They studied nature as we study books, and named and dedicated the flowers that bloomed along their pathways, from their calendar saints, or some supposed connection with Christianity either in creeds or legends, making their *materia medica* a kind of *materia sancta*.

"Recalling by memorial quaint
Some holy deed, or martyred saint.
* * * *
One blossom 'mid its leafy shade,
The Virgin's purity portrayed;
And one with a cup all crimson dyed,
Spoke of a Savior crucified;
And rich the store of holy thought,
This little forest flower brought.
* * * * * *
What though in our pride's selfish mood,
We hold those times as dark and rude,—
Yet give we from our wealth of mind,
Feeling more grateful or refined;
And yield we unto nature aught,
Of loftier or of holier thought,
Than they who gave sublimest power
Unto the wild-wood's simplest flower."

But with whatever fancies they decorated their religious doctrines and customs, the pillar of their faith was the resurrection of the Divine Redeemer. In remembrance of this, their social words of friendly greeting on Easter were, "Christ is risen." This brightest germ in the diadem of ancient Christian Knighthood is to-day a jewel in the casket of American Templar-Masonry. A brighter one cannot be added, till the coming of that final morn, when the Sun of Righteousness shall again arise, and Masonry, Christian Knighthood and Revealed Religion be swallowed up in the effulgence of its light.

I have spoken of the traditionary ancient alliance of Templarism with Masonry, but I know of no recorded union of their organizations until after the establishment of the two rival Grand Lodges in London, just before the middle of the last century. I am aware that a system of Templar Masonry of a reputed political character is said to have been formed in the time of Cromwell (about 1650). But it was probably neither true Templarism nor Masonry except in name.

Time does not permit on this occasion of a historic review, showing the infant foot-prints of Templarism in this country, while Masonry was Provincial. Our Very Eminent Sir Knight who is the official Historiographer of Knighthood in this jurisdiction, has already well shown you how its early *organizations* were formed, and I hope not to seem to intrude on his prerogatives, in giving a few brief notes from American historic documents, illustrating the point I have already set forth, that it was the Ancient York Lodges, together with those working under warrants from the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, that first introduced the degrees of Masonic Knighthood here. The earliest working of them seems to have been supplemental, purely honorary, and scarcely recorded, without any design to form with them distinct Masonic organizations.

There is among the old records of St. Andrew's Lodge, in Boston, an entry under the date of 1769, like this:

"The petition of Brother William Davis coming before the Lodge, begging to have and receive the parts belonging to a Royal Arch Mason, which being read was received, and he was unani-

mously voted in, and was accordingly made by receiving the four steps, that of Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and *Knight Templar.*"

Others may have received the Templar Degree as early or earlier there in connection with the Royal Arch, who

> "Under unlettered moss-grown stones,
> So long have slept that fickle fame
> Has blotted from her rolls each name."

St. Andrew's Lodge was then working there under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and when degrees beyond the first three were conferred under it, it was in what they termed a Royal Arch Lodge.

Such was also the Ancient York custom in those Provincial times. In accordance with it, the early Ancient York Lodges of Philadelphia worked the Royal Arch under their warrants, and probably the Templar or other Orders in Knighthood as Masonic degrees, long before distinct bodies of other Orders were organized in this country. We thus find Col. Thomas Proctor, of Philadelphia, who was the master of the oldest Lodge in that city at the commencement of the Revolution, addressed as a Knight Templar in 1779, in the Masonic Ode to him, published in 1783 in our old Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon of that date.

In a letter from Edward Day, Master of Lodge No. 10, of Cincinnati, who was a Pennsylvania Ancient York Mason, written to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, in March, 1795, he speaks of having been "initiated into the sublime degrees of Masonry as far as that of Knight of Malta" long before.

As a further illustration of the Pennsylvania custom while Ancient York Masonry was Provincial in it, I give the following copy of a Diploma granted in 1786, by an Ancient York Lodge in Georgia, then working under a warrant from our Provincial Grand Lodge:

"We, the High Priest and officers of the Royal Arch Chapter, and King, Governor and General of the Order of Knights of the Red Cross, do hereby certify, That the bearer, our true and well-beloved brother, Ulric Gobler, Past Master of our Lodge, was by

us initiated into the sublime degrees of an Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch Mason, he having with due honor to all the Royal community justly supported the amazing trials of skill and valor attending his admission; after making suitable proficiency in the aforesaid degree, was by us duly initiated into the mysteries and regularly dubbed a Knight of the Red Cross; and he having conducted himself like a true and faithful brother, we affectionately recommend him to all the fraternity of Masons around the globe wheresoever assembled. Done in our Illustrious Grand Chapter, (under the sanction of Lodge No. 42, in the Registry of Pennsylvania,) held in Savannah, Georgia, this 24th day of January, 1786, and in the year of Royal Arch Masonry 3786."

The seal of this Diploma was of red wax, and bore various Masonic emblems, among which was the Templar insignia of the serpent and cross, with the motto above, "*In hoc signo vinces.*" It also had in a circle, "Lodge No. 42, Ancient York Masons."

There are also many old dusty documents of the last century scattered about the old States, which show the recognized presence of Templars on many occasions in public Masonic processions in the early days of our Republic. Thus at the public celebration of St. John's day in both 1789 and 1795 in New York city, they are noted as present in the proceedings; and also at the laying of the corner-stone of the old Academy in Newark, New Jersey, in 1792.

I have thus hastily selected these historic notes relating to features and incidents in early Templar Masonry in America, to show you its more intimate relation with Ancient York Masonry in our American system, than to any other theory of polity and ritualism which existed here while we were Provincial, or has, since the present American system was formed.

Did time permit, and I dared trespass longer on your patience, I would remind you here as Pennsylvania Ancient York Masons, of the Templar Order, how when the Provincialism of Masonry in this country was changed to Independence at the close of our Colonial existence, and the Craft organized State Grand Lodges as supreme in each jurisdiction; in every one except Pennsylvania there were compromises to a greater or less extent made in their polity and manner of work, to harmonize and unite the va-

rious forms of Provincial Masonry, which had heretofore existed in them. Pennsylvania alone had at the time but one class of Masonic Lodges in existence, for the Lodges of Modern which had had their origin under Dr. Franklin, had all become extinct during the Revolution, and none of their elements were mingled with Ancient York Masonry in the formation of our Independent Grand Lodge. Pennsylvania therefore stands to-day in her primary head of the Order, as purely Ancient York as when under her Provincial system; while in all other jurisdictions in this country, changes, perhaps unimportant in themselves, have wrought out a distinct American system of work.

You thus see why Templarism in this State was the last to leave the official protecting wing of our Grand Lodge, and adopt the forms and polity of American Templarism, by a union with the Grand Encampment of the United States, with which it is to-day connected. Ancient York Masonry still stands in our State like an *aged oak*, with its branches wide spread, and its roots deep in our soil. The fir trees and the cedar trees of other jurisdictions may be taller, and to them more fragrant and beautiful, but Templarism in our State loves the shade of the oak under which it was planted, and so long entwined among its branches.

But the great American column of Masonic Knighthood was incomplete without it, and to-day we proudly stand among its clustered supports on the same Ancient York basis as they, assisting to elevate high the beacon light to all Masons, showing that the great promise in Eden is fulfilled, that the Temple is completed, for CHRIST IS RISEN.

After the oration the Benediction was pronounced by the Grand Prelate, and the Sir Knights, under their Grand Commander, Sir Charles M. Howell, took up their line of march to their respective quarters, to meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Hall of the House of Representatives,

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1871—3 P. M.*

The Grand Commandery was called to order by R. E. Sir Charles M. Howell, Grand Commander, when it was opened in ample form.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That the installation of the Grand Officers hereafter shall not take place until after all the business of the Grand Commandery has been disposed of.

Which resolution was referred to the Grand Officers.

On motion of P. R. E. G. C. Sir James H. Hopkins,

Resolved, That the united vote of thanks of this R. E. Grand Commandery be and is hereby tendered to P. R. E. Sir Henry Benjamin McKean, late Grand Commander, for his zeal and efficiency in the cause of Templarism, and that a committee be appointed to procure a P. R. E. G. Commander's jewel to be presented to him.

Sir Knights Charles E. Meyer, N. Smith and J. M. Whitby were appointed said committee.

Grand Treasurer's Report.

The E. Grand Treasurer presented the following report:

Sir M. RICHARDS MUCKLE, *E. Grand Treasurer, in account with the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.*

1870. **Dr.**

June 17.	To balance	$1,351 31
Aug 4.	To cash received from E. Grand Recorder Creigh	90 00
1871.		
June 15.	To cash received from E. Grand Recorder Creigh	4,549 00
		$5,990 31

1870. **Cr.**

July 23.	By Wilson & Stellwagon, P. R. E. G. C. jewel		$60 50	
Oct. 26.	Theo. F. Scheffer, printing		439 28	
1871.				
June 5.	I. Muff, care of banners, &c			10 00
15.	R. H. Pattison, Commandery,	No. 2		10 22
	J. L. Hutchinson, "	No. 4		16 25
	Wm. Chatland, "	No. 7		25 50
	John Palmer, "	No. 8		10 00
	Amount carried forward		$571 75	

	Amount brought forward	$571 75
June 15.	Chas. A. Saylor, Commandery No. 9	10 00
	A. H. Maxwell, " No. 10	13 50
	Thos. E Geddis, " No. 12	21 00
	J. M. Westhaeffer, " No. 13	10 47
	John Kimes, " No. 15	15 15
	A. G. Cranmer, " No. 16	31 00
	Jos. Godfrey, " No. 17	21 45
	Z. P. Bierer, " No. 18	20 00
	J. M. Porter, " No. 19	18 50
	J. J. Dillinger, " No. 20	16 50
	J. D. Heiges, " No. 21	10 25
	D. W. Smith, " No. 22	15 75
	James Houston, " No. 23	10 00
	W. G. Bowman, " No. 24	10 15
	W. C. Hay, " No. 25	41 10
	Wm. Willis, " No. 26	11 73
	A. P. Stevens, " No. 27	23 08
	A. C. Ireland, " No. 29	13 25
	J. J. Wadsworth, " No. 30	20 70
	P. Robinson, " No. 31	29 85
	S. T. Shugert, " No. 33	15 00
	A. J. Kauffman, " No. 34	10 15
	W. B. Maitland, " No. 37	29 15
	D. Washburn, " No. 39	16 00
	C. R. Earley, " No. 40	21 40
	H. B. McKean, R. E. G. Commander	205 00
	C. M. Howell, D. G. Commander	125 00
	Fitz James Evans, G. Captain General	89 00
	C. F. Knapp, P. G. C., special	75 00
	N. Smith, G. Senior Warden	15 32
	G. C. Shidle, G. Senior Warden	25 00
	M. R. Muckle, G. Treasurer	17 25
	Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder, Special	23 93
	J. S. Evans, G. Prelate	14 50
	S. G. Weidman, G. Standard Bearer	30 25
	J. H. Dusenbury, G. Sword Bearer	57 48
	Ed. Masson, G. Marshal	13 25
	A. Miller, G. Generalissimo	38 50
	Alfred Creigh, G. Recorder	42 60
	D. Washburn, G. Prelate	20 00
	D. J. Martin, G. Senior Warden	15 80
	J. W. Hays, G. Junior Warden	10 00
	C. A. Saylor, G. Sword Bearer	17 80
	J. L. Young, G. Warder	40 71
	J. Vallerchamp, Special	26 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,929 27

	Amount brought forward	$1,929 27	
June 15.	Thos. E. Geddis, Special	14 60	
	J. P. S. Gobin, "	20 10	
	D. G. Bush, "	18 00	
	C. E. Meyer, "	31 71	
	J. Houston, "	10 00	
	A. Creigh, expenses during the year*	872 40	
	John A. Smull, expense Harrisburg session	348 00	
	J. E. Kryder, printing	120 14	
	T. F. Scheffer, printing	14 10	
	Thos. Belleville, injured baldric	10 00	
	J. L. Young, G. Marshal's straps	7 50	
	Adams Express Co., freight on banners	2 50	
July 1.	M. L. Frederick, seal and press	9 00	
	Adams Express Co., freight on seal, press, and charters	1 50	
			3,408 82
	Balance cash		2,581 49
			$5,990 31

Fraternally and courteously,

M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,
E. Grand Treasurer.

* See Grand Recorder's account for items.

Grand Recorder's Report.

The E. Grand Recorder presented the following report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the R. E Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, I herewith submit my annual report of receipts and disbursements:

To charter fee from Calvary Commandery, No. 37			$100 00
To dues from Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 3			37 50
To charter and dispensations of Nos. 38, 39, and 40			290 00
To dues from Cour de Lion Commandery, No. 17			191 00
"	Lewistown "	No. 26	24 50
"	Jacques de Molay "	No. 3	42 00
"	St. John's "	No. 8	109 00
"	Constance "	No. 33	165 00
"	Kedron "	No. 18	82 50
"	Mary "	No. 36	245 00
"	Freck "	No. 39	59 00
	Amount carried forward		$1,345 50

			Amount brought forward.....	$1,345 50
To dues from	Hutchinson	Commandery,	No. 32.....	62 50
"	Knapp	"	No. 40.....	162 50
"	Mountain	"	No. 10.....	35 00
"	Columbia	"	No. 13.....	195 00
"	Rose Croix	"	No. 38.....	167 50
"	Crusade	"	No. 12.....	183 50
"	Cyrene	"	No. 34.....	88 00
"	Baldwin II	"	No. 22.....	120 00
"	Mt. Olivet	"	No. 30.....	119 00
"	Palestine	"	No. 14.....	52 00
"	Allegheny	"	No. 35.....	128 00
"	York	"	No. 21.....	68 00
"	Packer	"	No. 23.....	51 50
"	Jerusalem	"	No. 15.....	50 00
"	Calvary	"	No. 37.....	86 50
"	Pittsburg	"	No. 1.....	166 50
"	Philadelphia	"	No. 2.....	131 00
"	St. John's	"	No. 4.....	423 00
"	St. Omer	"	No. 7.....	26 00
"	De Molay	"	No. 9.....	117 00
"	Pilgrim	"	No. 11.....	107 00
"	Northern	"	No. 16.....	47 00
"	Hugh de Payens	"	No. 19.....	119 50
"	Allen	"	No. 20.....	99 00
"	Hermit	"	No. 24.....	46 50
"	North Western	"	No. 25.....	63 00
"	Great Bend	"	No. 27.....	47 00
"	Kadosh	"	No. 29.....	187 00
"	Ivanhoe	"	No. 31.....	105 00
To dispensation fee from Constantine Commandery, No. 41.....				100 00
				4,639 00

The following are the disbursements:

By cash for charter fees of Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, $10 each,	$50 00	
By cash paid for circulars for Special Conclave.....	6 00	
By cash paid for printing circular for form of petition.....	6 00	
By cash paid H. B. McKean, R. E. Grand Commander, as per receipts.....	380 00	
By cash paid postage, express, &c.....	30 40	
By salary of Grand Recorder.....	400 00	
		872 40
		$3,766 60

Leaving a balance in my hands of three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty cents, which amount I have paid to the Grand Treasurer, and hold his receipt for the same.

I have also prepared a statistical table, herewith attached, which contains the following information: During the Templar year from May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1871, our returns show that we have an active membership of three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Within the past year seven hundred and thirty-five have been created Sir Knights, sixty have been admitted, thirty-four have died, fifty-two have been suspended, ninety-six withdrawn to form new Commanderies, and but one degraded.

I have also handed to Sir James H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the proceedings of the following twenty-three Grand Commanderies:

1. Alabama,
2. Connecticut,
3. Georgia,
4. Illinois,
5. Indiana,
6. Iowa,
7. Kentucky,
8. Kansas,
9. Louisiana,
10. Maine,
11. Mass. & R. Island,
12. Michigan,
13. Minnesota,
14. Mississippi,
15. New Hampshire,
16. New Jersey,
17. New York,
18. Ohio,
19. Tennessee,
20. Texas,
21. Vermont,
22. Virginia,
23. Wisconsin.

All of which is courteously submitted.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

On motion of Sir C. F. Knapp, P. G. C.,

Resolved, That the Treasurer, Sir M. Richards Muckle, be authorized to prepare his report after the session is closed and the bills paid, and publish the same.

On motion of E. Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That the expenses of the first four officers to the Eighteenth triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment be paid, and the Grand Commander is authorized to draw orders for the same.

Next Place of Meeting.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on Next Place of Meeting respectfully report, that they have selected Towanda for that purpose.

JAMES HOUSTON,
D. E. ROBESON,
JAMES A. HUNTER,
Committee.

The report was accepted and afterwards adopted.

Drill.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, Committee on Drill, respectfully report, that they recommend the adoption of the drill now in general use in this jurisdiction, known as the Chicago drill, with the following exceptions: Strike out the word "arms" where used, and substitute the word "swords;" that the drill used in the Asylum be stricken out and the drill for public parade be used only for all formations.

All of which is courteously submitted.

H. B. McKEAN,
CHAS. M. HOWELL,
A. MILLER,
FITZ JAMES EVANS,
Committee.

Which report was accepted and the recommendations of the committee adopted.

On motion of E. Sir Chas. E. Meyer,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, two of whom shall be Past Grand Commanders, to prepare a Digest of Masonic Jurisprudence; whereupon, the Grand Commander appointed Sir Knights Hopkins, Goodwin, McKean, Meyer and Hanold.

Unfinished Business.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on Unfinished Business respectfully beg leave to report, that there has been no business referred to them demanding any attention at their hands, and they ask to be discharged.

A. J. KAUFFMAN,
W. B. MAITLAND,
THEO. CORNMAN,
Committee.

The report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

On motion of E. Sir J. P. S. Gobin,

Resolved, That the resolution passed on the subject of jurisdiction, at Scranton, at the Annual Conclave in 1868, be repealed.

Grievances.

The Committee on Grievances submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

They have examined the following charge of Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, against Jacques De Molay Commandery, No. 3:

To the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, officers of Pittsburg Commandery No. 1, deem it to be their duty to themselves and their associates in this Commandery, as well as to our noble Order, to call attention to what they conceive to be a violation of Templar law, and of that knightly courtesy which should govern all within our Asylums.

W. H. Devore, a resident within the territorial jurisdiction of Pittsburg Commandery, applied to said Commandery for the Orders of Knighthood and membership. A negative report was prepared; but before it was presented his petition was withdrawn. Subsequently he applied to Allegheny Commandery, where he was black-balled —— different times. On the ——— day of ———, A. D. 1871, the declaration was made that if Companion Devore was not admitted there, he would be by Jacques DeMolay Commandery, at Washington. Notwithstanding this, he was again rejected. His petition was forthwith sent to Jacques DeMolay Commandery, a distance of twenty-six miles. A remonstrance was sent to the said Commandery, giving the facts already stated, and asking that the Orders should not be conferred upon companion Devore. Notwithstanding this protest, and a knowledge of the facts stated, Jacques DeMolay Commandery did confer the Orders of Knighthood upon said Companion Devore.

We consider this proceeding wholly illegal, calculated to disturb the harmony of the Order, and bring a reproach upon the institution of Knighthood. We therefore ask that this Grand Commandery shall declare the creating of W. H. Devore as a Knight as illegal and void; and that such further action be taken as may best promote the interests of the Order.

GEORGE NEELD,
Eminent Commander,
WILLIAM LITTLE,
Generalissimo.

After a full examination of the facts of the case, they would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, in giving their consent to Jacques DeMolay Commandery to receive an application from a rejected applicant in the same, showed a want of knowledge of Templar law and duty as to meet the unqualified disapprobation of this R. E. Grand Commandery.

Resolved, That Jacques DeMolay Commandery in receiving an application from a rejected applicant of Allegheny Commandery, knowing him to have been rejected, and conferring the Orders at a special meeting, is guilty of gross and wilful violation of Templar usage, and entitled itself to the discipline of a seizure of its charter.

Resolved, That W. H. Devore, having imposed himself upon the Order, knowing as he did that he had been rejected in Allegheny Commandery, is hereby declared an irregular made Templar, only to be healed by this R. E. Grand Commandery, and that Jacques DeMolay Commandery is hereby directed to strike his name from their roll, and furnish a copy of this resolution to every Subordinate Commandery under the jurisdiction of this R. E. Grand Commandery, attested by their seal.

Your committee have also examined the complaint of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, against Constans Commandery, No. 33, for receiving the petition of Josiah Evans, jr., and would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Constans Commandery in dubbing and creating Josiah Evans, jr., a Knight was illegal and void, and that they are hereby ordered to erase his name from the Roster of their Commandery.

Courteously submitted.

JAMES MADISON PORTER,
EDWARD S. KEELER,
A. P. STEVENS,
Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions adopted.

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder issue notices in regard to Josiah Evans, jr., to all Subordinate Commanderies, of the action of this Grand Commandery.

Charters and Dispensations.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

That they have had presented to them the dispensation, minute book,

and other papers of Constantine Commandery, No. 41, and would recommend that the By-Laws be written in full upon their minutes, as a matter of record. Therefore,

Resolved, That a charter be granted to Constantine Commandery, No. 41, its officers to consist of

Sir Walter S. Sheafer,	Eminent Commander.
Sir Jacob F. Emhart,	Generalissimo.
Sir David F. Seibert,	Captain General.

Your committee would also report that an application has been presented to them for a charter for a new Commandery at Reading, Pennsylvania, to be called Reading Commandery. Also, a protest from De Molay Commandery, No. 9, against a charter being granted.

The application for the new Commandery is signed by fourteen petitioners, and is recommended to the favorable consideration of the Grand Commandery by fifty-seven members of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, several of whom are Past Commanders.

Believing it to be for the best interest of Templarism, we recommend that a warrant be granted, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a warrant be granted to Reading Commandery, No. 42, of Reading, its first officers to be:

Sir Sydenham E. Ancona,	Eminent Commander.
Sir Frederick P. Heller,	Generalissimo.
Sir Calvin B. Rhoads,	Captain General

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
D. G. BUSH,
G. W. DEMAREST,
Committee.

On motion of E. Sir E. S. Keeler,

Resolved, That the report be accepted, and the resolutions separately adopted.

Which resolution was adopted, and the charters separately granted.

Upon a question of jurisprudence, raised by E. Sir J. Walker Hays, whether a Sir Knight who has taken his demit from his Lodge or Chapter forfeited his standing in a Commandery, the R. E. Grand Commander decided that a Sir Knight who had taken his demit from a Lodge or Chapter forfeits his standing in a Commandery after being six months unaffiliated.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That all documents emanating from the R. E. Grand Commandery or its Subordinates must have the proper seal impressed thereupon to make it valid.

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder and Grand Treasurer be authorized to procure a new seal, with the same device.

The R. E. Grand Commandery adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder.

Hall of the House of Representatives,

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1871—8 o'clock, P. M.*

The Grand Commandery resumed labor, the Grand Officers in their respective stations.

On motion of P. E. C. Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That two thousand copies of the proceedings be published, and distributed under the direction of the Grand Recorder.

On motion of P. R. E. G. C. Sir James H. Hopkins,

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery present copies of the History of Knighthood in Pennsylvania to the R. E. Grand Commanderies of Kansas and Maryland, and that an order be drawn for the amount in favor of Sir Alfred Creigh

By-Laws.

The Committee on By-Laws submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

Your Committee on By-Laws respectfully report: That they have attended to the duties assigned them, and have examined and approved the By-Laws of the following Commanderies:

Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, an amendment.
St. John's Commandery, No. 4, amendments.
St. Omer's Commandery, No. 7, entire.
Palestine Commandery, No. 14, entire.
York Commandery, No. 21.
Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, entire.

Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, amendments.
Freck Commandery, No. 39, entire.
Knapp Commandery, No. 40, entire.
Constantine Commandery, No. 41, entire.

The great want of completeness and uniformity in the By-Laws at the various conclaves of your Grand Commandery, has induced your committee to draw the attention of this Grand Body to the necessity of some decided action in the premises, and would respectfully suggest the preparation of a skeleton set of By-Laws, for distribution to the Commanderies in this jurisdiction already in operation and those to be constituted hereafter, and submit the following resolution, with a recommendation that the form of By-Laws be printed and issued as soon as they can be conveniently prepared:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a standard form of By-Laws for Subordinate Commanderies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and report at the next Annual Conclave.

Respectfully and courteously submitted.

M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,
WM. CHATLAND,
ALPHONSO C. IRELAND,
Committee.

The report was accepted, the resolution adopted, and the committee continued.

Finance Report.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The Finance Committee beg leave respectfully to report, That they have examined the books of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder, and found the amounts correct as stated therein; and that the books and accounts of those officers correspond; and their vouchers are correct. They would express their unqualified approbation of the recent improvements introduced by the Grand Treasurer in keeping the accounts of the Grand Commandery and regulating the disbursements. They are of the first importance.

They would recommend that orders be granted to the Grand Recorder for the disbursements made by him during the preceding year, as follows:

Grand Recorder's fees—for Charters granted Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41		$ 50 00
Cash paid for printing circulars and notices		12 00
Cash paid H. B. McKean, R. E. G. C., as per receipts		380 00
Postage, expressage, &c		30 40
Salary		400 00
Total		$ 872 40
Bill of Theo. F. Scheffer, printing, &c		14 10
J. L. Hutchinson, Co-operative Printing company		120 00
John L. Young, sash for Belleville		10 00
John A. Smull, chairman Committee of Arrangements		216 60
Pilgrim Commandery, No 11		107 00
M. Bender, Grand Sentinel, and Janitors		25 00

The receipts for the entire year, from all sources, were as follows:

Balance in hand, as reported by Grand Treasurer		$1,351 31
Cash from Grand Recorder		3,766 60
		5,117 91
Disbursements to date	$ 509 78	
Appropriations above recommended	1,364 64	
		1,874 42
Balance on hand		$3,243 49

They would recommend that appropriations for the ensuing year be made as follows:

Mileage and pay	$3,500 00
Printing	500 00
Salary Grand Recorder	400 00
Incidental expenses	500 00
Subscription to Masonic Home	300 00
Expenses of Grand Commandery at Baltimore	300 00
	$5,500 00

They would estimate the receipts for the ensuing year as follows, viz:

Thirty-eight hundred members at fifty cents	$1,900 00
Fees for dubbing new Knights	1,750 00
Dispensations	300 00
	$3,950 00

Respectfully submitted.

D. J. MARTIN,
J. P. S. GOBIN,
D. W. SMITH.

On motion of Sir Edward S. Keeler,

Resolved, That the report be received and adopted.

By-Laws.

The committee on preparing a set of By-Laws for the use of all Subordinate Commanderies submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

SIR KNIGHTS: Your committee submit herewith, in accordance with a recommendation of the Grand Commandery, a draft of By-Laws, for the general use of Subordinate Commanderies in this jurisdiction at present in existence, as well as for such as may hereafter be constituted.

Fraternally and courteously.

M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,
A. C. IRELAND,
WM. CHATLAND,
Committee on By-Laws.

Harrisburg, June 13, 1871.

Which report was ordered to be published.

Draft of By-Laws for Subordinate Commanderies.

ARTICLE I.

TITLE.

..... Commandery, No. ....., Masonic Knights Templar of Pennsylsylvania.

ARTICLE II.

ASSEMBLIES.

SEC. 1. The stated assemblies of this Commandery shall be on the..... .... of every month, except July and August, which shall be left to the discretion of the Eminent Commander.

SEC. 2. The hours of assembling shall be at ..... o'clock P. M. from the 25th of March to the 25th of September, and at ..... o'clock from the 25th of September to the 25th of March.

SEC. 3. No business shall be transacted at a special assembly other than that for which the same is called.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The elective officers shall be an Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, Captain General, Treasurer, Recorder, Prelate, Senior Warden, Junior Warden

and three Trustees; who shall be separately elected by ballot, at the stated assembly in March.

SEC. 2. No member shall be entitled to vote at the annual election, or be eligible to any office, whose dues are not paid in full, unless the same shall have been previously remitted.

SEC. 3. At the stated assembly in April, the Eminent Commander shall appoint a Standard Bearer, Sword Bearer, Warder, three Guards and Sentinel.

SEC. 4. All the officers of this Commandery shall be installed at the stated assembly in April, and shall continue in office until their successors are duly elected and installed.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The EMINENT COMMANDER shall cause the Rules and Regulations of this Commandery to be duly observed, as also the Constitution of the Grand Commandery of this State and of the Grand Encampment of the United States; also cause accurate records of this Commandery to be kept, and just accounts rendered, and have regular returns made to the Grand Recorder, and the annual dues promptly paid.

At the stated assembly in March, he shall appoint two Sir Knights, who, in conjunction with the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, and Captain General, shall audit the books of the Treasurer, Recorder, and Trustees, and make a report of such examination, and of the condition of the Finances of the Commandery at the stated assembly in April. In the absence of the Eminent Commander, the Generalissimo and Captain General shall preside in the Commandery, according to rank, and shall perform the duties of their respective stations.

SEC. 2. The TREASURER shall keep a true and correct account of the funds of the Commandery, and submit the same, with his vouchers, annually to the Auditing Committee, in April. He shall pay no moneys except in pursuance of a resolution of the Commandery, and upon an order signed by the Eminent Commander, and attested by the Recorder.

SEC. 3. The RECORDER shall keep accurate records of the transactions of this Commandery, collect all moneys due the same, and pay it forthwith to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall issue notices for each stated and special assembly, in which, if for a stated assembly, shall be set forth the name, age, occupation, and residence of every applicant for the Orders of Knighthood or membership, together with his or their recommenders, and the committee to whom referred. He shall render returns to the Grand Recorder of the membership, and the work of the Commandery, immediately after the stated assembly in April. At the time of issuing the notices for the stated assembly in March, he shall notify each member of the amount of his indebtedness, and perform such other duties appertaining to his office as the Commandery may direct; and for his services shall receive ..... ($.....) dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. The PRELATE, SENIOR and JUNIOR WARDENS, STANDARD BEARER, SWORD BEARER, WARDER and Guards, shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the Ritual of the Order.

SEC. 5. The SENTINEL shall attend every assembly of the Commandery, deliver the notices for the same; and for his services shall receive ..... ($...) dollars for each assembly.

SEC. 6. The TRUSTEES shall invest such moneys as may be placed in their hands for that purpose, in the name of "THE TRUSTEES OF ..... COMMANDERY, No. ....., MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, OF .....," the Commandery to determine the nature of such investments. The Trustees shall make an annual detailed report of the funds at the stated meeting in March, and whenever ordered by the Commandery.

ARTICLE V.

PETITIONS.

SEC. 1. Petitions for the Orders of Knighthood, or membership only, shall be in writing, signed in full by the applicant, recommended by two Sir Knights, members of this Commandery, such petitioner stating his age, residence, occupation, as well as the Lodge and Chapter to which he belongs. The Eminent Commander shall appoint a committe of three to examine into his character, etc., and report thereon at the next stated assembly, or as early as practicable thereafter; if the report be unanimously in favor of the applicant, he may be balloted for.

SEC. 2. All petitions shall be accompanied by the fees as set forth in Article VII respectively, If the petition be withdrawn, or the candidate rejected, the money shall be returned; but if approved or elected, and said petitioner does not come forward within six months thereafter, it shall be forfeited to the Commandery.

ARTICLE VI.

REJECTIONS.

SEC. 1. In case of the rejection of an applicant for the Orders of Knighthood or membership, no member or visitor shall disclose the name of the member who opposed the candidate, under the penalty, if a member, of expulsion; or if a visitor, of his never being permitted to visit this Commandery again, or become a member thereof; and the Eminent Commander, immediately after the rejection of any candidate, shall cause this article to be read in the hearing of all present.

SEC. 2. An applicant for the Orders of Knighthood rejected in this Commandery shall be entitled to a second ballot, due notice thereof being given by the Recorder; and if then rejected, no further ballot shall be had for the space of six months thereafter, when a new petition in his case may be received in usual form.

ARTICLE VII.

FEES.

The fees for conferring the Orders of Knighthood or membership shall invariably be paid in advance, and shall be as follows:

For conferring the Orders of Knighthood, - - - - - - - $... ...
For conferring the Orders of Templar and Malta, - - - - - - ....
Admission of a Sir Knight - - - - - - - - - - ....

ARTICLE VIII.

DUES AND LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. Every Sir Knight other than a Life Member shall pay the sum of ..... ($...) dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. Any member being in arrears to the Commandery upon the night of the annual election, and neglecting or refusing to pay the same, after he has been duly notified of the proposed action of the Commandery thereon, may be suspended from membership, unless it appears that he has been absent from the city six months, or has had his dues remitted: *Provided, however,* That before any member be suspended, it shall satisfactorily appear to the Commandery that such member has received due notice as required by Section 3, Article IV, of these By-Laws, or that it was impossible to serve him with such notice.

SEC. 3. Any member of this Commandery who shall pay, over and above the amount of his dues, the sum of ..... dollars, or, if he has been a contributing member for five consecutive years, the, sum of ..... dollars, over and above all arrearages, may by a vote of the Commandery be constituted a life member, and exempt from all further dues.

ARTICLE IX.

UNIFORM.

SEC. 1. Every Sir Knight is required to appear in the uniform prescribed by the Regulations of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Standing Committee of three Sir Knights, who, in conjunction with the Eminent Commander, shall see that the uniform of every member is in strict conformity to the regulations prescribed by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and that every member is made proficient in the drill adopted for the use of this Commandery; and it shall be their duty to prescribe such measures as they may deem proper from time to time to carry the same into effect.

ARTICLE X.

RESIGNATIONS.

Any member wishing to resign shall give notice in writing at a stated assembly, pay his entire indebtedness to the Commandery; when his resignation shall be placed upon the minutes, and be acted upon at the next stated assembly. If the Sir Knight is required to leave the city, his resignation may be accepted forthwith.

ARTICLE XI.

AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment or alteration to these By-Laws must be presented in writing at a stated assembly; if seconded, it shall be read by the Recorder and entered on the minutes, and lie over until the next stated assembly, when it shall require the vote of a majority of the members present to amend, repeal, or enact any such law or laws; *Provided,* That the members have been duly notified that such alteration is to be acted upon.

Jurisprudence.

The R. E. Grand Commandery decides that the jurisdiction of Subordinate Commanderies extends each way half the distance geographically between said Commanderies, and not by way of travel. When application for the Orders and membership is made to a Commandery more distant than the nearest Commandery to residence of applicant, such Commandery must, previous to ballot, notify the Commandery at or nearest his residence for the purpose of inquiring into character, and give reasonable time for reply.

When two or more Commanderies are stationed at the same place, the applicant residing there may apply to the Commandery of his choice, and no notice as above will be required.

All applications of this character not yet acted upon by either of the Subordinates are required to be governed by this decision.

Mileage and Pay.

The Committee on Mileage and Pay submitted the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on Mileage and Pay have attended the duty assigned them, and respectfully report that they have acted upon the following bills, and given orders for the several amounts:

No. 1.	Pittsburg, Pittsburg, D. W. C. Carroll, representative	$21 93
2.	Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Rev. R. H. Pattison, representative	10 12
3.	Jacques de Molay, Washington, Alfred Creigh, representative	
4.	St. John's, Philadelphia, J. L. Hutchinson, representative	16 25
7.	St. Omer's, Brownsville, William Chatland, Eminent Commander	25 50
8.	St. John's, Carlisle, John Palmer, Representative	10 00
9.	De Molay, Reading, Charles A. Saylor, Representative	10 00
	Amount carried forward	$ 93 80

	Amount brought forward	$ 93 80
No. 10.	Mountain, Altoona, A. Maxwell, Representative	13 50
11.	Pilgrim, Harrisburg, John Vallerchamp, Representative	
12.	Crusade, Bloomsburg, Thomas E. Geddis, Representative	21 00
13.	Columbia, Lancaster, J. W. Westhaeffer, Representative	10 47
14.	Palestine, Carbondale, S. B. Vanbergen, Representative	24 14
15.	Jerusalem, Phœnixville, John Kines, Representative	15 15
16.	Northern, Towanda, A. G. Cranmer, Representative	31 00
17.	Coeur de Lion, Scranton, A. J. Godfrey, Representative	21 45
18.	Kedron, Greensburg, Z. P. Berrier, Representative	20 00
19.	Hugh de Payens, Easton, James M. Porter, Representative	18 50
20.	Allen, Allentown, J. S. Dillinger, Representative	16 50
21.	York, York, J. D. Heigas, Representative	10 25
22.	Baldwin II, Williamsport, D. W. Smith, Representative	15 75
23.	Packer, Mauch Chunk, James Houston, Representative	10 00
24.	Hermit, Lebanon, S. Grant Weidman, Representative	10 50
25.	North Western, Meadville, W. C. Hay, Representative	41 10
26.	Lewistown, Lewistown, W. Willis, Representative	11 73
27.	Great Bend, Great Bend, A. P. Stevens, Representative	23 08
28.	Tyagaghton, Wellsboro',	
29.	Kadosh, Philadelphia, A. C. Ireland, Representative	13 35
30.	Mount Olivet, Erie, J J. Wadsworth, Representative	20 70
	Amount carried forward	$441 97

	Amount brought forward	$441 97
No. 31.	Ivanhoe, Tamaqua, Preston Robinson, Representative	13 25
32.	Hutchinson, Norristown, J. F. Quillman, Representative	
33.	Constans, Bellefonte, S. T. Shugert, Representative	15 00
34.	Cyrene, Columbia, A. J. Kauffman, Representative	10 15
35.	Allegheny, Allegheny City,	
36.	Mary, Philadelphia, C. E. Meyer, Representative	14 71
37.	Calvary, Cattawissa, W. B. Maitland, Representative	14 25
38.	Rose Croix, Titusville, John Fertig, Representative	
39.	Freek, Ashland, Rev. Daniel Washburn, Representative	16 00
40.	Knapp, Ridgway, Charles R. Earley, Representative	21 40
41.	Constantine, Pottsville, Walter S. Shaefer	
Grand Officers—	H. B. McKean, Grand Commander, (balance due on expenses)	295 00
	Charles M. Howell, Deputy Grand Commander	125 00
	Abraham Miller, (c,) Grand Generalissimo	38 50
	Fitz James Evans, Grand Captain General	89 00
	J. S. Evans, Grand Prelate	14 50
	Nathan Smith, Grand Senior Warden	15 32
	G. C. Shidle, Grand Junior Warden	25 00
	M. Richards Muckle, Grand Treasurer	17 25
	Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder	23 90
	S. Grant Weidman, Grand Standard Bearer	30 25
	J. N. Dusenbury, Grand Sword Bearer	57 48
	John L. Young, Grand Warder	39 71
	Edward Masson, Grand Marshal	13 25
	Michael Bender, Grand Sentinel	
Preston Robinson,	Special Conclave at Towanda	16 60
W. B. Maitland,	" "	14 90
C. E. Meyer,	" "	16 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,288 39

Amount brought forward	$1,288 39
John L. Young, shoulder straps for Grand Marshal	7 50
Daniel Washburne, Special Conclave at Towanda	20 00
John Vallerchamp, " "	26 00
C. F. Knapp, attending Special Conclaves	75 00
Charles A. Saylor, Special Conclave at Towanda	17 80
J. W. Hays, " "	10 00
Alfred Creigh, " "	42 60
Thomas E. Geddis, " "	14 60
D. G. Bush, " "	18 00
J. P. S. Gobin, " "	20 10
D. J. Martin, " "	15 80
Total	$1,555 79

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. VALLERCHAMP,
A. G. CRANMER,
C. R. EARLEY,
Committee.

Which report was accepted, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Sir Charles E. Meyer,

Resolved, That Josiah Evans, jr., whose name was ordered to be stricken from the roster of Constans Commandery, be healed.

On motion of Sir J. P. S. Gobin,

Resolved, That W. H. Devore, who was irregularly created in No. 3, and whose name was ordered to be stricken off the roll of said Commandery, be healed.

On motion of P. G. C. Sir James H. Hopkins,

Resolved, That further action be postponed until the next regular meeting of this Grand Conclave.

On motion of Sir Edward S. Keeler,

Resolved, That the resolution with regard to the postponement of the cases of Messrs Evans and Devore be reconsidered; when a point of order was raised on the resolution of Sir Lilly in regard to reconsidering resolutions—and the R. E. Grand Commander decided

That the motion to reconsider was out of order.

The R. E. Grand Commander announced that he had approved the official bond of E. Sir M. Richards Muckle, Grand Treasurer.

The R. E. Grand Commander announced the following Committee of

Correspondence: Sir James H. Hopkins, Sir Charles E. Meyer, Sir S. Grant Weidman.

On motion of P. G. C. Sir H. B. McKean,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and they are hereby tendered to the citizens of Harrisburg for their cordial reception of the members of the Grand Commandery—to the officers and members of the House of Representatives for the use of the Hall, and to the various Railroad Companies for excursion tickets.

On motion of E. Sir J. P. S. Gobin,

Resolved, That the unanimous vote of thanks of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania be and they are hereby tendered to Sir John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, and his amiable lady, for the magnificent entertainment furnished at the Executive Mansion, to the Officers and Sir Knights of this Grand Commandery, an occasion to which they will often recur with pleasure, as being in harmony with the knightly character and courteous manners of the Governor and his lady.

On motion of Sir Geo. Yocum,

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of the Grand Sentinel for twenty-five dollars.

No further business appearing, the R. E. Grand Commandery was closed in due and ample form, to meet in the borough of Towanda, Bradford county, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1872, A. O. 754, A. O. E. P. 75.

‡ ALFRED CREIGH,
Grand Recorder

PROCEEDINGS OF SPECIAL CONCLAVE

— OF THE —

R. E. GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

— OF —

PENNSYLVANIA,

Held in Towanda, Bradford county, April 12th, 1871.

Masonic Hall, Towanda, Bradford County,

April 12, A. D. 1871, A. O. 753, A. O. E. P. 74.

The R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania assembled this evening at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, at Towanda, in obedience to an order issued by the R. E. Sir H. B. McKean, Grand Commander, for the special purpose of granting charters and letters of Credence to Allegheny Commandery and the Sir Knights, who are about to make a tour through Europe.

The R. E. Grand Commandery was opened in ample form by R. E. Sir H. B. McKean, Grand Commander, assisted by the following

Grand Officers.

V. E. Sir CHARLES E. MEYER, ...	Deputy G. Commander *p. t.*
E. Sir ABRAHAM MILLER, ...	Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir F. J. EVANS, ...	Grand Captain General.
E. Rev. Sir DANIEL WASHBURN, . .	Grand Prelate *p. t.*
E. Sir D. J. MARTIN, ...	Grand Senior Warden *p. t.*
E. Sir J. W. HAYS, ...	Grand Junior Warden *p. t.*
E. Sir JAMES HUSTON, ...	Grand Treasurer *p. t.*
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH, ...	Grand Recorder.
E. Sir S. GRANT WEIDMAN, ...	Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Sir CHARLES A. SAYLOR, ...	Grand Sword Bearer. *p. t.*
E. Sir JOHN L. YOUNG, ...	Grand Warder.
E. Sir W. MARSHALL, ...	Grand Sentinel *p. t.*

Past Grand Commanders.

SIR CH. F. KNAPP, SIR JOHN VALLERCHAMP.

Also the following Commanderies, by representatives, were present:

No. 3. Sir Alfred Creigh.
No. 9. Sir Charles A. Saylor.
No. 11. Sir John Vallerchamp.
No. 12. Sir Thomas E. Geddis, E. C.; Sir John Thomas, C. G.
No. 16. Sir G. S. Keeler, C. S. Russell.
No. 19. Sir Abraham Miller.
No. 20. Sir D. J. Martin.
No. 21. Sir Fitz James Evans.
No. 22. Sir J. W. Hays, E. C.
No. 23. Sir James Huston, E. C.; R. A. Packer, G.; J. W. Wilhelm, C. G.
No. 24. Sir J. P. S. Gobin, E. C.; Sir S Grant Weidman, G.
No. 31. Sir P. Robinson.
No. 33. Sir D. G. Bush.
No. 36. Sir J. L. Young, Sir C. E. Meyer.
No. 37. Sir W. B. Maitland, E. C.; Sir H. P. Chamberlain, C. G.

The R. E. Grand Commander stated that the object of the Special Conclave was to grant charters to Commanderies under dispensation, and letters of Credence to Allegheny Commandery and the Knights, who are about to visit Europe.

The R. E Grand Commander delivered the following

Address.

SIR KNIGHTS—You have met here to-day in Northern Pennsylvania, at this time, in Special Conclave, in pursuance of an order issued, which was sent to all of the Grand Officers, and to the Officers of all the Subordinate Commanderies in this jurisdiction.

The order issued stated that the meeting of this Special Conclave was for the purpose of granting charters to Commanderies now working under dispensation, and to grant letters of credence to the members of Allegheny Commandery for their contemplated European tour.

December 16, 1870, I granted a dispensation to the constitutional number of Sir Knights residing at Titusville and vicinity, empowering them to form and open a Commandery, with Sir John Fertig as Eminent Commander, H. Dunham as Generalissimo, and

R. H. Boughton as Captain General, to be called Rose Croix Commandery, stationed at Titusville, and rank as No. 38 in line.

January 11, 1871, I granted a dispensation to the constitutional number of Sir Knights residing at Ashland, for the same purpose, they having named David Washburn as first Eminent Commander, Martin M. L'Velle as Generalissimo, and Henry S. Boner as Captain General, to be called Freck Commandery, stationed at Ashland, and rank as No. 39 in line.

March 11, 1871, I granted a dispensation to the constitutional number of Sir Knights residing at Ridgway, Elk county, and vicinity, for the same purpose, they having named Dr. Charles R. Earley as first Eminent Commander, Gilman T. Wheeler as Generalissimo, and Charles V. Gillis as Captain General, to be called Knapp Commandery, stationed at Ridgway, and rank as No. 40 in line.

Before issuing the dispensations, I made inquiries and was informed by an Eminent Sir Knight, who had every opportunity of knowing, that the petitioners and the officers named in said petitions, were well qualified to do the work of the Order, and that they had a suitable place for holding their meetings; and that they were, or would be, fully prepared with suitable furniture and dress for conducting the ceremonies and work of a Commandery. Since granting the dispensations, the members and officers of the three new Commanderies have been at a large expense in purchasing the equipments for their Commmanderies, and have fully equipped themselves. The officers named have been obligated to conduct the work of the Commanderies according to the ancient laws, rules and edicts of the Order; and they are here to-day asking that this Grand Body grant them charters.

The ability of the Sir Knights named in the several petitions to properly confer the Orders according to the ancient landmarks, laws, rules and edicts, none can question. They all stand high as Sir Knights, and their well-known fame as bright and intelligent Sir Knights has spread throughout this Templar jurisdiction. The close proximity of one of the Commanderies for which a charter is asked for, to wit: Freck, stationed at Ashland, to other Commanderies, may seem to some Sir Knights an objection. I exam-

ined the subject with a good deal of care, not wishing to do anything that would have a tendeney to detract from or injure any Commandery now chartered. I coneluded to grant the petitioners of Freck Commandery a dispensation.

I believe there is plenty of material for two Commanderies in Schuylkill county, and perhaps a third, as it is in point of population one of the largest counties in the State. It is full of good, active, bright and intelligent Companions, who, if they had the faeilities, would beeome good, aetive, bright and intelligent Knights Templar. The close proximity of Commanderies, in the language of Past R. E. Grand Commander Hopkins, experience has demonstrated the fact that the establishment of a new Commandery in the vieinity of an old one creates an honorable and noble rivalry between the two whieh is generally beneficient to both and to the Order. The two petitions for the western part of the State, I had no hesitancy in issuing the dispensations to them. The propriety of calling a special Conclave for this purpose, I have the preeedent as established by the holding of a Special Conelave in Philadelphia, October 18, 1869, when two eharters were granted to Commanderies then working under dispensations, and it met with approval. I received a eommunication from Allegheny Commandery, asking that letters of eredenee be granted them on their European tour.

The Sir Knights of Towanda extend to you a hearty and cordial greeting, hoping at some future day to have the honor of having the Grand Commandery meet here at its Annual Conelave.

The R. E. Grand Commander appointed the following Committee on Charters: Sir Knights Charles E. Meyer, D. G. Bush and R. A. Packer, who, after hearing all parties concerned, reported as follows:

The Committee on Granting Charters to Commanderies working under dispensations, would courteously submit the following report:

That they have examined the records and other papers of the Knights working under dispensation at Titusville, Crawford county, and find them well kept and in proper form. They would recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That a charter be granted to Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38—its officers to consist of

in Pennsylvania, as per Returns.

Created.	Admitted.	Withdrawn.	Died.	Suspended.	Degraded.	Eminent Commander.	Recorder.
21	.....	6	1	.....	.....	Sir George Neeld.....	Sir Thos. W. Wright.
22	.....	1	2	.....	.....	" William C. Ewing..	" Jas. C. Davis.
9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	" F. Whittlesy.....	" Alfred Creigh.
78	8	1	5	12	.....	" Edward S. Keeler..	" C. Carrol Burns.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Wm. McClelland....	" J. F. Temple.
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	" Wm. Chatland.....	" J. W. Jeffries.
22	2	1	3	3	.....	" Theo. Cornman.....	" Eph. Cornman.
16	2	2	.....	.....	.....	" A. F. Rightmeyer..	" S. H. Garrigues.
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" William Boyden.....	" H. L. Delo.
17	1	1	2	.....	.....	" John A. Smull.....	" John T. Wilson.
22	1	32	3	21	.....	" Thos. E. Geddis.....	" C. F. Knapp.
28	.....	3	2	6	.....	" J. A. E. Reed.....	" H. S. Gara.
10	1	5	.....	.....	.....	" J. B. Vanbergen....	" H. B. Wilmer.
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" John Kimes	" J. Ralston Caswell.
5	1	.....	2	.....	.....	" W. A. Peck.....	" C. S. Russell.
40	.....	2	2	1	.....	" A. B. Stevens.....	" C. L. Van Buskirk.
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" James A. Hunter...	" J. H. Highberger.
13	.....	3	1	4	.....	" James M. Porter...	" W. W. Cottingham.
11	.....	2	2	.....	.....	" J. S. Dillinger.....	" D. J. Martin.
8	.....	3	.....	4	.....	" G. W. Demarest.....	" M. J. Skinner.
20	3	4	.....	.....	1	" D. W. Smith.....	" E. A. Cornell.
4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	" R. A. Packer.....	" James Houston.
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" W. G. Bowman.....	" W. W. Murray.
5	1	8	1	1	.....	" W. C. Hay	" James Ford.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" D. E. Robeson.....	" J. W. McCord.
6	32	1	.....	.....	.....	" W. W. Simerell.....	" J. H. Dusenbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" R. C. Simpson.....	" H. W. Williams.
36	2	2	.....	.....	.....	" A. C. Ireland.....	" S. W. Wray.
19	1	4	1	.....	.....	" S. B. Kennedy.....	" F. B. Bates.
20	.....	2	1	.....	.....	" Philip Conrad.....	" Wm. Barton.
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" M. R. McClellan....	" John N. Shaffner.
42	1	1	1	.....	.....	" Constans Curtain...	" John D. Wingate.
21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	" A. M. Rambo.....	" S. S. Clair.
25	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	" Wm. Hamilton.....	" W. D. Bell.
56	.....	1	1	.....	.....	" John Wilson, Jr.....	" Charles E. Meyer.
21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	" W. B. Maitland.....	" Clinton Ellis.
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" John Fertig.....	" H. B. Cullum.
14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Rev. D. Washburn	" Geo. H. Helfrich.
28	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	" C. R. Earley.....	" W. C. Healey.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" Walter S. Shaeffer	" Chas. H. Woltjen.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" S. E. Ancona.....	
733	60	96	33	52	1		

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REGISTER

— OF —

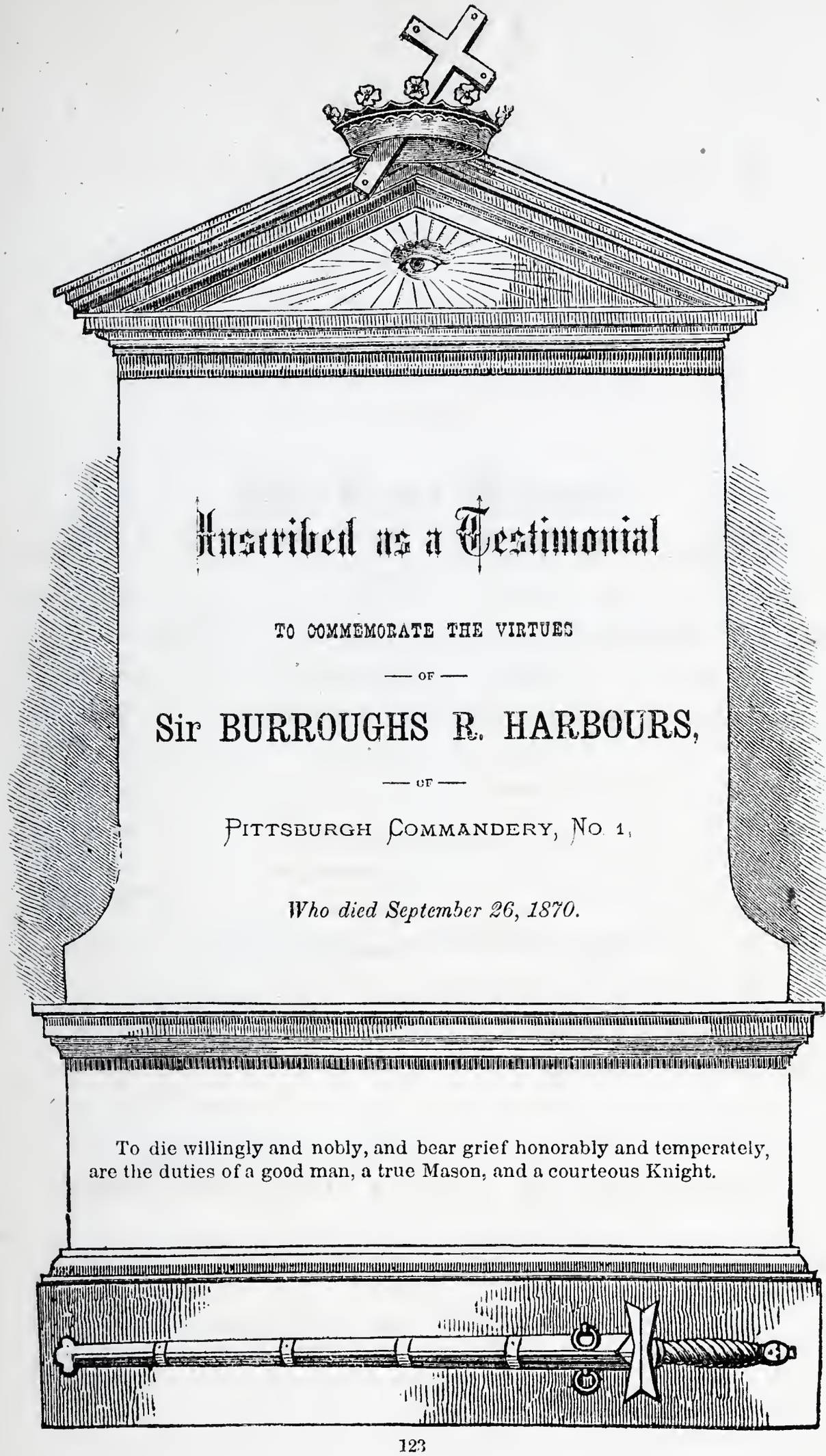
GRAND OFFICERS FOR 1871–72.

GRAND OFFICERS.

R. E. Sir CHARLES M. HOWELL,	Lancaster,	Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir ABRAHAM MILLER, (c,)	Easton,	D. G. Commander.
E. Sir FITZ JAMES EVANS,	York,	G. Generalissimo.
E. Sir NATHAN SMITH,	Philadelphia,	G. Capt. General.
E. Rev. Sir R. H. PATTISON,	Philadelphia,	G. Prelate.
E. Sir GETER C. SHIDLE,	Pittsburg,	G. Sen. Warden.
E. Sir S. GRANT WEIDMAN,	Lebanon,	G. Jun. Warden.
E. Sir M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,	Philadelphia,	G. Treasurer.
E. Sir ALFRED CREIGH,	Washington,	G. Recorder.
E. Sir DEWEES J. MARTIN,	Allentown,	G. St. Bearer.
E. Sir J. M. WESTHAEFFER,	Lancaster,	G. Sw. Bearer.
E. Sir CHARLES H. KINGSTON,	Philadelphia,	G. Warder.
E. Sir EDWARD MASSON,	Philadelphia,	G. Marshal.
E. Sir L. G. STOWELL,	Towanda,	G. Sentinel.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

P. R. E. G. C. Sir JAMES H. HOPKINS,
P. E. C. Sir CHARLES E. MEYER,
P. E. C. Sir S. GRANT WEIDMAN.



Inscribed as a Testimonial

TO COMMEMORATE THE VIRTUES

— OF —

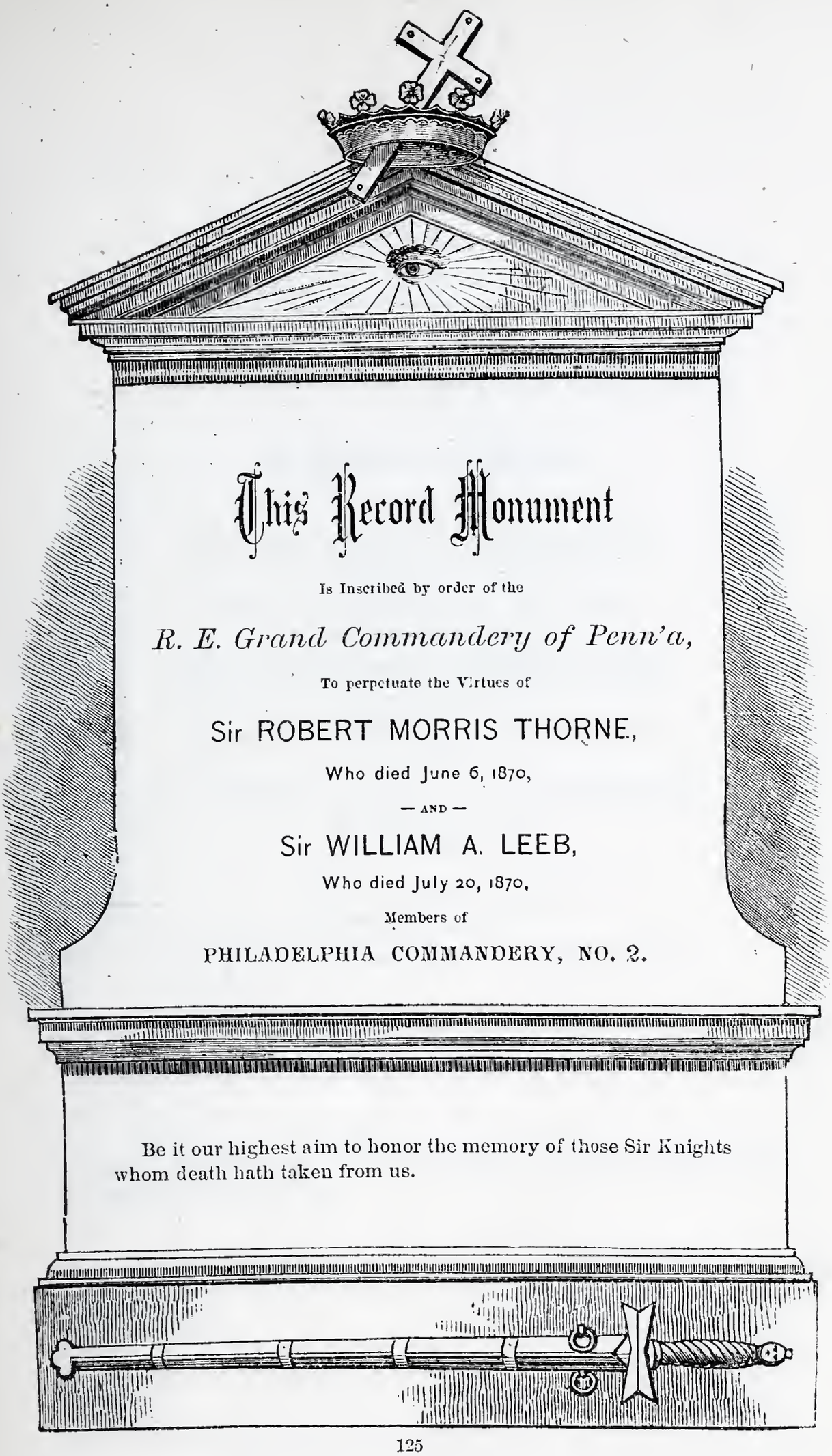
Sir BURROUGHS R. HARBOURS,

— OF —

PITTSBURGH COMMANDERY, NO. 1,

Who died September 26, 1870.

To die willingly and nobly, and bear grief honorably and temperately, are the duties of a good man, a true Mason, and a courteous Knight.



This Record Monument

Is Inscribed by order of the

R. E. Grand Commandery of Penn'a,

To perpetuate the Virtues of

Sir ROBERT MORRIS THORNE,

Who died June 6, 1870,

— AND —

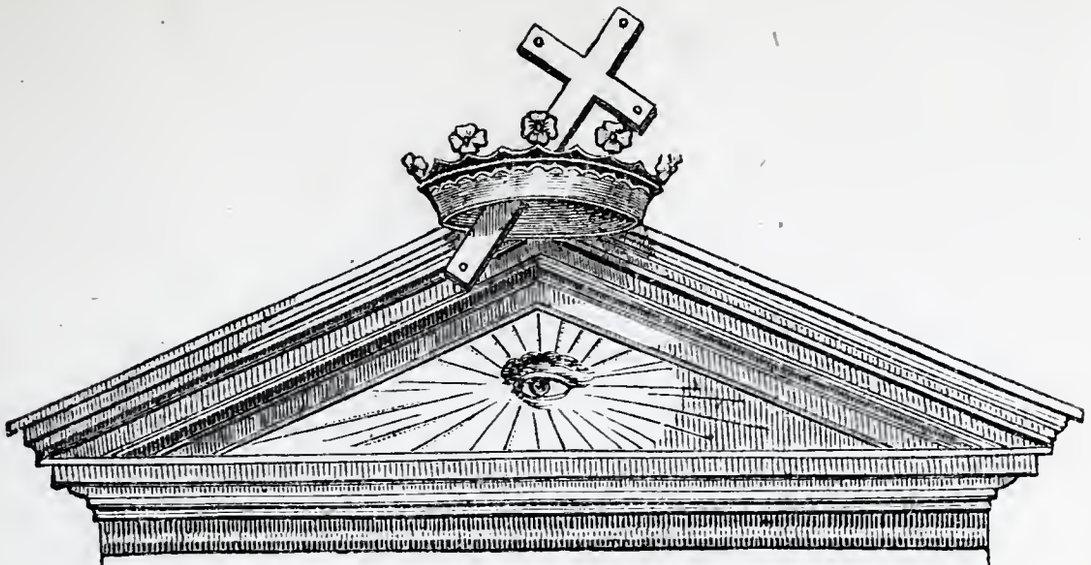
Sir WILLIAM A. LEEB,

Who died July 20, 1870,

Members of

PHILADELPHIA COMMANDERY, NO. 2.

Be it our highest aim to honor the memory of those Sir Knights whom death hath taken from us.



To Perpetuate the Memories

— OF —

Sir PETER T. WRIGHT,
Who died June 2, 1870,

Sir JAMES V. KIRK,
Who died June 24, 1870,

Sir JOSEPH OSBORNE,
Who died July 22, 1870,

Sir WILLIAM BARGER,
Who died March 14, 1871,

Sir WILLIAM C. MURPHY,
Who died April 19, 1871,

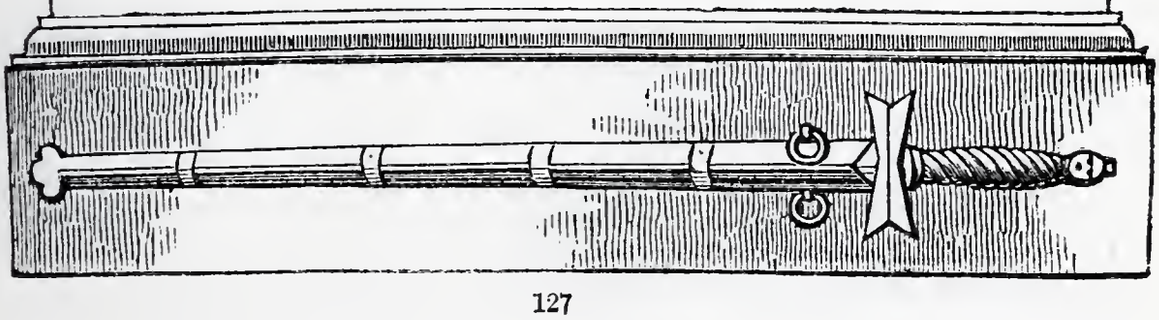
Active, zealous and efficient members of

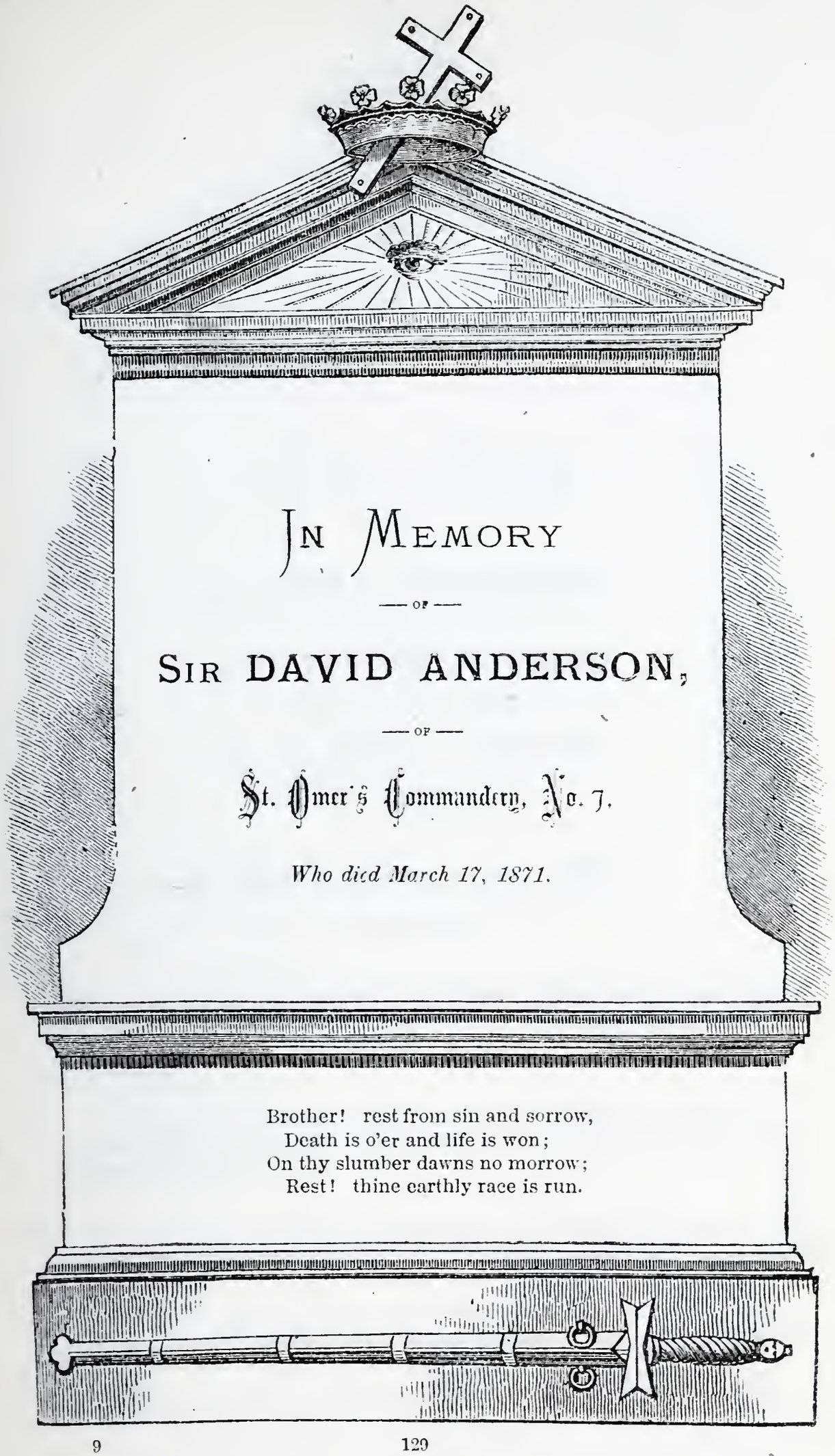
St. John's Commandery, No. 4,

This Record Monument is inscribed
by order of the

R. E. GRAND COMMANDERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

May holy angels be permitted to spread their radiant wings over the graves of each of these beloved Sir Knights, and make it bright with the light of an immortal hope.





In Memory

— OF —

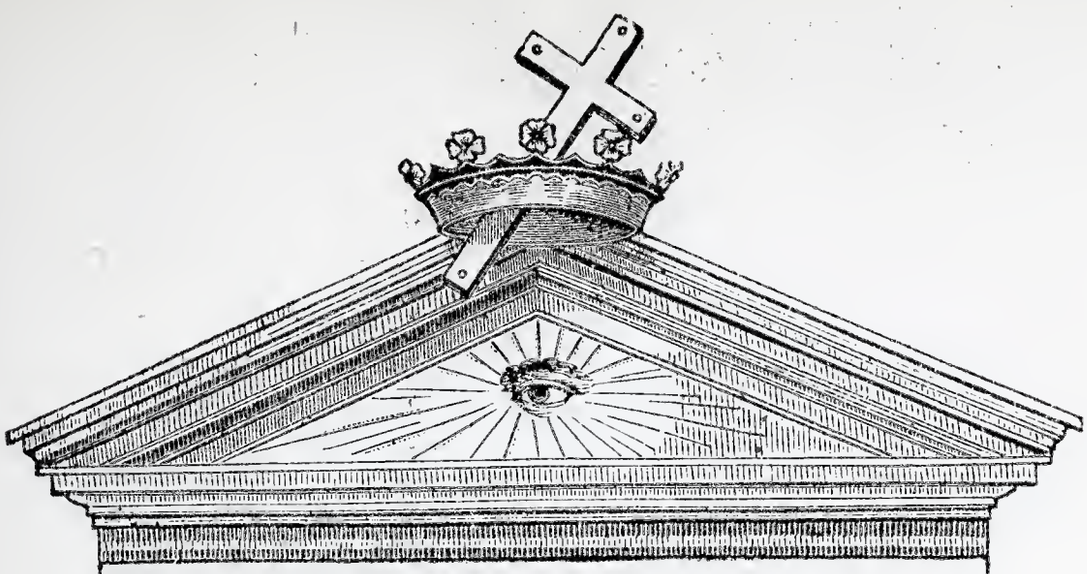
Sir DAVID ANDERSON,

— OF —

St. Omer's Commandery, No. 7.

Who died March 17, 1871.

Brother! rest from sin and sorrow,
Death is o'er and life is won;
On thy slumber dawns no morrow;
Rest! thine earthly race is run.



To the Memory

— OF —

Sir JOHN L. WAGGONER,

Who died May 8, 1870,

Sir C. FREDERIC SHROM,

Who died October 20, 1870.

Sir ALBERT K. RHEEM,

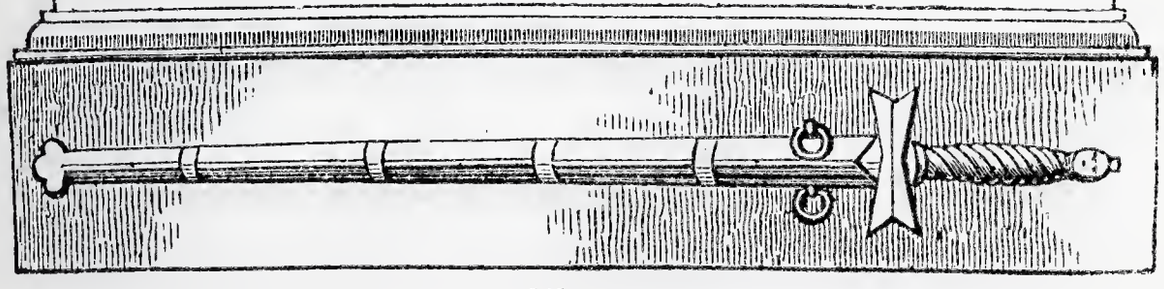
Who died February 26, 1871,

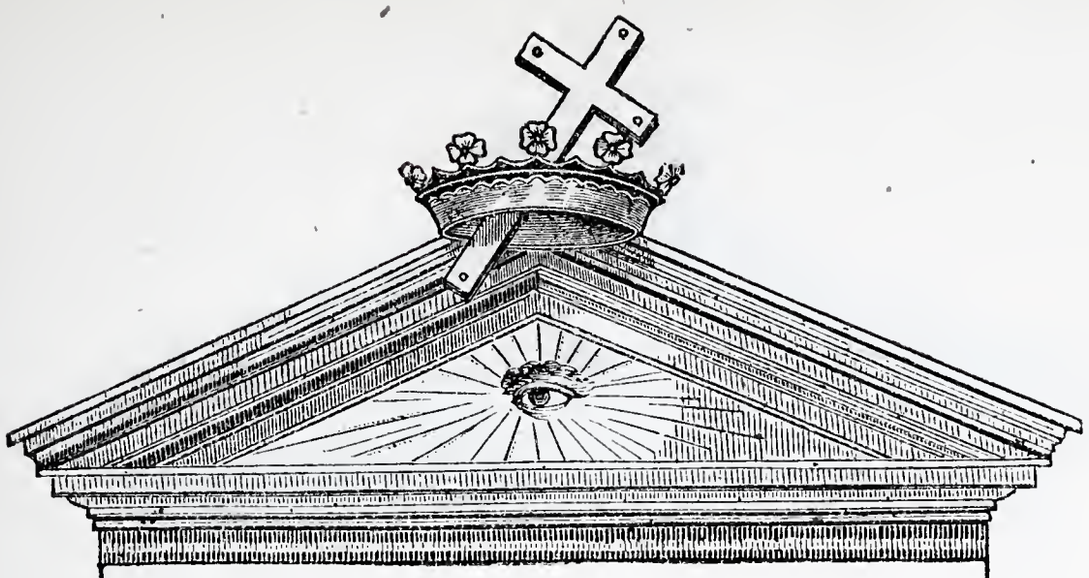
— OF —

St. John's Commandery, No. 8,

OF CARLISLE.

Sir Knights! there is a sublime hope which contemplates a future reunion of all who have been separated on earth—in a circle that death can never more invade.





To Commemorate the Knightly Virtues

OF

Sir WILLIAM GARRATT,

Who died May 30, 1870,

Sir WM. H. KEPNER,

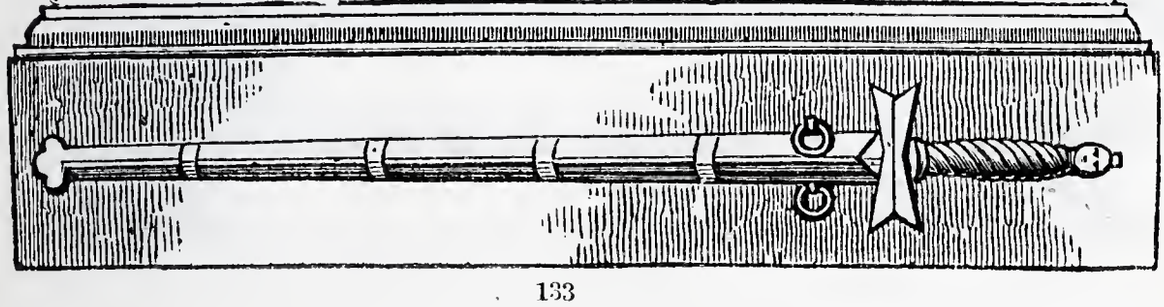
Who died January 18, 1871,

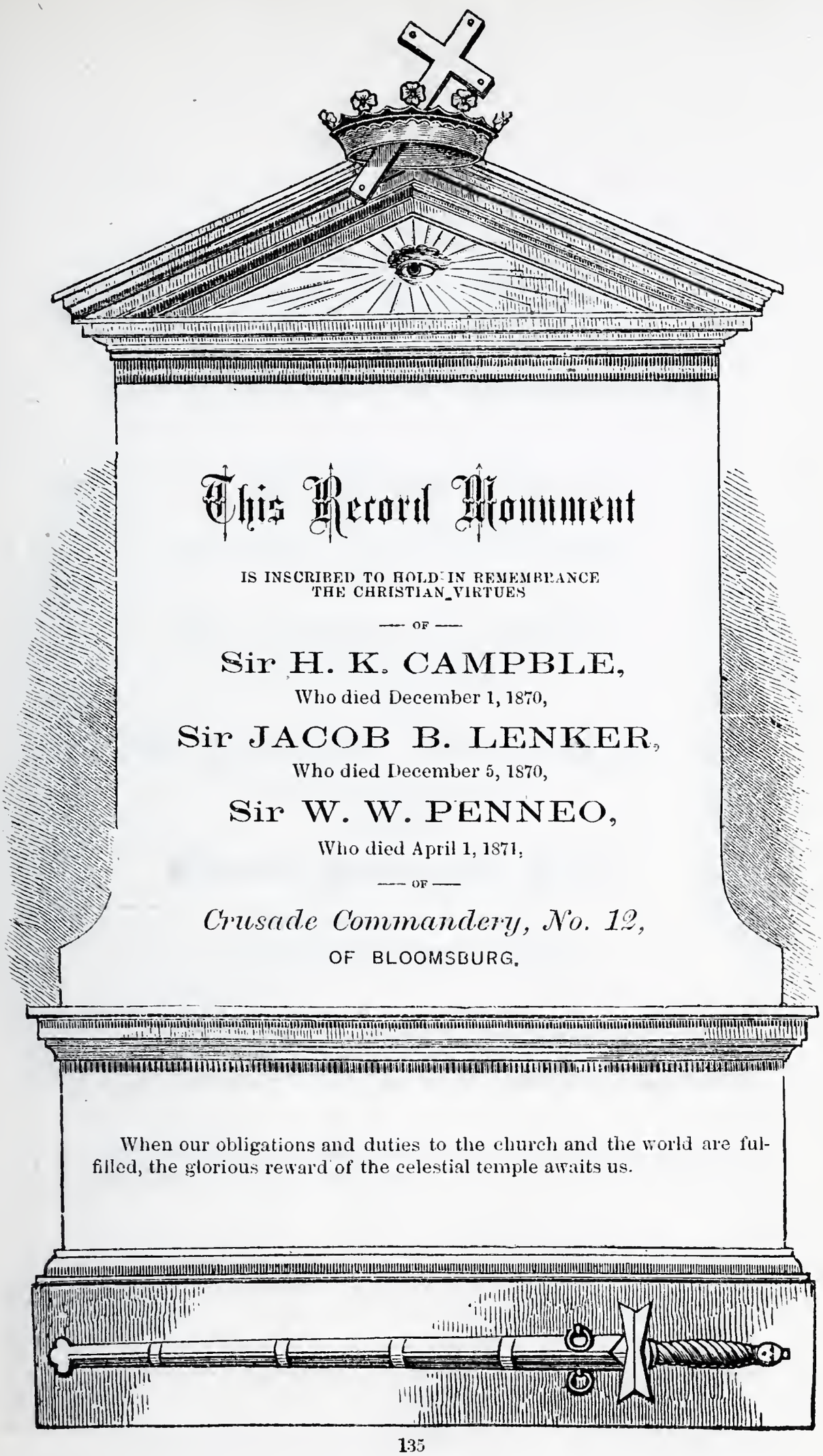
OF

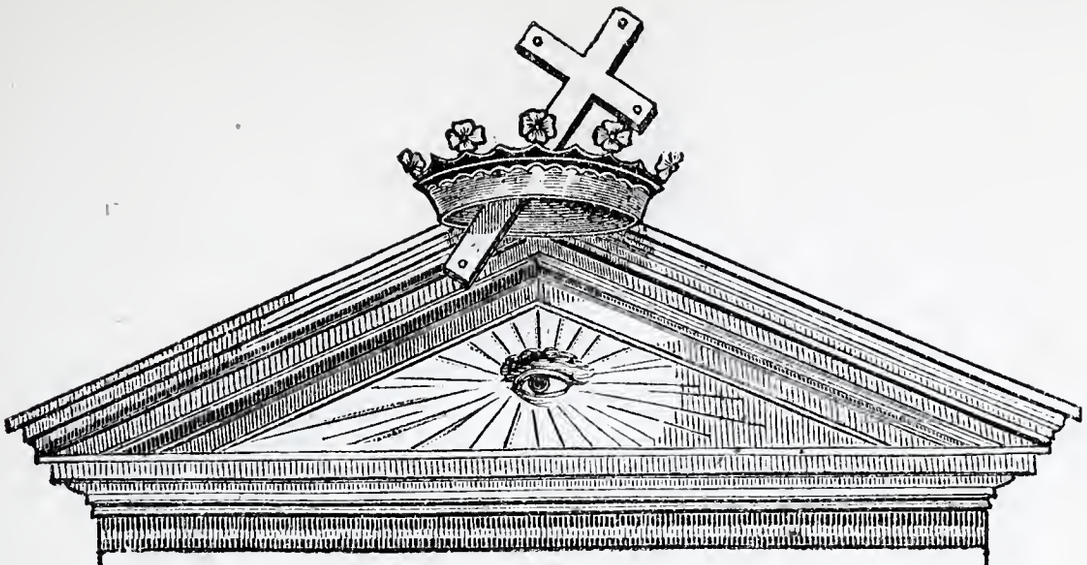
PILGRIM COMMANDERY, NO. 11

OF HARRISBURG.

May our beloved Sir Knights rest in peace until the great day when we shall all be called to the Grand Conclave, and receive the recompense for faithful labors.




This Record Monument
IS INSCRIBED TO HOLD IN REMEMBRANCE
THE CHRISTIAN VIRTUES
— OF —
Sir H. K. CAMPBLE,
Who died December 1, 1870,
Sir JACOB B. LENKER,
Who died December 5, 1870,
Sir W. W. PENNEO,
Who died April 1, 1871,
— OF —
Crusade Commandery, No. 12,
OF BLOOMSBURG.
When our obligations and duties to the church and the world are fulfilled, the glorious reward of the celestial temple awaits us.



To Perpetuate

THE KNIGHTLY AND CHRISTIAN VIRTUES

— OF —

Sir JACOB W. BAER,

Who died February 8, 1871,

— AND —

Sir HARRIS BOARDMAN,

Who died February 10, 1871,

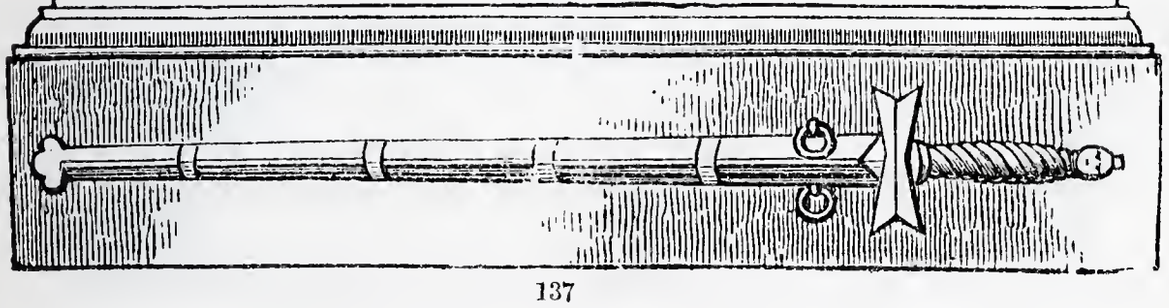
MEMBERS OF

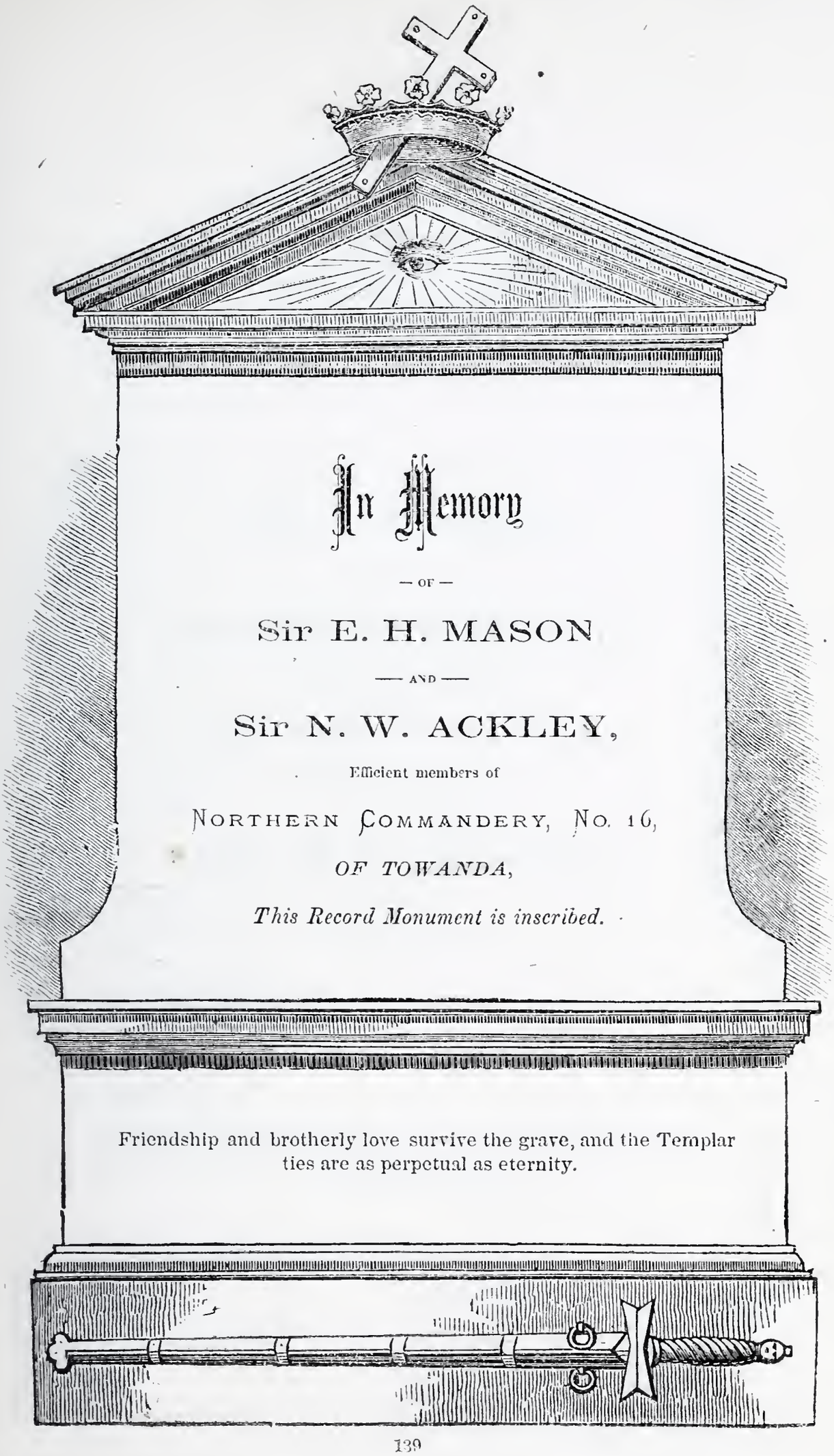
Lancaster Commandery, No. 13,

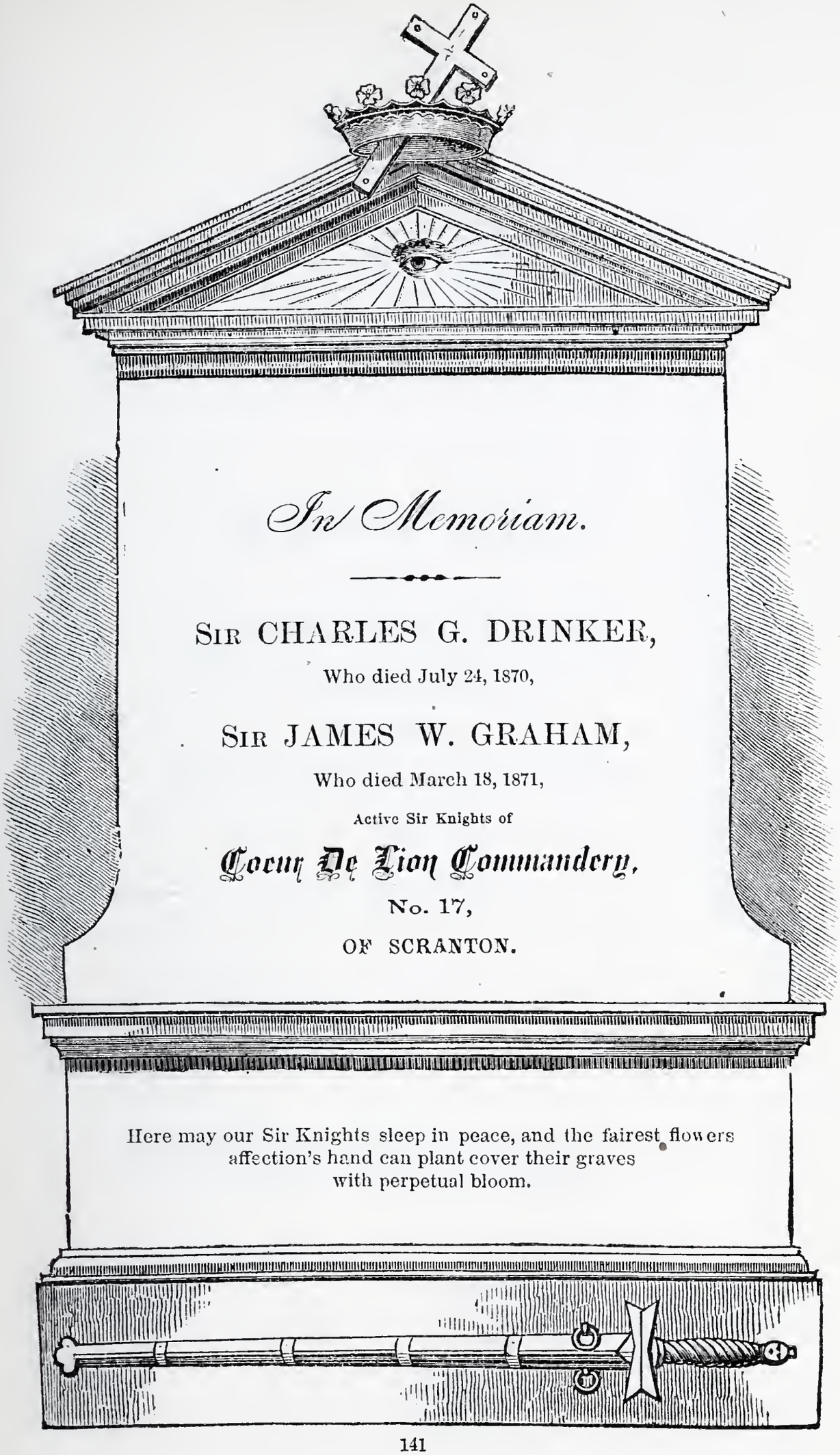
This Monument is erected by order of the

R. E. GRAND COMMANDERY OF PENN'A.

The lives these Sir Knights have lived, and the examples they have given to the world, can never perish.




In Memory
— OF —
Sir E. H. MASON
— AND —
Sir N. W. ACKLEY,
Efficient members of
NORTHERN COMMANDERY, NO. 16,
OF TOWANDA,
This Record Monument is inscribed.
Friendship and brotherly love survive the grave, and the Templar ties are as perpetual as eternity.



In Memoriam.

SIR CHARLES G. DRINKER,

Who died July 24, 1870,

SIR JAMES W. GRAHAM,

Who died March 18, 1871,

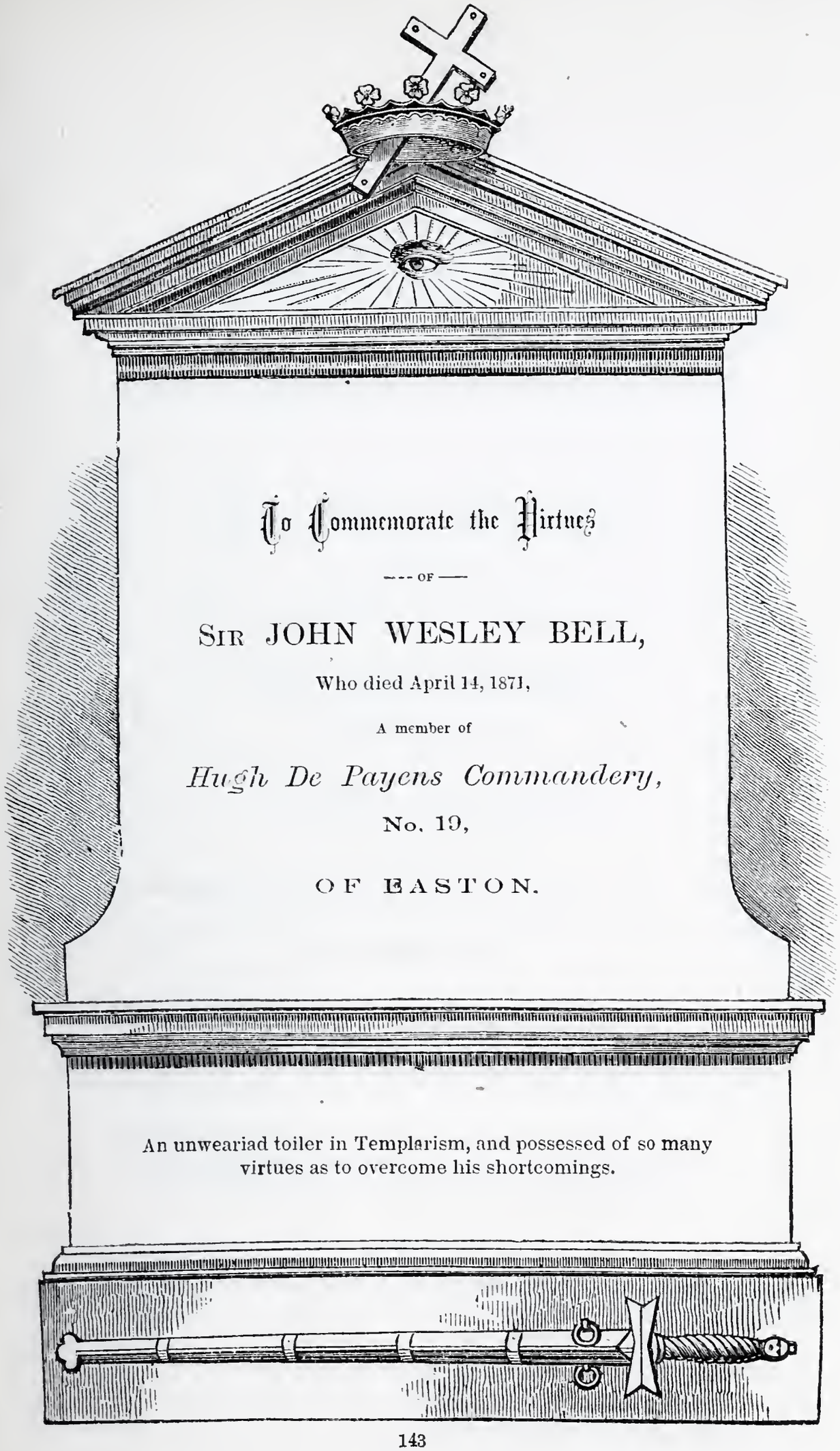
Active Sir Knights of

Coeur De Lion Commandery,

No. 17,

OF SCRANTON.

Here may our Sir Knights sleep in peace, and the fairest flowers
affection's hand can plant cover their graves
with perpetual bloom.



To Commemorate the Virtues

— OF —

SIR JOHN WESLEY BELL,

Who died April 14, 1871,

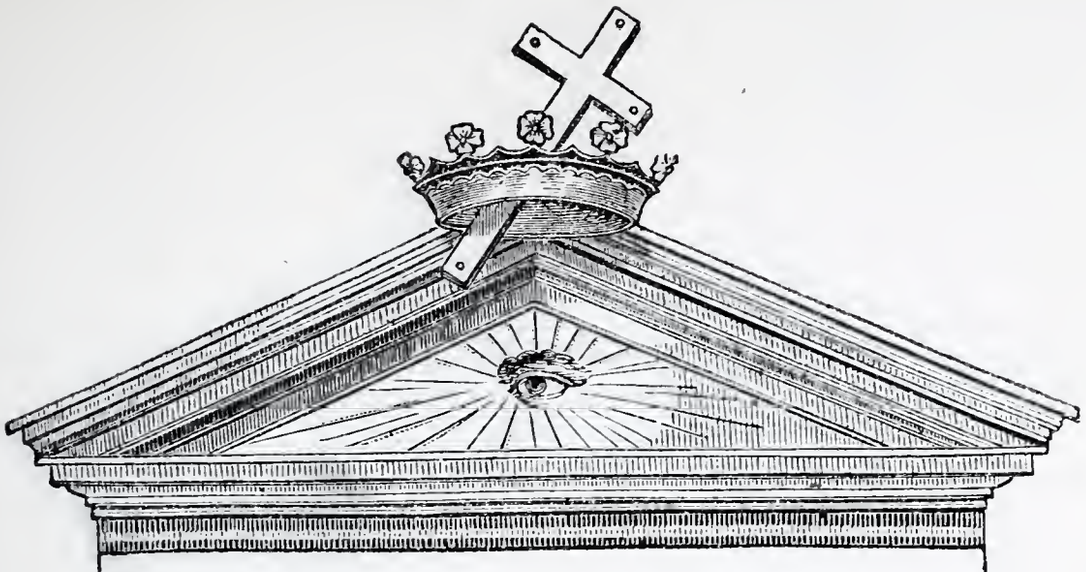
A member of

Hugh De Payens Commandery,

No. 19,

OF EASTON.

An unweariad toiler in Templarism, and possessed of so many virtues as to overcome his shortcomings.



THIS RECORD MONUMENT

IS INSCRIBED

To perpetuate the Memories of

SIR ELIAS SHULER,

Who died May 11, 1870,

— AND —

SIR JOHN H. OLIVER,

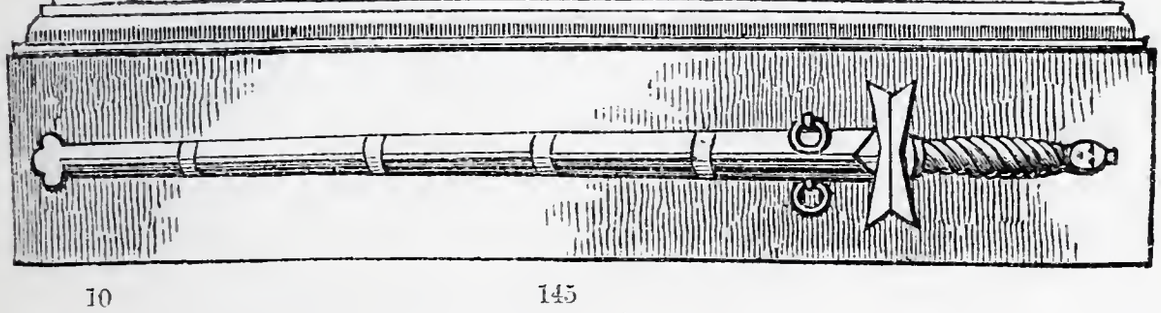
Who died March 10, 1871,

— OF —

ALLEN COMMANDERY, NO. 20,

OF ALLENTOWN,

He, whose infinite and tender mercy passeth all comprehension—
whose goodness endureth forever, has called our brethren,
companions and Sir Knights to the spirit land.



In Memory

— OF —

Sir JOHN FIELDS,

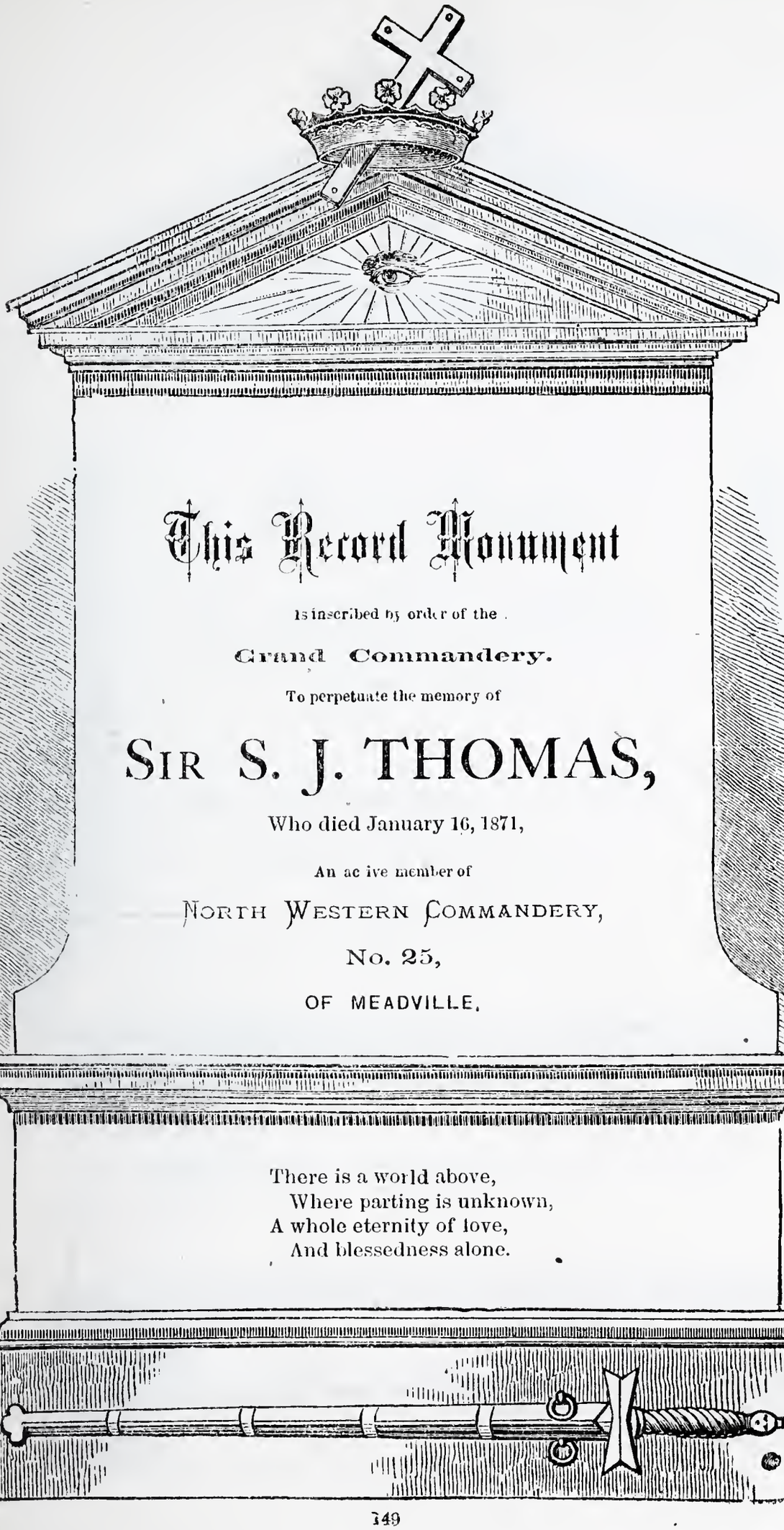
Who died November 8, 1870,

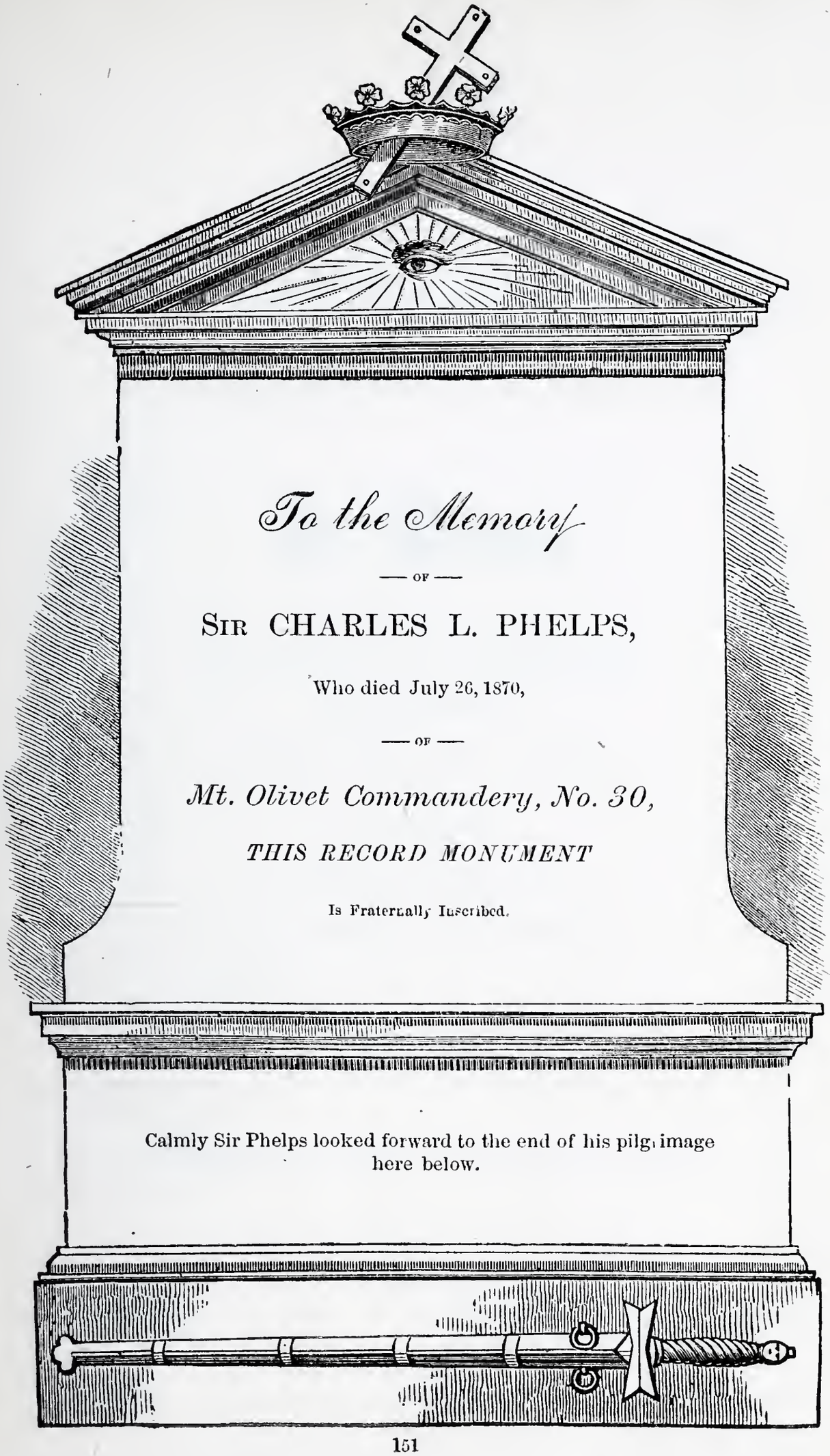
— OF —

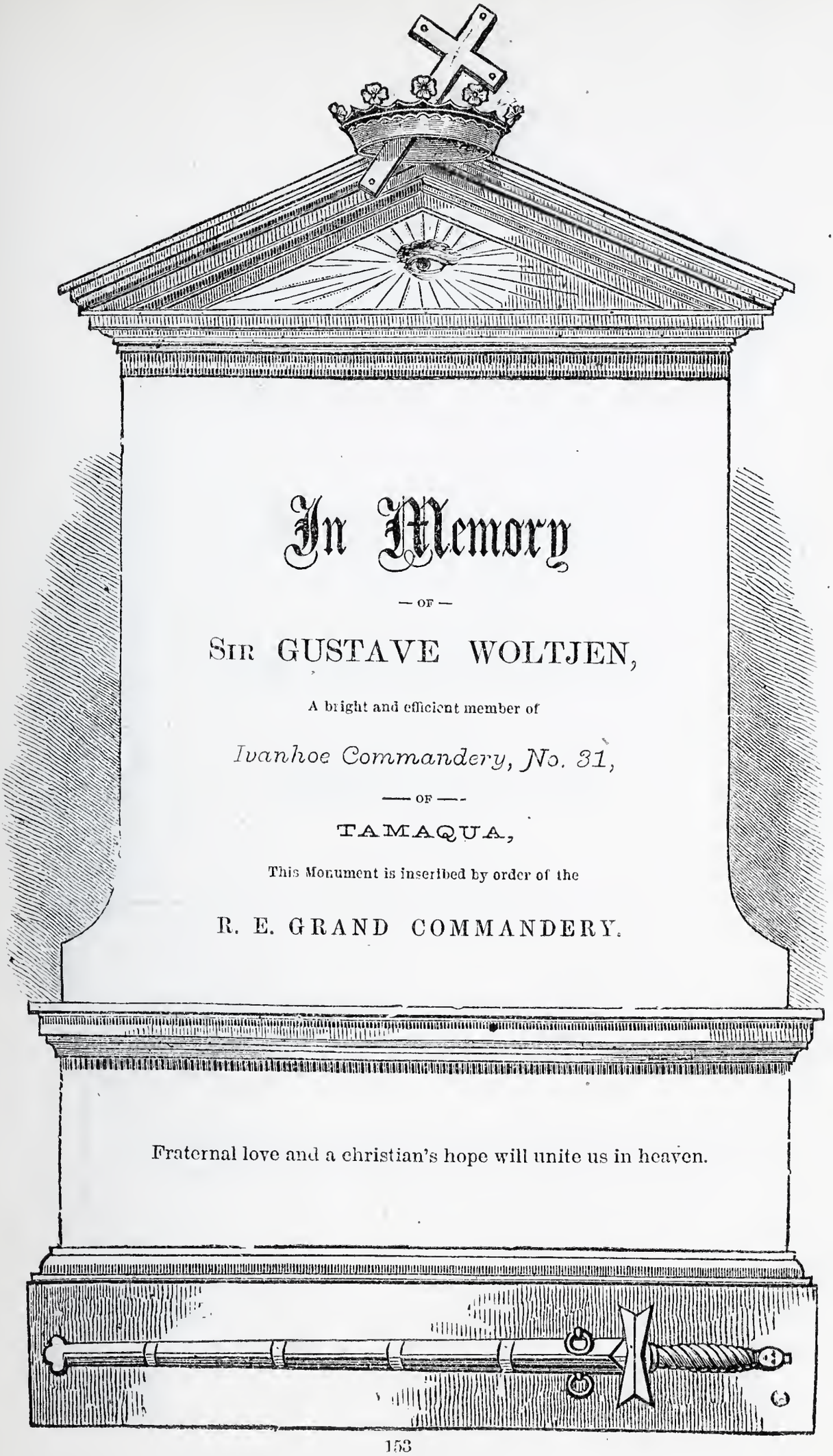
Packer Commandery, No. 23,

This Monument is inscribed.

In our hearts his name is written, and his good deeds will ever be remembered.


This Record Monument
is inscribed by order of the
Grand Commandery.
To perpetuate the memory of
SIR S. J. THOMAS,
Who died January 16, 1871,
An active member of
NORTH WESTERN COMMANDERY,
No. 25,
OF MEADVILLE.
There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown,
A whole eternity of love,
And blessedness alone.


To the Memory
— OF —
SIR CHARLES L. PHELPS,
Who died July 26, 1870,
— OF —
Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 30,
THIS RECORD MONUMENT
Is Fraternally Inscribed.
Calmly Sir Phelps looked forward to the end of his pilgrimage
here below.



In Memory

— OF —

Sir GUSTAVE WOLTJEN,

A bright and efficient member of

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 31,

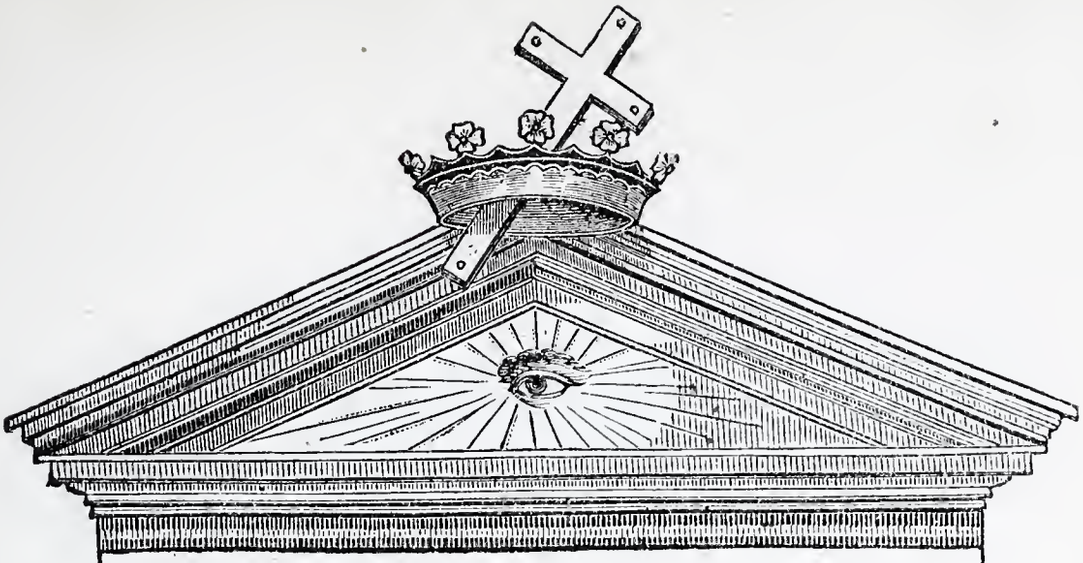
— OF —

TAMAQUA,

This Monument is inscribed by order of the

R. E. GRAND COMMANDERY.

Fraternal love and a christian's hope will unite us in heaven.



Inscribed as a Testimonial to the

KNIGHTLY VIRTUES OF

Sir WILLIAM SMITH,

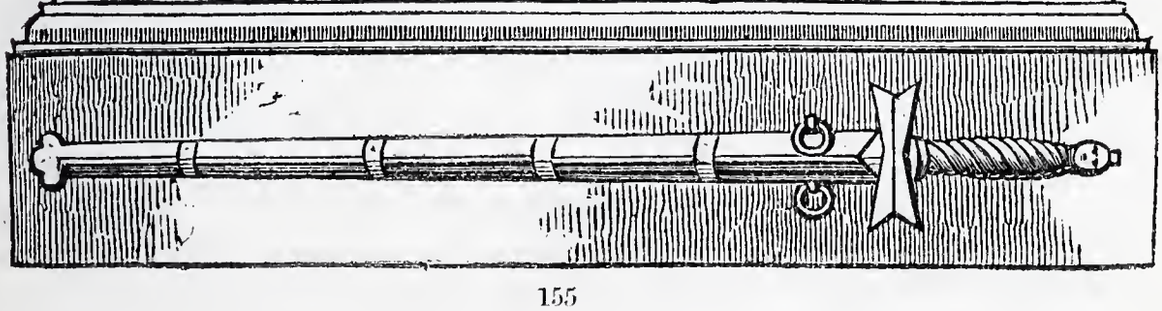
— OF —

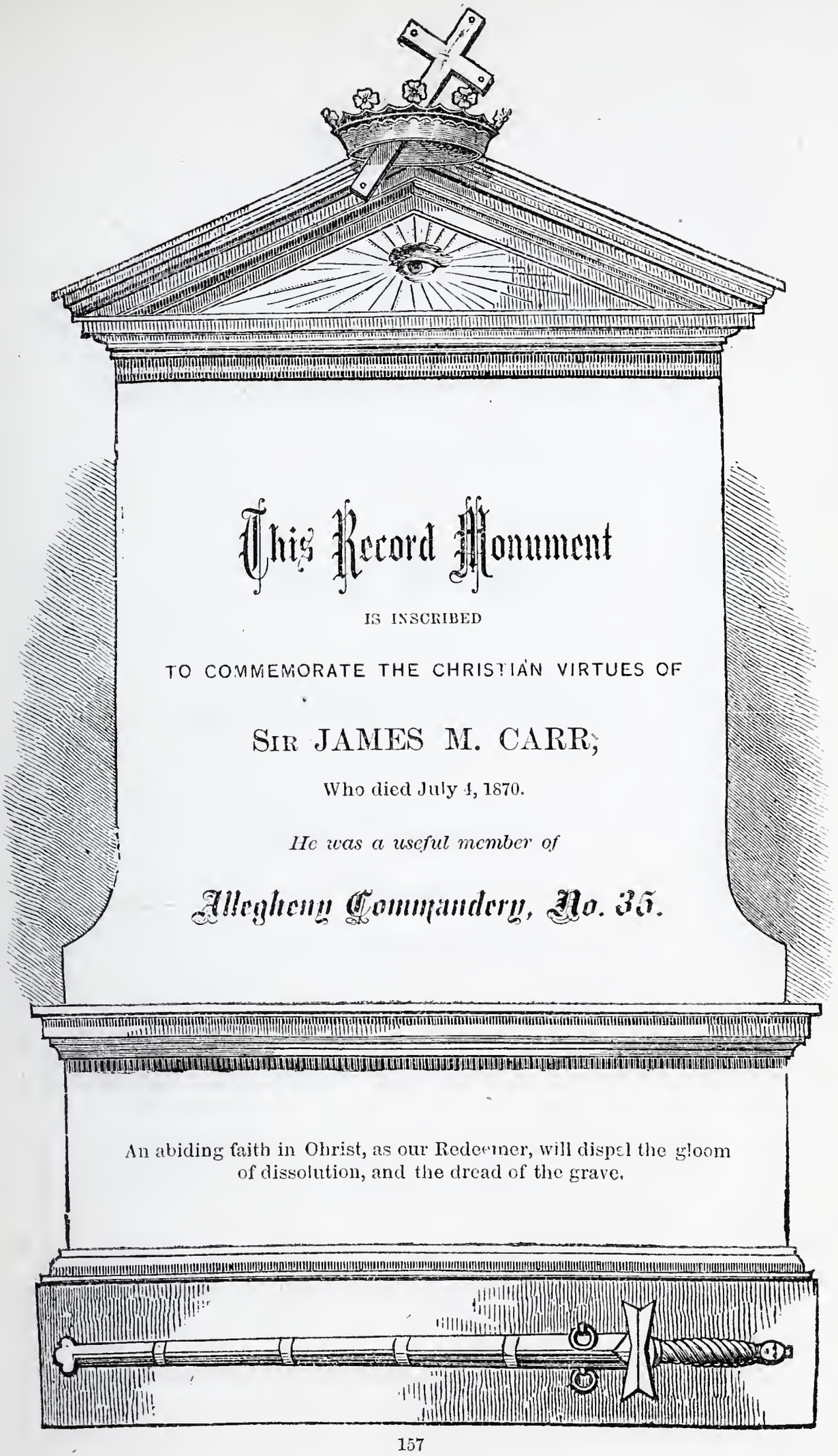
Constans Commandery,

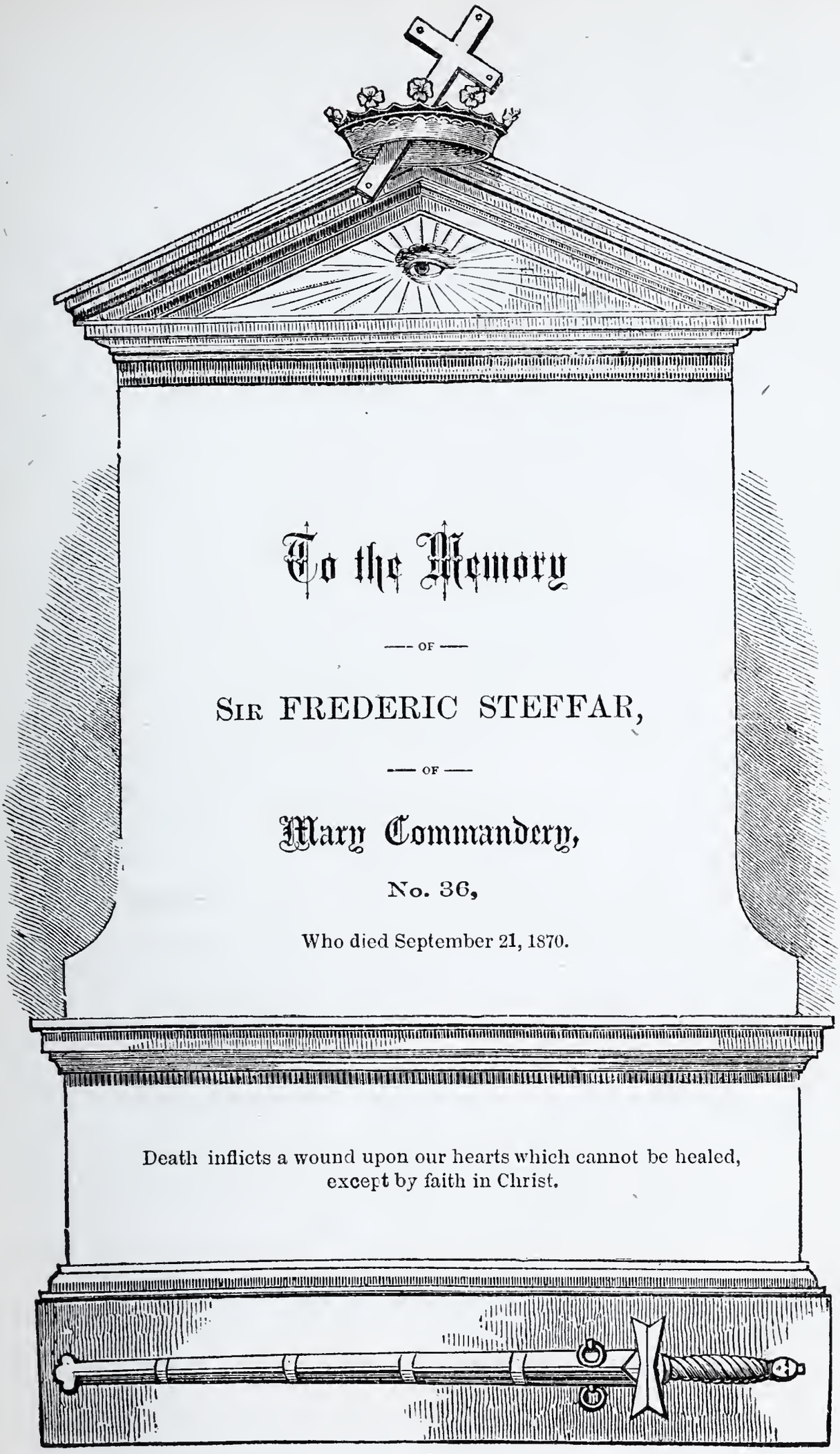
No. 33,

Who died June 8, 1870.

Friendship, love, and Knightly courtesy all demand, that our duties be more scrupulously performed to the living and the dead.




This Record Monument
IS INSCRIBED
TO COMMEMORATE THE CHRISTIAN VIRTUES OF
Sir JAMES M. CARR,
Who died July 4, 1870.
He was a useful member of
Allegheny Commandery, No. 35.
An abiding faith in Christ, as our Redeemer, will dispel the gloom of dissolution, and the dread of the grave.



To the Memory

— OF —

Sir FREDERIC STEFFAR,

— OF —

Mary Commandery,

No. 36,

Who died September 21, 1870.

Death inflicts a wound upon our hearts which cannot be healed, except by faith in Christ.

1872.

GRAND COMMANDERY

OF

Knights Templar

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONCLAVE

OF THE

GRAND COMMANDERY

OF

Knights Templar

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

HELD AT THE

CITY OF READING, JUNE 11-12-13, 1872.

R. E. Sir CHARLES MILLER HOWELL,
Grand Commander.

E. Sir CHARLES EUGENE MEYER,
Grand Recorder.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BY THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING CO., Nos. 30 & 32 SOUTH SEVENTH ST.
1872.

THE

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

AND THE

APPENDANT ORDERS

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

CITY OF READING, PA.,
TUESDAY, *June* 11, 1872, A. O. 754, A. O. E. P. 75.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania assembled in Nineteenth Annual Conclave, in the city of Reading, on Tuesday, June 11, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Charles Miller Howell, directed the Grand Recorder to call the roll of members; when the following Grand and Past Grand Officers, together with the officers and past officers of the subordinate Commanderies, answered to their respective names:

R. E. SIR CHARLES M. HOWELL, .	*Grand Commander.*
E. SIR JAMES M. PORTER, as . . .	*Deputy Grand Commander.*
R. E. SIR HOMER S. GOODWIN, as .	*Grand Generalissimo.*
E. SIR JAMES HENRY WILSON, as .	*Grand Captain General.*
E. SIR and Rev. R. H. PATTISON, .	*Grand Prelate.*
E. SIR GETER C. SHIDLE, ...	*Grand Senior Warden.*
E. SIR GRANT WEIDMAN, ...	*Grand Junior Warden.*
E. SIR M. RICHARDS MUCKLE, . .	*Grand Treasurer.*
E. SIR CHARLES E. MEYER, . . .	*Grand Recorder.*

E. Sir Dewees Jacob Martin, . . *Grand Standard Bearer.*
E. Sir Jacob M. Westhaeffer, . . *Grand Sword Bearer.*
E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, . . *Grand Warder.*
Sir C. L. Stowell, ... *Grand Sentinel.*
E. Sir Edward Masson, ... *Grand Marshal.*

Past Grand Commanders.

R. E. Sir John A. Wright, R. E. Sir H. Stanley Goodwin,
R. E. Sir Christian F. Knapp, R. E. Sir Wm. H. Strickland,
R. E. Sir Edwin H. Turner, R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson,
R. E. Sir H. B. McKean.

And *Representatives* from the following Commanderies:

No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42.

A majority of the Commanderies being represented, the R. E. Grand Commander opened the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania in *ample* form; in which he was assisted by the Grand Officers and members.

The Grand Commander announced the following order of business for the guidance of the Grand Commandery during the present Annual Conclave:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M., prompt.
Opening of the Grand Commandery.
Minutes of the last Annual Conclave read.
Appointment of Committee on Credentials.
Report of Committee on Credentials.
Appointment of the Standing Committees.
Edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States read.
Reports of the Grand Officers, viz.:
Grand Commander.
Deputy Grand Commander.

Report of Grand Captain General.
Grand Treasurer.
Grand Recorder.

Report of Committee on New Constitution, Forms and Ceremonies, will be considered.

Election of Grand Officers, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Report of Special Committees:
Masonic Home.
Templar Jurisprudence.
To Prepare Form of By-Laws.

Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Report of Standing Committees:
On Doings of the Grand Officers.
Dispensations and Charters.
By-Laws.
Finance.
Grievances.
Designating Next Place of Meeting.
Unfinished Business.
Mileage and Pay of Representatives.
Landmarks.

New Business.

Installation of Grand Officers, Thursday evening, June 13, 1872, at 8 P. M.

Closing of the Grand Commandery.

Members offering resolutions, motions, &c., and reports of Committees, are required to do so in writing, signed by the Knight offering the same. This is necessary, that the minutes may be correctly recorded.

R. E. Sir William H. Strickland offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all Sir Knights in good standing be admitted to all the sessions of the Grand Commandery.

On motion of E. Sir Dewees J. Martin, it was

Resolved, That the reading of the minutes be dispensed with; printed copies being in the hands of the members.

On motion of R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson, it was

Resolved, That the meetings of this Grand Conclave shall be held from 9 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.; from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.; and from 8 P. M. This order to continue through the session of this Grand Conclave, subject to the action of this Grand Body.

E. Sir William Lilly offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That any motion to reconsider shall not be acted on at this session, unless made at the same sitting that the action to be reconsidered was had, but shall go over until the next annual session: *Provided*, Said notice to reconsider shall not suspend the subject matter.

On motion of E. Sir William J. Kelly, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Credentials be and the same are hereby dispensed with for the present Annual Conclave, a full and complete list of the members of this Grand Commandery being in the possession of the Grand Recorder.

The R. E. Grand Commander was then pleased to announce the following Committees:

Doings of the Grand Officers—E. Sir Robert H. Pattison, E. Sir J. P. S. Gobin, E. Sir Charles A. Saylor.

Charters and Dispensations—R. E. Sir Christian F. Knapp, E. Sir Andrew J. Kauffman, E. Sir Hezekiah Dunham.

By-Laws—E. Sir William H. Egle, E. Sir Jesse Orr, E. Sir William Augustus Morton.

Finance—E. Sir Horace Fritz, E. Sir William P. Thompson, E. Sir Jacob F. Quillman.

Grievances—E. Sir James M. Porter, R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson, E. Sir John A. Smull.

Designating Next Place of Meeting—E. Sir Edward S. Keeler, E. Sir D. G. Bush, E. Sir Walter S. Schaefer.

Unfinished Business—R. E. Sir E. H. Turner, E. Sir William Willis, E. Sir Z. P. Bierer.

Mileage and Pay of Representatives—Sir Michael Nisbet, E. Sir John Wilson, Jr., E. Sir James Houston.

Landmarks—R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, R. E. Sir H. Stanley Goodwin, R. E. Sir William H. Strickland.

The Grand Recorder acknowledged the receipt of the Edicts and Orders of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America—Order No. 2, referring to Amendments to Constitution; Order No. 3, referring to Uniform—the latter of which was ordered to be printed in the proceedings. *See Appendix.*

E. Sir William Lilly offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter all edicts and orders of the Grand Master or Grand Encampment of the United States, as soon as received by the Grand Recorder of this Grand Commandery, shall be printed by that officer and forwarded to the subordinate Commanderies and to each member of this Grand Commandery for their information and guidance.

The Grand Commander, R. E. Sir Charles Miller Howell, then delivered the following address as his report for the past Templar year, which was referred to Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers:

To the R. E. Grand Commandery
of the State of Pennsylvania:

Sir Knights:

Another Masonic year has ended, and we are permitted to assemble around our sacred altar to offer up, with grateful hearts, our thanks to Him who rules the universe, for the peace, prosperity, and happiness that prevails throughout our Grand jurisdiction.

The sacred vows of Knighthood and the precepts of Christianity alike remind us that if we would realize the promise of Emanuel for the future, we must fully recognize the obligations that His past favors, unremitted care, and love impose. You who have enlisted

under the banner of the Cross, and are pledged to bear the sword of Truth in defence of Christian faith, need no admonition, much less an exhortation to inspire you in the discharge of these sacred obligations.

The same exalted truths, the unabated zeal which led, in days of yore, the chivalrous Knight, with crested helmet and with pointed lance, to deeds full of daring and victorious courage "for fair lady, oppressed orphan, or bereaved widow," should lead us this day to develop, in all their beauty, usefulness, and perfection, the tenets of our Order—relief, courtesy, good-will, friendship, truth, and brotherly love towards one another. These are the cardinal virtues of true and valiant Knights; let their incense ascend to-day from our altar, and as it is wafted, by the winds of Heaven, to every corner of the earth, may tyranny, wrong, infidelity and skepticism feel its conquering influence, and may the lustful appetites and worldly passions of all men be made to bow, in humble submission, before the banner which we proudly bear inscribed with the motto, "*In hoc signo vinces.*"

The cheerful faces I see before me and around me tell, in silent yet unmistakable tones, the fact that you all appreciate the inestimable privilege of meeting here this day in Grand Annual Conclave to renew to each other the assurances of knightly courtesy and the pledge of love. Let the congratulations, ceremonies, and innocent, temperate festivities of this occasion be followed by an exceeding growth in knowledge and usefulness; let exalted aspirations, redoubled faith, and a generous emulation among the Craft extend the lines of Templar Masonry, and may we all who wear the sword become illustrious in *Deeds of Honor.*

Believing that our fondest hopes and loftiest ambition for the future welfare and prosperity of our Order will be realized, and with an abiding and firm faith that our Lord and Master will watch over and direct our deliberations, I proceed without further remark to exhibit the record of my official acts.

Change of Place for Holding the Nineteenth Annual Grand Conclave from Towanda to Reading.

On the 7th day of December I received an urgent request from R. E. Past Grand Commander Sir Henry B. McKean for a change of place for holding the Annual Grand Conclave. The Knights of Northern Commandery, No. 16, also desiring the change, upon

consultation with my Grand Officers, I determined to comply with their wishes, and selected the city of Reading.

This selection met the approval of all with whom I had intercourse, and am gratified in saying that with none more so than with the gallant Knights of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, and Reading Commandery, No. 42, both stationed at the city of Reading. These Knights went to work at once with a hearty good-will, and with a determination to render the visit of the Grand Commandery to their beautiful mountain city one of the most pleasant and agreeable in the history of our Grand Commandery.

Constituting of New Commanderies.

On the 14th day of September I constituted Reading Commandery, No. 42, and installed its officers, assisted by E. Sir Grant Weidman, Grand Junior Warden, E. Sir Andrew J. Kauffman, E. Sir Jacob M. Westhaeffer, Sir Edward Welchans, Sir B. Frank Breneman, Sir Ephraim Moser, Sir William B. Maitland, Sir William Briner, Sir John Phillipson, Sir Robert M. Banks, Sir William H. Clouse, E. Sir Edward Masson, Sir Stephen Orth.

On the evening of the same day the Orders of Knighthood were exemplified.

The Knights of Reading Commandery, No. 42, gave evidence of devotion and zeal that I feel assured will insure for them a successful career.

My thanks are due and tendered to E. Sir S. E. Ancona, Eminent Commander of Reading Commandery, No. 42, for his knightly courtesy and hospitality.

Constituting of Constantine Commandery, No. 41.

On the 31st day of October I assembled the Grand Officers at Pottsville, for the consideration of matters pertaining to the welfare of our Order, and for the purpose of constituting Constantine Commandery, No. 41. The following Grand Officers attended, viz.: V. E. Abraham Miller (c), Deputy Grand Commander; E. Grant Weidman, Grand Junior Warden; E. Dewees J. Martin, Grand Standard Bearer; E. Jacob M. Westhaeffer, Grand Sword Bearer; E. Charles H. Kingston, Grand Warder; and E. Edward Masson, Grand Marshal. There were also present: R. E. Past Grand Commander Christian F. Knapp, E. Andrew J. Kauffman,

E. James M. Porter, E. Henry C. L. Crecelius, E. Daniel Washburn, Sir Edward Welchans, Sir B. Frank Breneman, Sir Thomas E. Geddis.

To these Knights I desire to express my thanks for their kind attention and valuable assistance. On the afternoon of this day Constantine Commandery, No. 41, was constituted and its officers duly installed, and in the evening the Orders of Knighthood were conferred.

To Eminent Commander Sir Walter S. Sheafer and the noble-hearted Knights of Constantine I tender my grateful acknowledgments for their courtesy and attention, and with much pleasure report that the Knights of Constantine Commandery evince an earnest desire for the promotion of the interests of Christian Knighthood.

Representatives of Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

On July 25, 1871, I forwarded to Sir Charles H. Mann, R. E. Grand Commander of Maryland, his commission as Representative of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania at the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the Commonwealth of Maryland; and on March 18, 1872, I appointed and forwarded to Sir William O. Gould, R. E. Past Grand Commander, his commission to be the Representative of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Pennsylvania at the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the Commonwealth of Kansas, investing both of the R. E. Knights with full power, warrant, and authority to act and appear for us in the said Grand Commanderies, in all laudable endeavors to promote the prosperity of our Christian Order.

Resignations.

On December 11, 1871, I received the resignation of E. Sir Fitz James Evans from the office of Grand Generalissimo, which resignation I accepted.

On January 5, 1872, I received the resignation of E. Sir Alfred Creigh from the office of Grand Recorder, and accepted the same.

Appointment of Grand Recorder.

In selecting a Knight possessing the ability and proper qualifications for the very responsible station of Grand Recorder, I deter-

mined upon tendering the appointment to E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, and addressed him as follows:

LANCASTER, *January* 6, 1872.

E. SIR CHARLES E. MEYER,

E. SIR AND BROTHER:

The office of Grand Recorder now being vacant, by reason of the resignation of E. Sir Alfred Creigh, I respectfully tender you the station; and from my knowledge of your ability, zeal, and general fitness for the position, I trust your high regards for the Orders of Knighthood and the friendship existing between yourself and me will prompt you to an immediate acceptance.

Very truly, your friend,

CHARLES MILLER HOWELL,
Grand Commander Knights Templar of Pa.

To which I received the following letter of

ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATION OF GRAND RECORDER.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 8, 1872.

R. E. SIR CHARLES MILLER HOWELL,

R. E. Grand Commander K. T. of Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR KNIGHT:

Your letter January 6, 1872, informing me that the office of Grand Recorder was vacant, through the resignation of E. Sir Alfred Creigh, and tendering me the office and station, has just been received. Thanking you for your great confidence in making me this offer, I beg leave to accept the same, and will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and trust to your entire satisfaction. I shall be ready at any time to receive your orders and directions.

Very truly, &c.,

CHARLES E. MEYER.

I have not filled the office of Grand Generalissimo, deeming it best to appoint temporarily, as the occasion might require.

I appointed E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, E. Sir Edward S. Keeler, and E. Sir Alphonso C. Ireland a Committee to audit the accounts of E. Sir Alfred Creigh, late Grand Recorder.

INSTALLATION OF E. SIR CHARLES E. MEYER, GRAND RECORDER.

On Thursday, January 11, 1872, at the Masonic Hall in Philadelphia, I installed E. Sir Charles E. Meyer as Grand Recorder. I was assisted by the E. Grand Prelate, E. Sir Robert H. Pattison; E. Sir M. Richards Mucklé, Grand Treasurer; E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, Grand Warder; E. Sir Edward Masson, Grand Marshal, and the Eminent Commander and Knights of Mary Commandery, No. 36, the occasion being the stated assembly of Mary Commandery. I thereupon issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF
THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF PENNA.
LANCASTER, PA., *January* 12, 1872, A. O. 754.

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Sir Knights of all subordinate Commanderies immediately under the jurisdiction of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania:

GREETING:

Whereas, The station of Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania having become vacant, by reason of the resignation of E. Sir Alfred Creigh, NOW KNOW YE, that we, Charles Miller Howell, R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery aforesaid, by virtue of the power in us vested, have appointed our trusty and well-beloved Sir Knight and Frater, E. Sir CHARLES E. MEYER, Grand Recorder ad interim, having full confidence in his integrity, honor, ability, and good judgment to perform the duties of said office.

This order to be read at the first regular assembly of each and every of our subordinate Commanderies after its reception, and that all Commanderies and Knights Templar, having due notice thereof, will govern themselves accordingly.

Given under our hand and seal, at the city of Lancaster, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, A. O. 754.

† CHARLES MILLER HOWELL,
Grand Commander.

The Recorder of each subordinate Commandery will acknowledge the receipt of this order, to

SIR CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Recorder,
MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

DISPENSATIONS.

On September 16, 1871, I granted a dispensation to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar to be stationed at Oil City, county of Venango, under the title of Talbot Commandery, No. 43, U. D., with Sir John J. Fisher, Eminent Commander, Sir William H. Porterfield, Generalissimo, and Sir Thomas R. Cowell, Captain General.

The petitioners are recommended by Northwestern Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, and Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38, Knights Templar.

On October 23, 1871, I granted a dispensation to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar to be stationed at the city of Franklin, county of Venango, under the title of Franklin Commandery, No. 44, U. D., with Sir Miles W. Sage, Eminent Commander, Sir George E. Ridgway, Generalissimo, and Sir George W. Snowden, Captain General.

The petitioners are recommended by Northwestern Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, and Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38, Knights Templar.

On December 7, 1871, I granted a dispensation to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar to be stationed at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, under the title of Dieu Le Veut, No. 45, Knights Templar, U. D., with Sir Robert Bruce Ricketts, Eminent Commander, Sir Henry E. Geddis, Generalissimo, and Sir Thomas E. Harkness, Captain General.

The petitioners are recommended by Packer Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, and Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar.

On December 21, 1871, I granted a dispensation to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar, to be stationed at Lock Haven, Clinton county, under the title of Hospitaller Commandery, No. 46, Knights Templar, U. D., with Sir Harrison T. Beardsley, Eminent Commander, Sir Torrence C. Hipple, Generalissimo, and Sir Thomas J. Hudson, Captain General.

The petitioners are recommended by Constans Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar.

On April 18, 1872, I granted a dispensation to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar to be stationed at Philadelphia, under the title of St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar, U. D., with Sir R. Lloyd Lee, Eminent Commander, Sir

William W. Allen, Generalissimo, and Sir Joseph T. Pratt, Captain General.

The petitioners are recommended by Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, Mary Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar, Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar, and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar.

Accompanying the petition for a dispensation for St. Alban Commandery was, what they were pleased to term, their Declaration of Principles.

Being much impressed with the sentiments therein contained, and believing that a publication of the same with the records of this Grand Conclave would inure to the mutual benefit of all who really cherish the true idea and object of our fraternity, I resolved to embody them in my report:

"*Whereas*, The precepts and teachings of Knights Templarism are in perfect accord with the principles of Christianity, and membership therein implies conformity with said teachings; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the undersigned do hereby associate together for the purpose of organizing a new Commandery, in conformity with the principles of the Order.

"*Resolved*, That new associates may be added hereto upon proposal and unanimous election only.

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as this Commandery is to be organized only in the best interests of Knights Templarism, efforts for individual preferment are deemed inconsistent therewith.

"*Resolved*, That any individual or combined action in the interest of any associate or associates, tending to his or their appointment or election to office, shall be held to be antagonistic to the best interests of this organization, and any so doing shall be held amenable to the association and subject to their action in the premises.

"*Resolved*, That fitness for and ability to perform are the essential requisites for office."

The fees for these several dispensations were paid, and will appear in the report of the Grand Recorder.

I granted a dispensation to St. John's Commandery, No. 8, stationed at Carlisle, to participate as a Commandery at the dedication of the soldiers' monument.

I gave authority to Constantine Commandery, No. 41, stationed at Pottsville, to act upon all petitions for the Orders of Knighthood

at their regular assembly by appointing a Committee, they reporting favorable and a clear ballot being had.

A dispensation to Mountain Commandery, No. 10, stationed at Altoona, was granted to hold a special election for Eminent Commander and such offices as may be vacated thereby, under the usual restrictions.

A dispensation was granted to Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, stationed at Norristown, to hold a special election to elect an Eminent Commander to fill the vacancy occasioned by the demise of Eminent Commander elect, Sir Robert H. Taylor, and to fill all vacancies caused by such election, under the usual restrictions.

Granted a dispensation to Crusade Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, stationed at Bloomsburg, to elect a representative, under the usual restrictions, they having failed to elect at their annual election.

Decisions.

I have made the following decisions on questions submitted:

1. No petition for the Orders of Knighthood, or for membership, can be entertained at a special assembly.

2. The Orders of Knighthood may be conferred at a special assembly, provided the applicant has been elected at a previous stated assembly.

3. If the Order of the Red Cross has been conferred at a stated assembly, (the applicant having been previously elected,) the Order of the Temple and Order of Malta may be conferred at a special assembly.

4. There is no "adjourning" in any of the Masonic organizations. They "close."

5. The Eminent Commander has power to call a special assembly whenever he desires to do so, either for work or business.

6. That a Sir Knight who has taken his demit from a Lodge or Chapter forfeits his membership in a Commandery after being six months unaffiliated.

7. That all documents emanating from the R. E. Grand Commandery or its subordinates must have the proper seal impressed thereon to make it valid.

8. That the officers of Commanderies working under a dispensation cannot be installed.

9. That the jurisdiction of subordinate Commanderies extend each half way the distance geographically between said Commanderies, and not by way of travel. When application for the orders and membership is made to a Commandery more distant than the nearest Commandery to residence of applicant, such Commandery must, previous to a ballot, notify the Commandery at or nearest his residence, for the purpose of inquiring into character, and give reasonable time for a reply.

Where two or more Commanderies are stationed at the same place, the applicant residing there may apply to the Commandery of his choice, and no notice as above will be required.

10. It is not necessary for a Knight to have the Order of High Priesthood to be elected and hold the office of Eminent Commander in a Commandery of Knights Templar.

11. All suspensions from membership are indefinite as to time, and a unanimous vote, upon regular petition, is required to restore to membership.

12. That in the election of officers a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary for a choice; but if, on the second ballot, no election be made, a third ballot shall be had, confined to the two highest, or, when such instances occur, to the one who has a plurality and the other two or more the next highest on the return who shall have an equal number of votes. If, on the third ballot, no choice be made, the balloting shall be continued on these principles until one of the candidates shall receive a majority of all the votes given, or until they shall be equally divided between the candidates, in which event the contest shall be determined by lot.

13. A Knight may withdraw from membership in his Commandery and apply for membership in another Commandery.

Assessment for Grand Encampment United States of America.

The Grand Encampment of the United States having levied an assessment of five cents upon each Sir Knight in the several Grand Commanderies, I directed the Grand Recorder to draw an order

on the Grand Treasurer for the amount due by this Grand Commandery, and to charge the same to the subordinate Commanderies, to be paid in their dues to the Grand Commandery.

The only complaint which I deem necessary to lay before you that calls for attention is that made by Constantine Commandery, No. 41, stationed at Pottsville, against Calvary Commandery, No. 37, stationed at Catawissa, for dubbing and creating one or more companions residing in St. Clair, (about two miles from Pottsville,) without first making inquiry of Constantine Commandery as to the character of the applicants. Without taking any definite action in the matter, I referred the charge to E. Sir Grant Weidman, Grand Junior Warden, with instructions to examine into the merits of the case. He has attended to the duty assigned him, and presents a careful and able report, which will be laid before the proper Committee.

Among the many subjects to which I might refer, did the limits assigned to an address of this kind permit, there is one that I have given much serious thought, and to which I desire particularly to direct your attention. I refer to a growing disposition on the part of some most worthy Knights to inaugurate, for purposes which are not strictly Masonic, "public parades," "tournois," and other displays. In my judgment, their tendency is evil, gratifying the baser appetites and passions, which it is our duty to chasten and subdue. My views on this subject are so fully expressed in the language of Sir Benjamin Dean, R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in his last annual address, that I have adopted it as a part of this address, that it may exert upon the minds of all who read it the salutary effect intended.

Sir Benjamin Dean, R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, says in his annual address:

"All now know that no parade in public can take place without a dispensation; and I have ruled that no dispensation shall be granted for a mere parade, unconnected with any Masonic object. They cannot continue with the frequency of the past without bringing the institution into contempt. I think no Commandery should go from one State to another without a dispensation from the Grand Commander of each State. Of the law applicable to this practice

there can be no question. Every Commander is enjoined to permit nothing to be done by virtue of the charter except that which it authorizes. The authority of a Commandery is to assemble, as a Commandery, only in the place named in its charter, and for the purposes named in its charter. Every thing else is beyond its power, except by dispensation from the Grand Commander.

"A Commandery of Knights Templar has no more right to march through the public streets, as a Commandery, and with its Templar costume, without a dispensation, than has a Lodge of Master Masons without a dispensation from the Grand Master."

Official Visits.

My official visits have been to

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, stationed at Columbia;
Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, stationed at Lancaster;
Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, stationed at Philadelphia;
Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, stationed at Philadelphia;
St. John's Commandery, No. 4, stationed at Philadelphia;
Reading Commandery, No. 42, stationed at Reading;
Hermit Commandery, No. 24, stationed at Lebanon;
De Molay Commandery, No. 9, stationed at Reading; and
Mary Commandery, No. 36, stationed at Philadelphia.

At these visits, by previous arrangement, representatives from the neighboring Commanderies were present. The Orders of Knighthood were fully exemplified at all of these visits, and with pleasure I report the general prosperity of the Commanderies of our jurisdiction; that harmony and knightly courtesy prevail; that the rosters of all the Commanderies have been greatly strengthened with valiant and magnanimous Knights, ever ready to display, protect, and defend the banners of Christian Knighthood.

I also visited the city of Reading, accompanied by E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, Grand Recorder, on the 26th of April, for the purpose of meeting with and consulting the Committee of Arrangements appointed by De Molay and Reading Commanderies for this Annual Grand Conclave. We found the Committee in full numbers, and that all had been attended to in a most satisfactory manner. Our thanks are due the gentlemanly Committee for their kind attention.

Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Committee of Arrangements, I have appointed Sir Richard H. Jones, of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, my Special Aid, with full power and authority in all matters pertaining to reception, parade, and review. All Commanderies and Knights will govern themselves accordingly.

Acknowledgments.

On the 29th day of June, 1871, Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, stationed at Lancaster, tendered their services as escort to the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, for the occasion of the Triennial Session of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, holden in the city of Baltimore, in September last, which was accepted by me; and I now desire to express my grateful acknowledgments for their kind attentions, fine appearance, and knightly bearing which characterized them in going to and returning from this session of the Grand Encampment.

My acknowledgments are due to V. E. Sir Abraham Miller (c), Deputy Grand Commander; E. Sir Grant Weidman, Grand Junior Warden; E. Sir Robert H. Pattison, Grand Prelate; E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, Grand Warder; E. Sir Mark Richards Mucklé, Grand Treasurer; E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, Grand Recorder; E. Sir Jacob M. Westhaeffer, Grand Sword Bearer; E. Sir Dewees J. Martin, Grand Standard Bearer; E. Sir Edward Masson, Grand Marshal, my associates in office, and to R. E. Past Grand Commander Sir James H. Hopkins and Eminent Commander Sir James M. Porter, for valuable assistance rendered in the discharge of my various duties.

They have responded to the call of duty with cheerfulness, alacrity, and ability, for which I tender them my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Pennsylvania Commanderies in the Grand Parade and Review in Baltimore, Maryland, September 21, 1871.

Twelve of our subordinate Commanderies participated with this Grand Commandery on the occasion of the grand parade and review in the city of Baltimore, in September last.

The Knights of Pennsylvania composed the seventh and eighth divisions, as follows:

Seventh Division.

Sir William H. Eagle, Chief of Division.
Sir S. Warner Young, Aid.

Mary	Commandery,	No. 36,	Philadelphia.
Constans	"	" 33,	Bellefonte.
Mt. Olivet	"	" 30,	Erie.
Kadosh	"	" 29,	Philadelphia.
Hermit	"	" 24,	Lebanon.
Baldwin II	"	" 22,	Williamsport.
York	"	" 21,	York.

Eighth Division.

Sir Harmanus Neff, Chief of Division.
Sir Barton Jenks, Aid.

Lancaster	Commandery,	No. 13,	Lancaster.
De Molay	"	" 9,	Reading.
St. John's	"	" 4,	Philadelphia.
Philadelphia	"	" 2,	Philadelphia.
Pittsburg	"	" 1,	Pittsburg.

Sir Knights of Canada.

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

The Grand Master of the Grand Encampment United States of America, M. E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, was pleased to compliment the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania by placing under their charge the distinguished Sir Knights representing the Knights Templar of Canada.

Order of the Most Eminent Grand Master:

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
BALTIMORE, *September* 21, 1871.

To the R. E. Grand Commander of Pennsylvania:

You are requested to detail from your command an escort for the Canadian Knights visiting the Grand Encampment, in the Grand Review this day, and direct the detail to report to the Canadian Knights, Sir Knights Robinson and Ramsey, for this special duty. I would suggest that you place the detail under the command of an Eminent Commander.

Courteously yours,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

In conformity with the above order, a suitable detail was selected and placed under the command of E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, E. Grand Warder, who performed the duty assigned him with the courtesy and knightly bearing which characterizes this Eminent Knight.

The past year has not been eventful when viewed from a Masonic stand-point, if we except the terrible Chicago disaster, the horror of which sent a thrill throughout the civilized world, and developed hearts full of kindness and fraternal love wherever the wail of the distressed was heard. When the news of hunger, suffering, desolation, and ruin in Chicago was borne on the wings of lightning to the uttermost parts of this favored country, who were first to respond to the call for succor and for help?

Let the records of our Order tell—let the mourners whose tears were dried up, and the sufferers whose wounds were healed, answer. They will tell you that the gallant Knights of Pennsylvania opened wide their generous hands, and poured into the lap of want their treasures to overflowing.

To say more upon this painful yet in some respects a pleasing subject might seem like vaunting, and strike at the vital principle of our boasted creed—"When thou givest, let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth."

To close this address without referring to the meeting of the Triennial Session of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, held in the city of Baltimore in September last, would justly be considered an unpardonable omission.

I will not, however, as many are wont to do, indulge in panegyric, for too often the language of heartfelt eulogy is regarded as fulsome adulation. But how can I refrain from giving utterance to the promptings of a heart full of the kindliest feelings toward the valiant Knights of Baltimore for their warm, cordial, magnificent reception, for their manifestation of fraternal love? How beautiful the spectacle! Knights and civilians, youth and old age, vied with each other to do us honor! Our pathway was strewn with garlands, and the faces of fair women wreathed with smiles more beautiful than roses can exhibit greeted us at every turn to cheer us with their presence.

Every thing was complete, matchless in appointment; chivalry

outdid itself, and generosity, without ostentation, touched the hearts of all upon whom it was shed.

If it was possible to draw other than parallels, I might refer particularly to one feature of that most gorgeous celebration, with which I, as your R. E. Grand Commander, and the officers of my command, were closely identified as honored and specially invited guests. Can those who were present soon forget the banquet given by Mary Commandery, No. 36, stationed at Philadelphia, to the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, September 19, 1871? We would be indeed insensible to all those finer feelings that adorn us as men, did we not cherish in our heart of hearts the pleasant recollection of that memorable occasion.

Language cannot describe the magnificence of the entertainment, so perfect in all its parts; nor can words reëcho the sentiment of love and good feeling which found a place in every heart within those decorated walls.

And now, Sir Knights, as the year for which I was chosen as your Grand Commander has drawn to a close, permit me to return to you the trust committed to my care. For my earnest but feeble efforts on behalf of the success of our Order, which can only be achieved by a full development of those principles taught in our holy religion, and by strict fidelity to the precepts of our ancient fraternity, I claim no credit; but over my mistakes and shortcomings I beg you will throw the broad mantle of Masonic charity. Soon another will take my place. May he be gifted with a high and noble spirit; may his aim be as lofty as a true Knight Templar's aspirations should be, and ever alive to all those virtues which adorn the Christian's character and fix his destiny. May he, by his precept and example, incite us all to acts of genuine benevolence, and make us mindful of those duties we owe to God, our neighbor, and ourselves. May his light so shine above and around us that we will see through its effulgence the brightness of the beauty of our venerable institution here, and be thus fitted to realize the glory of the Grand Commandery in Heaven.

V. E. Sir Abraham Miller (c), Deputy Grand Commander, submitted the following as his report, which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers:

To the R. E. Grand Commander,
Officers and Members of the
Grand Commandery of K. T. of Pa.:

The undersigned respectfully reports: Peace and harmony have prevailed within the bounds of this jurisdiction.

That as an assistant to the R. E. Grand Commander, it has been my pleasure to assist him whenever called upon, and from my intercourse with the Sir Knights of this jurisdiction, I find renewed interest in the work and principles of the Order, and trust that the principles of true Christian charity, so beautifully taught in the lessons of our Order, may actuate, comfort, and support our noble Order.

A. MILLER (c),
V. E. Deputy Grand Commander.

E. Sir Nathan Smith, Grand Captain General, presented the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers:

To the R. E. Grand Commandery K. T. of Pa.:

FRATRES:

In compliance with constitutional requirement, I have the honor to report having attended the Eighteenth Triennial Session of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, at Baltimore, Md., on the 19th of September last, and participated at every meeting thereof.

The hospitalities and courtesies extended visitors from all sections by the Baltimore Sir Knights will ever be remembered by the participants.

Pennsylvania, I am proud to state, is now represented in the General Grand Encampment—Past Grand Commander Sir James H. Hopkins being elected R. E. Deputy Grand Master. Sir John D. Caldwell, V. E. Grand Recorder, declining, the choice devolved on Sir Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa.

The retiring M. E. Grand Master, Sir William S. Gardner, of Massachusetts, delivered an eloquent valedictory, reciting many of his official acts; but in the absence of any promulgation of its proceedings by the Grand Encampment, we must patiently wait for much that will interest each and every Sir Knight.

The increase in the Orders of Knighthood in Pennsylvania gives evidence of the unwearying zeal of its adherents.

My health, thanks to an all-wise Providence, is steadily improv-

ing, and I look forward to be enabled, at a no very distant date, to give that same attention to our beloved Orders I did of yore.

Changes in the department of the United States army at Philadelphia now being consummated, together with the prostration of my wife on a bed of sickness, will prevent my being with you in the flesh, although I shall in spirit; and praying our Heavenly Father may imbue all your legislative acts with wisdom, that they may redound to the benefit of our Orders,

I am courteously yours,

NATHAN SMITH,
Grand Captain General.

E. Sir Mark Richards Mucklé, Grand Treasurer, made a verbal report, and asked for privilege to present his written report before the close of the Grand Commandery; when, on motion, permission was granted, as asked for.

E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, Grand Recorder, presented the following report in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers:

To the R. E. Grand Commander,
Officers and Members of the
Grand Commandery of K. T. of Pa.:

The Grand Recorder, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Commandery, submits the following as his report since the date of appointment, January 6, 1872, to the present time:

On examining the Minute Book, it was found that the records of the last Annual Conclave, held at Harrisburg, had not been written therein; and on consultation, and by authority of the Grand Commander, a competent Knight was employed to record the same, which has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Copies of Proceedings have been received from the following Grand Commanderies: Massachusetts, Illinois, Louisiana, Kansas, Indiana, New York; also, the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States for 1871: which have been forwarded to the Committee of Foreign Correspondence and the Grand Commander.

By authority of the Grand Commander, new blank returns were ordered, so as to conform with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Commandery and Grand Encampment, more particularly referring to the rejections of candidates and the assessment of Grand Encampment.

Blank charters were ordered to be printed, there being but two copies in the hands of the Grand Recorder. Not knowing what disposition the Grand Commandery may make at this Conclave in reference to the granting of warrants or charters, only enough were printed for the present Annual Conclave.

The following sums were received for dues, fees, and assessment to Grand Encampment United States from the subordinate Commanderies:

Commandery No.	1,	$175 80
"	2,	385 25
"	3,	99 80
"	4,	425 50
"	5.	
"	7,	24 15
"	8,	104 90
"	9,	119 00
"	10,	35 65
"	11,	98 70
"	12,	169 90
"	13,	255 60
"	14,	31 61
"	15,	52 15
"	16,	34 65
"	17,	81 35
"	18,	49 70
"	19,	146 15
"	20,	132 10
"	21,	82 25
"	22,	120 60
"	23,	55 15
"	24,	51 75
"	25,	97 00
"	26,	22 10
"	27,	62 20

Commandery No.	28,	
"	29,	$313 00
"	30,	99 30
"	31,	72 90
"	32,	63 40
"	33,	84 85
"	34,	44 15
"	35,	102 80
"	36,	328 55
"	37,	70 35
"	38,	149 40
"	39,	59 65
"	40,	68 85
"	41,	123 00
"	42,	101 90
"	43, U. D.,	28 90
"	44, U. D.,	61 55
"	45, U. D.,	46 80
"	46, U. D.,	1 40
"	47, U. D.,	20 10
Charter fees, No.	45,	100 00
"	46,	100 00
"	47,	100 00
Total,		$5,053 86

All of which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer, and his receipt taken therefor.

Of the foregoing amount there was received—

From annual dues,	$2,186 65
" fees for conferring the Orders,	2,328 00
" Grand Encampment assessment,	227 75
" charter fees,	300 00
" Balance due on books,	11 46
Total amount received from all sources,	$5,053 86

During the past Templar year there were

Knighted,	776
Admitted to membership,	32
Resigned,	152
Died,	52

Suspended, ...	28
Degraded, ...	3
Rejected, ...	19
Total number of members, May 1, 1872, .	4,555

An increase of 645 members over the number returned last year.

I have received the dispensation from Commanderies No. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, together with forms of petitions, Books of Records, and By-Laws.

I have also received the returns of all the Commanderies except No. 28, at Wellsboro; Hubbard Commandery, No. 5, at Waynesburg, having ceased by virtue of the Chapter at that place having had its warrant suspended and vacated by the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

Appended to the proceedings will be found the statistical table of the work done in the several Commanderies during the past year.

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Recorder.

New By-Laws and Amendments were presented and referred to the Committee on By-Laws from Commanderies Nos. 2, 15, 37, 43, U. D., 44, U. D., 45, U. D., 47, U. D.

The dispensations granted by the R. E. Grand Commander, with petitions for charters, Book of Records, and form of petitions of the following Commanderies, were received and referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations: Commanderies Nos. 43, U. D., 44, U. D., 45, U. D., 46, U. D., 47, U. D.

The Grand Commandery, at 10 o'clock P. M., closed in peace until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Attest:

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 12, 1872.

Present:

R. E. SIR CHARLES M. HOWELL, .	*R. E. Grand Commander.*
E. SIR JAMES M. PORTER, as . .	*V. E. Dep. Grand Commander.*
R. E. SIR HOMER S. GOODWIN, as	*Grand Generalissimo.*
E. SIR JAMES HENRY WILSON, as	*Grand Captain General.*
E. SIR and REV. R. H. PATTISON,	*Grand Prelate.*
E. SIR GETER C. SHIDLE, . . .	*Grand Senior Warden.*
E. SIR GRANT WEIDMAN, . . .	*Grand Junior Warden.*
E. SIR M. RICHARDS MUCKLE, .	*Grand Treasurer.*
E. SIR CHARLES E. MEYER, . .	*Grand Recorder.*
E. SIR DEWEES JACOB MARTIN, .	*Grand Standard Bearer.*
E. SIR JACOB M. WESTHAEFFER, .	*Grand Sword Bearer.*
E. SIR CHARLES H. KINGSTON, .	*Grand Warder.*
SIR C. L. STOWELL, ...	*Grand Sentinel.*
E. SIR EDWARD MASSON, . . .	*Grand Marshal.*

Past Grand Commanders.

R. E. SIR C. F. KNAPP,	R. E. SIR J. L. HUTCHINSON,
R. E. SIR EDWIN H. TURNER,	R. E. SIR JNO. VALLERCHAMP,
R. E. SIR H. STANLEY GOODWIN,	R. E. SIR JAMES H. HOPKINS,
R. E. SIR WM. H. STRICKLAND,	R. E. SIR H. B. MCKEAN.

39 Commanderies represented.

The Grand Commandery was opened in solemn form, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The report of the Committee on New Constitution, Forms and Ceremonies was then taken up, and amended as follows:

By R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins:

Article I, Section 2, Paragraph XIII—Strike out "Sentinel" and insert "Captain of the Guard."

By E. Sir Mark Richards Mucklé:

Article I, Section 4—Insert between "Commandery" and "shall consist" the words "are chosen by ballot."

By E. Sir William Little:

Article I, Section 4—In elective officers, after "IV, a Grand Captain General," insert: "V, a Grand Prelate; VI, a Grand Senior Warden; VII, a Grand Junior Warden;" and change the numbers of the other two officers.

By E. Sir William Lilly:

Article III, Section 1—Strike out all after the words "8 P. M.," and insert "at such place as the Grand Conclave may designate."

By E. Sir James M. Porter:

Article III, Section 3—Strike out the word "also" and "after the report of the Committee on Credentials has been approved."

By R. E. Sir H. Stanley Goodwin:

Article III, Section 7—Strike out "authorize a uniform Ritual," and insert in lieu thereof, "promulgate the Ritual prescribed by the Grand Encampment of the United States."

By R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson:

Article III, Section 8—Strike out "except such as conflict with this Constitution."

By E. Sir Edward S. Keeler:

Article IV, Section 1—Insert after "Commandery," "and to every member of this Grand Commandery."

By E. Sir William Lilly:

Article IX, Section 1—After the words "by them" insert: "prepare and cause to be printed a roll of the members of this Grand Commandery, which shall be distributed in the Grand Commandery at its first session, subject to amendment; which list, when amended, shall be used to designate the votes in this Grand Body."

The hour having arrived prescribed by the Constitution for the annual election for officers, the order of business was postponed.

The R. E. Grand Commander appointed the following Knights as tellers of the election:

On Grand Commander:
Sirs Edward S. Keeler, J. P. S. Gobin, S. E. Ancona.

On Deputy Grand Commander:
Sirs Andrew J. Kauffman, Michael Nisbet, George Neeld.

On Grand Generalissimo:
Sirs M. Richards Mucklé, Charles D. Freeman, William Lilly.

On Grand Captain General:
Sirs Robert Klotz, Theodore F. Schaeffer, Daniel G. Bush.

On Grand Senior Warden:
Sirs Andrew Robeno, Jr., William A. Morton, William Gilberthorp.

On Grand Junior Warden:
Sirs Bernard E. Lehman, J. Walker Hays, Thomas S. McNair.

On Grand Treasurer:
Sirs John L. Young, Walter Shaeffer, James L. Lemberger.

On Grand Recorder:
Sirs William J. Kelly, Samuel H. Simon, James Houston.

Previous to the election being held, E. Sir James Madison Porter presented the regrets of V. E. Sir Abraham Miller (c), Deputy Grand Commander, at his not being able to be present at this Grand Conclave, owing to domestic affliction, thanking the members for past favors, but courteously declining advancement at the present time to the station of R. E. Grand Commander.

The tellers reported the following Knights as having received a majority of the votes cast for the several offices:

E. Sir Geter C. Shidle, of Pittsburg, . . *Grand Commander.*
E. Sir Grant Weidman, of Lebanon, . . *Dep. Gr. Commander.*
E. Sir John H. Dusenbury, of Great Bend, *Grand Generalissimo.*
E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, of Phila., . *Gr. Captain General.*

When they were declared duly elected.

On motion, the time of closing the morning session was extended to 1 o'clock.

Pending the counting of the ballots on Grand Captain General,

On motion of E. Sir William Lilly, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members of this Grand Commandery be appointed to examine and report at the next Annual Conclave the status of certain members of the Grand Commandery organized in Philadelphia in 1854, which Grand Commandery was united with this Grand Commandery in 1857.

The R. E. Grand Commander was pleased to appoint R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins and E. Sirs James M. Porter, Mark Richards Mucklé, William Lilly, and Robert Klotz.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Grand Commandery was closed in peace until 2 o'clock.

Attest:

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Recorder.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *June* 12, 1872.

The Grand Commandery was opened in solemn form at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes, by R. E. Sir Charles M Howell, Grand Commander, assisted by the Grand Officers and the members of the Grand Commandery.

The election of Grand Officers was proceeded with.

The tellers reported the following Knights as having received a majority of the votes cast, when they were declared duly elected to the respective offices:

E. Sir Andrew J. Kauffman, of Columbia, *Grand Senior Warden.*
E. Sir William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, . *Grand Junior Warden.*
E. Sir M. Richards Muckle, of Phila., . *Grand Treasurer.*
E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, of Phila., . . *Grand Recorder.*

The consideration of the Constitution was then resumed, and amended as follows:

By E. Sir Dewees J. Martin:

Article IX, Section 4—Add after "jurisdiction" the words "once every month."

By R. E. Sir William Lilly:

Article IX, Section 7—Strike out "the sum of five hundred dollars per annum," and insert, in lieu thereof, "a compensation to be fixed annually."

By E. Sir Edward S. Keeler:

Article IX—Add a new section, as Section 8, as follows: "He shall notify every member of the Grand Commandery of the Annual and Special Conclaves of this Grand Commandery."

By E. Sir Mark Richards Mucklé:

Article X—*Committee on Finance*—Add "They shall report an estimate of the receipts and expenditures, and the necessary appropriations for the next Templar year."

By E. Sir Thomas S. McNair:

Article XII, Section 6—Insert in last line, between "all" and "arrears," the word "his."

By R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson:

Article XII, Section 7—Strike out "after" and insert "before."

By E. Sir M. Richards Mucklé:

Article XII—Add a new section, as Section 8, as follows: "A Commandery not distinguished by a name or title being desirous of taking one, must for that purpose procure the approbation of the R. E. Grand Commander, and the name must be registered with the Grand Recorder. No Commandery is permitted to alter its name without the like approbation and registry, nor can it be named after any living person."

By R. E. Sir H. Stanley Goodwin:

Article XIII, Section 3—Insert the word "other" between "any" and "regular," and after Commandery insert: "Every such applicant must, at the time of his application, be a member in good standing of a Lodge and Chapter."

By R. E. Sir H. Stanley Goodwin:

Article XIII, Section 10—Add at end of section, "and its consent obtained before conferring the Orders."

By E. Sir J. P. S. Gobin:

Article XIII, Section 11—Strike out "should" and insert "shall."

By E. Sir Charles E. Meyer:

Article XIII, Section 13—Insert "forthwith" between "to" and "notify."

By E. Sir James M. Porter:

Article XIII—Add new section, as Section 14, as follows: "In all elections in the Grand Commandery and its subordinates, a majority of the whole number of votes given is necessary for a choice; but if, on the first ballot, no choice be made, a second shall be had, confined where the votes are unequal to the two highest on the return, and where there are three or more candidates, one having a plurality of the votes and two or more an equal number of votes, then confined to such candidates; and, where the votes are equal, to those having an equal number of votes. If, on the second ballot, there be no election, the contest between the candidates in either of the above contingencies shall be determined by lot."

By R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson:

Amendments—Insert the word "proposed" between "every" and "alteration."

By E. Sir Robert Klotz:

Article III, Section 1—Strike out "June" and insert "May."

By R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins:

Article II—Strike out Sections 1, 2, and 3, and insert: "Any officer specified in Article I, save and except Past Commanders, may appear and vote by proxy, said proxy being, at the time of service, a member of the same subordinate Commandery as his principal, and producing a properly authenticated certificate of appointment."

On motion of E. Sir James M. Porter, it was resolved unanimously that the Constitution as amended, together with the Forms, be adopted.

R. E. Sir William H. Strickland offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Forms of Installation, and Consecration and Dedication, reported by the Committee of this Grand Commandery, be adopted as far as they do not conflict with the Forms of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

On motion of E. Sir M. Richards Mucklé, it was

Resolved, That the Form of By-Laws prepared by the Committee on By-Laws in 1871 be adopted, and that the subordinate Commanderies hereafter be required to conform to the same.

(For the Constitution, Forms, Form of By-Laws, and Forms and Ceremonies, as adopted, see Appendix.)

E. Sir William Lilly offered the following amendment, which, according to the Constitution, was referred to the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence and Ritual, and will come up for action at the next Annual Conclave:

Article VIII—Add two new sections, as follows:

"Section 14. No parade of this Grand Commandery, nor of any subordinate Commandery in this jurisdiction, shall be had at the time and place of the Annual Grand Conclave of this Grand Commandery.

"Section 15. The R. E. Grand Commander, in his wisdom, may order a Grand Encampment and Parade of the Order at any time and place that he may deem advisable and for the good of Templar Masonry; provided it be not at the time and place of the meeting of the Annual Grand Conclave of this Grand Commandery."

E. Sir Edward S. Keeler offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That orders be drawn on the Grand Treasurer in favor of Commanderies Nos. 9 and 42 for the amount of their respective dues they have paid this Grand Commandery for the past Templar year.

E. Sir J. Walker Hays presented and had read a letter from Josiah Evans, Jr., degraded by this Grand Commandery at the last Annual Conclave,

When, on motion, Josiah Evans, Jr., was healed by this Grand Commandery, and placed in good Templar standing.

E. Sir William J. Kelly, in a few remarks, called the attention of the Grand Commandery to the monument erected in the city of Philadelphia to the memory of our late Sir William Bockius Schnider, who had formerly served this Grand Commandery for several years as Grand Sentinel. E. Sir Kelly in closing his remarks moved that an order be drawn on the Grand Treasurer for the sum of two hundred dollars in favor of the Trustees of the William B. Schnider Monument, as a contribution from this Grand Commandery towards the payment of said monument.

Which motion was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of E. Sir M. Richards Mucklé, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Commandery be and are hereby tendered to Past Deputy Grand Commander Abraham

Miller (c) for his labors in behalf of Templarism, and that a Jewel of this Grand Commandery be presented to the Sir Knight.

E. Sir William H. Hamilton called the attention of the Grand Commandery to the case of William H. Devore, degraded by this Grand Commandery at the last Annual Conclave; when a motion was made that William H. Devore be healed.

E. Sir James M. Porter moved that the motion to heal be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to.

The Grand Recorder read the commission of the Grand Master of the Grand Conclave of England, creating E. Sir William H. Hamilton Grand Captain of the Grand Conclave of England:

When, on motion, he was received and welcomed as such, and a copy of the commission ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

W. STEWART.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Whereas, Certain Knights of the Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Pennsylvania, United States of America, have brought to us a Letter of Credence from the highest constituted authorities in their own country, countersigned by Sir Knight Alfred Creigh, LL.D., our Representative to the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master and the Grand Encampment of the United States;

And whereas, We are desirous of conferring on the leading members of this delegation some recognition of our good will and high consideration, in remembrance of the visit which they have paid to the mother country;

Therefore, we, by virtue of the authority in us vested, do hereby decree and ordain that Sir Knight WILLIAM HAMILTON, Eminent Commander of the Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Pennsylvania, United States of America, do, from and after the date of these presents, assume, according to the date of this warrant, the rank, precedence, and privilege of *a Grand Captain of our United Orders;* and we do command and require all those to whom these presents

shall come to accept and recognize the said Sir Knight William Hamilton as a Grand Captain of these our United Orders, with rank and precedence immediately after Sir Knight the Reverend Vincent Clementi, for which these presents shall be a good and sufficient warrant.

Done in London, this 7th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1871, and the 753d year of our Order.

‡ P. MAC DE COLQUHOUN,
Grand Chancellor.

[Seal of the Grand Encampment of England and Wales.]

E. Sir Charles E. Meyer presented his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Commandery of Maine near the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

When, on motion, he was received and acknowledged and welcomed as such.

On motion of R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, it was resolved that the order of business be suspended until 8 o'clock this evening.

The Grand Commandery was then closed in peace at four o'clock.

Attest:

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Recorder.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *June* 12, 1872.

The Grand Commandery was opened in solemn form at 8 o'clock and 15 minutes, by R. E. Sir CHARLES M. HOWELL, *Grand Commander*, assisted by the Grand Officers.

E. Sir Robert H. Pattison, on behalf of the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, presented the

following report, which was received, and the resolutions attached thereto adopted:

To the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

Your Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers beg leave to report that they have examined with some care the papers submitted to them.

The excellent report of the R. E. Grand Commander gives us the strongest assurance that the Order of Christian Knighthood within this Commonwealth is in a most prosperous condition; and that during his administration all the interests of the Order have received marked and earnest attention.

We regret to learn from the report of the E. Grand Captain General of his continued indisposition; but rejoice to hear he entertains good hope that he will at no distant day be restored to his usual health.

The report of the Grand Recorder indicates a healthy growth of the Order in numbers; and the prompt and satisfactory returns of the subordinate Commanderies gives assurance of their zeal, as well as the prosperity of the subordinate bodies.

We would offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the doings of the Grand Officers be and they are hereby approved; and the decisions of the R. E. Grand Commander, as given in his report, be and are hereby confirmed by this Grand Commandery.

Resolved, 2. That so much of the report of the R. E. Grand Commander as refers to the complaint of Constantine against Calvary Commandery be and is hereby referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolved, 3. That in the judgment of this Grand Body the suggestions of the R. E. Grand Commander, in reference to public parades, tournois, and displays of the Order, are founded on correct Masonic principles, are eminently wise, and should receive our earnest indorsement.

ROBERT H. PATTISON,
J. P. S. GOBIN,
CHARLES A. SAYLOR.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations presented, through E. Sir Andrew J. Kauffman, the following report, which was received, and the resolutions

attached thereto adopted, and charters granted in accordance therewith:

To the R. E. Grand Commander,
Officers and Members of the
Grand Commandery of K. T. of Pa.:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed upon Charters and Dispensations, beg leave respectfully to report that they have had presented to them the dispensations, minute books, and other papers of the following Commanderies under dispensation: Talbot, No. 43; Franklin, No. 44; Dieu Le Veut, No. 45; Hospitaller, No. 46; St. Alban, No. 47.

They offer the following:

Resolved, That a charter be granted to Talbot Commandery, No. 43, to be stationed at Oil City, Pa.; its officers to consist of John J. Fisher, Eminent Commander; William H. Porterfield, Generalissimo; Thomas R. Correll, Captain General.

Resolved, That a charter be granted to Franklin Commandery, No. 44, to be stationed at Franklin, Venango county, Pa.; its officers to consist of Miles W. Sage, Eminent Commander; George Espy Ridgway, Generalissimo; George W. Snowden, Captain General.

Resolved, That a charter be granted to Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, to be stationed at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa.; its officers to consist of Robert Bruce Ricketts, Eminent Commander; Henry E. Geddes, Generalissimo; Thomas C. Harkness, Captain General.

Resolved, That a charter be granted to Hospitaller Commandery, No. 46, to be stationed at Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa.; its officers to consist of Harrison T. Beardsley, Eminent Commander; Torrence C. Hipple, Generalissimo; Thomas J. Hudson, Captain General.

Resolved, That a charter be granted to St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, to be stationed in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; its officers to consist of R. Lloyd Lee, Eminent Commander; William W. Allen, Generalissimo; Joseph T. Pratt, Captain General.

None of the minutes of the Commanderies under dispensation are in the form your Committee think proper.

Your Committee would, in view of the irregularity of the manner of keeping the minutes by the different Commanderies, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder prepare a form for keeping the minutes of the subordinate Commanderies, and have the same printed, and forward a copy of the same to the Recorder of each subordinate Commandery in this jurisdiction.

Respectfully and courteously submitted.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK KNAPP,
HEZEKIAH DUNHAM,
ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN,
Committee.

E. Sir Edward S. Keeler, on behalf of the Committee on Designating the Next Place of Meeting, reported as follows:

To the R. E. Grand Commander,
Officers and Members of the
Grand Commandery K. T. of Pa.:

The Committee to whom was referred the selecting of the place for the next meeting of the Grand Commandery beg leave to report that we recommend Bellefonte, Centre county.

EDWARD S. KEELER,
DANIEL G. BUSH,
WALTER S. SHEAFER.

R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson offered the following:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Designating Next Place of Meeting be received, and the recommendation of the Committee adopted.

E. Sir William P. Thompson moved to amend the report by striking out "Bellefonte" and inserting "Meadville, Crawford county."

Which was agreed to.

The report of the Committee, as amended, was then adopted.

E. Sir Robert H. Pattison offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Commandery be and they are hereby tendered to the retiring R. E. Grand Commander,

Sir Charles Miller Howell, for the very efficient manner in which he has performed the arduous duties of his position; and that a Past Grand Commander's Jewel be prepared and presented to him.

Also, the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee to prepare the Jewel for the retiring Grand Commander be also authorized to obtain for and present to the retiring Deputy Grand Commander the Jewel ordered this afternoon.

E. Sirs Charles E. Meyer, M. Richards Mucklé, and Robert H. Pattison were appointed a Committee to prepare and present the above Jewels.

E. Sir William H. Egle presented the following report of the Committee on By-Laws:

Your Committee on By-Laws respectfully report that they have examined and approved the By-Laws of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, and St. Alban Commandery, No. 47; and the amendment relating to fees and dues of Kedron Commandery, No. 18, and Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15.

The Grand Commandery having adopted at this session a draft of By-Laws for the general use of subordinate Commanderies in this jurisdiction, your Committee would respectfully refer back the By-Laws of the following Commanderies, with the recommendation that they be prepared in conformity to the draft of By-Laws referred to, viz.: Calvary Commandery, No. 37; Talbot Commandery, No. 43; Franklin Commandery, No. 44; and Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45.

WILLIAM H. EGLE,
For Committee.

Which report was adopted.

E. Sir M. Richards Mucklé offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania are herewith unanimously extended to the Sir Knights of Reading, and the citizens generally, for their kind attentions and profuse hospitality on the occasion of our Grand Conclave held in their beautiful city, so tastefully adorned in her holiday attire.

Also, the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Commandery be tendered to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, and the other railroad lines, for the courtesies extended to the members attending the sessions of the Grand Commandery, and that a copy of the Proceedings be forwarded to each of the same.

E. Sir Daniel G. Bush asked for a decision in reference to Sir Josiah Evans, Jr., who was healed by the Grand Commandery at the present session of the Grand Commandery.

The Grand Commander decided that he was only restored to good Templar standing. Should he desire membership, he must apply by petition in regular form and manner.

The Committee on Templar Jurisprudence reported as follows, which was adopted, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

To the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

The Committee appointed to prepare a Digest of Templar Jurisprudence beg leave to report that, at the last session of the Grand Encampment of the United States, a Committee was appointed for a similar purpose, whose report when presented will be more elaborate and satisfactory than any which your Committee could prepare, and which when adopted will be binding on us and all other Grand Commanderies. We therefore beg to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
H. STANLEY GOODWIN,
H. B. McKEAN,
CHARLES E. MEYER,
JOHN HANOLD.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence not being ready to report, the Grand Commander directed

the report when prepared to be printed in the Proceedings.

E. Sir Grant Weidman, on behalf of the Committee on Correspondence, subsequently presented the following report:

To the R. E. Grand Commander,
Officers and Sir Knights of the
Grand Commandery of K. T. of Pa.:

It is with considerable diffidence that we have undertaken to perform the duty, assigned to us by the Chairman of the Committee, of preparing the report of the Committee on Correspondence, especially in view of the excellent reports which he has for so many years furnished for your edification and instruction. We shrink still more from the sharp criticisms of the experienced of other jurisdictions, who are known to themselves as "The Mutual Admiration Society," and to outsiders as "The Mutuals." However, we have, in the path of duty, plunged boldly into the stream, and proceed at once to gather the floating gems which have come down to us in the Proceedings of those Grand Commanderies with whose reports we have been furnished.

Our report embraces a review of the Proceedings of the following Grand Commanderies:

California,	1871	Minnesota,	1871
Connecticut,	1871	Mississippi,	1872
Georgia,	1871	Missouri,	1871
Illinois,	1871	Nebraska,	1871
Kansas,	1870	New Jersey,	1871
Kansas,	1871	New York,	1871
Kentucky,	1871	Ohio,	1871
Maine,	1871	Tennessee,	1871
Maryland,	1871	Texas,	1871
Michigan,	1871	Vermont,	1871
Minnesota,	1870	Virginia,	1871

CALIFORNIA.

The Thirteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of California was held at Masonic Hall, in the city of San Francisco, on the 14th and 15th of April, 1871, R. E. Sir Charles Louis Wiggin, Grand Commander, presiding.

From the address of the Grand Commander we learn that our sister Grand Commandery of California has enjoyed peace and prosperity within her boundaries, and that perfect harmony has prevailed.

A charter was granted to establish a new Commandery under the name of *San Jose* Commandery, No. 10, which Commandery was afterwards duly organized.

The Grand Commander calls the attention of the Grand Commandery to a violation of the "jurisdictional" rights of the Grand Commandery of California by Sullivan Commandery, No. 3, of New Hampshire. It appears that Sullivan Commandery, No. 3, conferred the orders upon a resident of California, without having first obtained the consent of the Commandery under whose jurisdiction the applicant resides. The Grand Commander of New Hampshire, upon representation of the facts made to him by the Grand Commander of California, relieves Sullivan Commandery, No. 3, from any blame, for reasons which he gives, and adds, "If California Commandery feels aggrieved, Sullivan Commandery will make any reparation in its power." The Grand Commander of California replies, in his address, in effect, that the only reparation possible suggests itself, and that not only California Commandery is aggrieved, but the Grand Commandery of California as well, whose jurisdiction has been invaded, and insists that it is the duty of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire to see that proper reparation is made by doing *justice* in the matter.

There seems to have been no marked increase in the numbers of the Sir Knights of California in the past year; but this the Grand Commander does not regard as indicative of a "lack of prosperity." He says, relative to this matter: "It is the quality and not the quantity of our membership to which we must look for those high and noble virtues so characteristic of the Christian Knight, and without the possession of which no permanent prosperity can exist. Instead of exhibiting an anxiety to increase our membership, were

a judicious use of the negative ballot more frequently resorted to, I am convinced that the Order would suffer no detriment thereby."

The Grand Commander recommends that a Committee be appointed to obtain the work and drill, as authorized by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and when the work and drill shall have been obtained, that the several Commanderies be instructed in the same by Knights well qualified, so as to insure uniformity of work and drill. He also approves of the appointment of representatives near sister Grand Bodies.

The report of the Committee of Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-four Grand Commanderies.

R. E. Sir Frederick Ferdinand Barss was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Charles Louis Wiggin, Grand Recorder.

There are ten subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 490.

CONNECTICUT.

The Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut was held in the city of Meriden, March 21, 1871, R. E. Sir P. St. M. Andrews, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commander, in his address, announces the death of E. Sir Eliphalet Gilman Storer, Grand Recorder, in fitting terms; and the report of the Special Committee, to whom that part of his address was referred, shows that the Grand Commandery of Connecticut fully appreciate the loss which they and all of us have sustained in the death of that worthy and highly respected Knight.

An Encampment was held at Norwich, in conformity with a resolution of the Grand Commandery passed at its previous Conclave, on the 8th and 9th of September, 1870. All the Commanderies within the jurisdiction reported at camp, with the exception of New Haven Commandery, No. 2. All the Grand Officers were present, except the Grand Generalissimo and the Grand Recorder, whose absence was satisfactorily accounted for. The report of the Encampment, given by the Grand Commander in his address, is very full. He seems to think that possibly public Encampments have failed to accomplish what was originally intended by their establishment, though the Grand Commandery retain their faith in them, judging from the fact that they adopted a minority report, recommending an Encampment for three days to be held in September, 1871.

The Grand Commander hopes that the use of the phrase "Knights Templar" will be discontinued in the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut, and the phrase "Knights Templars" substituted, he regarding the last as correct and the other as incorrect.

The report of the Proceedings contains a very interesting historical address by Sir L. E. Hunt. We learn from the address, among other things, that the Order was instituted in the State of Connecticut in July, 1796, at Colchester.

A charter was granted to a new Commandery under the name of Crusader Commandery; a charter for another Commandery was refused.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of thirteen Grand Commanderies.

There are ten subordinate Commanderies, with a membership of 1,221.

R. E. Sir W. W. Storey, of Norwalk, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir John W. Stedman, Grand Recorder.

GEORGIA.

By the report of the Proceedings we find that the Grand Commandery of Georgia assembled in Annual Conclave, being the Tenth, in the city of Atlanta, on the 24th of May, A. D. 1871, R. E. Sir George Smith Obear, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commandery was opened in ample form. Public exercises having been ordered by the Grand Commandery, and the hour having arrived for such exercises to take place, the Grand Commandery, under the command of E. Sir George T. Anderson, Grand Captain General, was received by the subordinate Commanderies, at the Masonic Hall, and escorted to the Second Baptist Church, where the public Liturgy of the Order was recited, and a very interesting address was delivered by Sir Thomas Hardeman.

The Grand Commander delivered a short address, which is, in the main, only of local interest. He reports the death of several distinguished and worthy Sir Knights of other jurisdictions, and approves of the custom of Grand Commanderies having representatives near sister Grand Commanderies. His closing remarks we think worthy of preservation. He says: "I have received the printed Proceedings of twenty-one Grand Commanderies, and have realized much pleasure in perusing them. The Order appears to be greatly

increasing throughout the United States—I am fearful, too rapidly for its welfare. I feel it my duty to speak a word of admonition to the Sir Knights representing subordinates in this Commandery, that, in the selection of candidates for the Orders, none should be allowed to pass the ballot who are guilty of profanity, intemperance, or the least immorality; and if any are among you of this character, you should see to it that our Order is not reproached by retaining such in your Commanderies, acting at all times with charity and love towards the erring Sir Knight."

An invitation from Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, to participate in the inspection and review of the Grand Commandery and a banquet on the 24th, and a reception on the 25th of May, was received and accepted by the Grand Commandery; also an invitation from the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway Company to an excursion.

The bill of fare at the banquet given by Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, in honor of the Grand Commandery of Georgia, is published with the Proceedings, and speaks well for the *good taste* of the Sir Knights of Atlanta; and their high character as worthy and courteous Sir Knights justifies, we are sure, the report of the banquet which we transcribe:

"Of the banquet there is but one opinion. It was rich, elegant, costly, and delicious. Mirth, wit, humor, and good cheer prevailed. The toasts were well-timed; the responses appropriate and well received. Festal joy laughed in the mantling goblets, and the night, illumined by the chandeliers' dazzling beams, fast glided away."

No less enjoyable evidently was the reception, as the following description will make plain:

"The elegant and spacious reception-hall, the magnificent frescoed walls, the glittering lights, the enlivening music, the citizens in party dress, the Sir Knights in full cap and feather, stately, chivalrous, and gay; and the ladies, beautiful and lovely, sprightly nestling amid silks, satins, laces, trails, and gems sparkling and bright in the liquid light, and sweet perfumes exhaling on the evening zephyrs, wafted us away in a gaze upon manliness and loveliness, grace and beauty."

The report of the Committee of Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-two Grand Commanderies.

There are eight subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 361.

R. E. Sir George Smith Obear was reëlected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Charles Rudd Armstrong, Grand Recorder.

ILLINOIS.

The Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois report that the Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois was held in the city of Chicago, on the 24th of October, A. D. 1871, R. E. Sir John Mills Pearson, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commander alludes in his address in fitting terms to the terrible calamity that befell the city of Chicago. We are sure that the Sir Knights, not only of the jurisdiction of Illinois, but all over the land, heartily sympathized with all who suffered by that fearful visitation, and more particularly with those who are of us, and remembering the admonition of St. John the Evangelist, quoted by the Grand Master in his address, responded generously and fraternally.

A decision of M. E. Grand Master William Sewall Gardner is contained in the address of the Grand Commander, made in reply to an inquiry directed by the Grand Commandery of Illinois, as to their right "to adopt a regulation requiring the possession of the Council degrees as a prerequisite to the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood," which declares that "the Grand Commandery of Illinois has no right to adopt a regulation requiring the possession of the Council degrees as a prerequisite to the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood." He remarks, on this subject, that in conversation with certain Sir Knights he was informed "that although it could not be required by by-law, yet the sentiment of their Commanderies was such that it would be useless for a Companion Royal Arch Mason to apply for the Orders of Knighthood, unless he were also a Royal and Select Master," and says that he does not sympathize with such a method of enacting law.

There appears to have been some conflict between subordinate Commanderies as to jurisdiction, which were happily adjusted, and the Grand Commander states that "the Grand Commandery has always held that distance alone governed all cases, and that a Companion must apply to that Commandery next his place of residence for the Orders of Knighthood."

A charter was granted to Mount Pulaski Commandery, and power was given to the Grand Commander to act on another.

The Grand Recorder reports that most of the printed matter of

the Grand Commandery was stored in the Masonic Temple in Chicago, and was destroyed by the great fire.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-six Grand Commanderies, and the Proceedings of the Provincial Grand Conclave and Grand Priory for the Dominion of Canada, from its organization, A. D. 1855, to 1871.

There are forty subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 2,530.

R. E. Sir Wiley M. Egan, of Chicago, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir James H. Miles, of Chicago, Grand Recorder.

KANSAS.

We have received the Proceedings of the Second and Third Annual Conclaves of the Grand Commandery of Kansas.

The Second Annual Conclave was held in the city of Atchison, on the 17th day of October, 1870, R. E. Sir William O. Gould, Grand Commander, presiding.

The address of the Grand Commander assures us of the prosperity of the Order in Kansas. He says: "Our Order generally throughout the State is in a healthy condition, although the additions to our numbers have not been numerous, yet we have the satisfaction of knowing that the portals have been well guarded." The Grand Commandery is congratulated upon their financial condition, and there seems to be some reason for this when we learn that they have been able, with but four subordinate Commanderies and a membership of but one hundred and one, to establish and support a Grand Commandery in such a creditable manner as the report of their proceedings evidences.

From a resolution adopted by the Grand Commandery we find that they were of opinion with the Grand Commandery of Illinois that the Council degrees should be made a prerequisite in order to complete the qualifications of a candidate for the Orders of Knighthood. As this matter has been decided by M. E. Grand Master Gardner, in answer to inquiry from the Grand Commander of Illinois, we presume, since then, our sister Grand Commandery of Kansas has been governed accordingly.

The Proceedings show an activity that promises well for the future.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of sixteen Grand Commanderies.

There are five subordinate Commanderies, with 136 members.

R. E. Sir William O. Gould was reëlected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Erasmus T. Carr, Grand Recorder.

The Third Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Kansas was held in the city of Topeka, October 16, 1871, R. E. Sir William O. Gould presiding.

The Grand Commander in his address reports that "peace and harmony pervade the Templar ranks." No questions of jurisprudence were submitted, and no dispensations for new Commanderies were issued. Inquiry has been made concerning the establishment of new Commanderies, but the Grand Commander has advised delay "until they were fully satisfied beyond a doubt that they were able to sustain a Commandery creditably."

The Grand Commander and two of the Grand Officers joined with Belt Commandery, No. 9, of Platte City, Missouri, in the knightly observance of Ascension Day. The day was well and appropriately observed.

The system of appointing Representatives near sister Grand Bodies is approved of and recommended.

The Grand Commander makes report of his visit to Baltimore to attend the session of the Grand Encampment of the United States. He acknowledges with pleasure the hospitality and knightly courtesy of the Sir Knights of Maryland, and joins heartily in the Amen which must be the response of all who had the privilege of being in Baltimore on that occasion. He cordially coincides with the action of the Grand Encampment in refusing to make the Council degrees prerequisite for those of the Commandery.

The report of the Grand Treasurer shows a balance in the treasury this year.

Upon the recommendation of the Grand Commander, the Grand Commandery resolved that the next Annual Conclave should be held "on the Wednesday next preceding Ascension Day, 1873, and that a Special Conclave be held for the year 1872, only for the exemplification of tactics, drill, and the Ritual."

No regular time of meeting of the Grand Commandery in the future has been fixed upon, it having been resolved that the time and place of meeting for the transaction of its regular business shall be determined by resolution from time to time, provided that not more than two years shall elapse between the regular business

Conclaves. The Grand Commander has the privilege of calling Special Conclaves at his discretion. The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-three Grand Commanderies. There are five subordinate Commanderies, having 175 members on their rolls.

R. E. Sir William O. Gould having declined a reëlection to the office of Grand Commander, R. E. Sir John H. Brown was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Erasmus T. Carr reëlected Grand Recorder.

KENTUCKY.

This Commandery held its Twenty-fourth Annual Conclave at Mt. Sterling on the 12th of July, A. D. 1871, R. E. Sir William A. Warner presiding.

The Grand Commander announced in his address to the Grand Commandery the death of M. E. Sir B. B. French, E. Sir E. G. Storer, R. E. Sir William C. Keas, (Past Grand Commander of Kentucky,) and the death of the Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, E. Sir R. G. Hawkins.

The Order is reported as in a flourishing condition within the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, and there seems to have been a larger increase than usual in membership. The Grand Commander deprecates the practice of "making cases of emergency," and receiving and acting on petitions the same evening. There seems to be some trouble about uniformity of drill, and the Sir Knights of this jurisdiction are warned against the use of the "new picture-books of Masonry," and exhorted to use the drill authorized by the Grand Commandery; but the Committee to whom this matter was referred think the drill is not essential, and admit of difference, according to taste or skill. The Sir Knights of Kentucky are urged to uniform themselves, and are commended for their proficiency in the work of the Order. No important questions of jurisprudence were presented for the decision of the Grand Commander.

R. E. Sir William C. Munger, Representative of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania near the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, presented his commission as such, and was duly received.

There are twelve subordinate Commanderies, with a membership of 587.

We derived great pleasure from reading the review of the Pro-

ceedings of twenty-three Grand Commanderies, submitted by R. E. Sir William C. Munger, Committee.

R. E. Sir William A. Warner, Grand Commander, believing in the "one-term principle," and having declined a reëlection, R. E. Sir M. H. Smith, of Maysville, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir William C. Munger reëlected Grand Recorder.

MAINE.

The Twentieth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Maine was held at the Masonic Hall, in Portland, May 3, A. D. 1871, R. E. Sir Charles H. McLellan, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commander says: "No petitions for new bodies have been applied for during the past year, nor am I aware of any necessities existing for such. The increase of members has been all that could be desired, and if that alone constituted *all* to be wished for, our Order would be prosperous indeed. . . . . I am more and more impressed with the fact that not alone in numbers must consist our strength."

He urges upon the Sir Knights the duty of attending upon the assemblies of their several Commanderies in the following words:

"In my several visits to the bodies in this jurisdiction, complaints have been made to me very generally of the lack of attendance, especially of officers to whom grave and important duties were confided; and hence a damper was thrown over all the attendant ceremonies by the same devolving on those who were unprepared or unfitted for the station. I do not know of a more reprehensible offence against courtesy and duty than for those who have voluntarily assumed positions to desert them when most needed, without strong and very sufficient reasons; and it is no less a duty of the members to support their superiors by their presence and assistance than it is for the latter to be punctual and in readiness to carry out the duties assigned to them. . . . . This neglect arises . . . . . from the lowering of your standard to such a point that the Order takes place only among the ordinary events of daily life, and as such is treated and considered."

In relation to conferring the Orders on candidates who have not waited the specified time, and the desire to hasten their advancement by procuring dispensations, he makes suggestions which we think worthy a place in our report, as follows:

"During the past year I have often heard it mentioned as a reason why this time for consideration should not be taken that, as

a Mason, a man's character had been properly investigated and thoroughly known, and hence the further inquiry was but form. I feel sure that on reflection this will prove of but little weight when we think how widely, of late years, the doors of Masonry itself have been thrown open, and of the many we have known who are now of the brotherhood who would scarcely again stand the ordeal of the most *trifling* examination of character."

An account is given by the Grand Commander and other Grand Officers of visitations to the several Commanderies of this jurisdiction.

The formation of the Grand Commandery of Maryland was announced and acknowledged with warmth and fraternal greetings.

Sir Stephen Berry reported a system of tactics and drill, which was adopted by the Grand Commandery.

The following action was then taken relative to the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood on residents of Maine by Commanderies in other jurisdictions:

"Royal Arch Masons resident in Maine, applying in other States for the Orders of Knighthood, shall previously obtain the consent of the Commanderies in Maine within whose jurisdiction they reside, and also the consent of the Grand Commander of this Grand Commandery. Such candidates obtaining the Orders without complying with this regulation shall not be recognized as Knights Templar by the Commanderies of this State."

A petition for a new Commandery was received, but a charter was refused.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-six Grand Commanderies, and is instructive and interesting.

There are eleven subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 1,117.

R. E. Sir Henry H. Dickey, of Lewiston, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Ira Berry, Grand Recorder.

MARYLAND.

We have the report of the Proceedings had at the formation of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, which was formed under the authority of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson, Past Grand Commander of the State of Pennsylvania, was appointed, at the request of the Sir Knights of Maryland, as the proxy of the Grand Master

to fully organize the Grand Commandery of Maryland and install its officers. This duty he performed, with the assistance of several eminent Sir Knights of Pennsylvania, January 23, 1871.

The First Grand Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Maryland was held on the evening of the organization of that body, at Baltimore, R. E. Sir Charles H. Mann, Grand Commander, presiding.

The address of the Grand Commander is local, but evidences a healthy condition of the Grand Commandery of Maryland.

The First Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery was held at Baltimore, May 10, 1871, R. E. Sir Charles H. Mann presiding.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-six Grand Commanderies.

A charter was granted to form a new Commandery.

There are five subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 428.

R. E. Sir Charles H. Mann was reëlected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Frank J. Kugler, Grand Recorder.

By the Proceedings we notice that preparations were being made to receive and entertain the Grand Encampment of the United States, in September last. How excellent those preparations were, and how gloriously they were carried out, the Sir Knights of every jurisdiction can testify to, and we know there can be but one verdict upon the magnificent and generous hospitality shown to the Grand Encampment and the Sir Knights attending its session. We most heartily testify that in all respects the Sir Knights of Maryland have proven themselves true, courteous, and hospitable Knights.

MICHIGAN.

The Fifteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Michigan was held June 6, 1871, R. E. Sir John L. Mitchell, Grand Commander, presiding.

The attendance was unusually large.

From the address of the Grand Commander we learn that there has been a healthy progress in the Order; no dispensations for new Commanderies were granted; a determination towards a more perfect working of the Ritual and drill has been observed, and the Commanderies are congratulated upon their cheerful acquiescence, in this respect, in the resolutions and edicts promulgated by the

Grand Commandery. He expresses his disapproval of the system of having Grand Representatives; thinks an entire uniformity in the work and drill of the Orders unattainable, nor does he regard it "as a matter of such profound importance and regret, while the great truths imparted, the lessons taught, and secrets revealed are the same through the length and breadth of our jurisdiction."

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the address of the Grand Commander relative to Grand Representatives agree with the views expressed by him on that subject, and "fail to see any possible good that can result from the system of representation as practiced by sister jurisdictions."

Two applications for charters for new Commanderies were presented, one of which received no recommendation from the Committee, because not accompanied with the recommendation of the nearest Commandery, and the other they recommended should not be granted. Their action was adopted by the Grand Commandery.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of eighteen Grand Commanderies. Pennsylvania is not included.

There are twenty-eight subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 1,677.

R. E. Sir Irving M. Smith, of East Saginaw, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir William P. Innes, of Grand Rapids, Grand Recorder.

MINNESOTA.

We have the Proceedings of the Fifth and Sixth Annual Conclaves of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota before us.

The Fifth Annual Conclave met in Rochester, June 24, 1870, R. E. Sir E. D. B. Porter, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commander in his address announces the fact that he has complied with the resolution of the Grand Commandery, by appointing Representatives of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota near the different Grand Commanderies of the United States. He reports all the Commanderies "in a healthy condition, doing their work well," with no essential differences in the Rituals. He recommends some action of the Grand Commandery looking to the permanent location of that body at some particular point,

which recommendation is approved of by a Committee, and an amendment to the Constitution proposed, fixing the city of St. Paul as such point.

A system of drill, tactics, and opening and closing ceremonies, used by Damascus Commandery, No. 1, Zion, No. 2, and Home, No. 5, was adopted.

A charter was granted to a new Commandery, under the name of Lake City Commandery, No. 6.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-three Grand Commanderies.

R. E. Sir George L. Otis was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir George A. Savory, Grand Recorder. The installation of the Grand Officers was public.

The Sixth Annual Conclave assembled at St. Paul, June 24, 1871, but a constitutional number of members not being present, R. E. Sir George L. Otis, Grand Commander, who presided, ordered an adjournment to the 26th inst., and again to the 27th inst., when the business of the Grand Commandery was proceeded with.

The address of the Grand Commander is chiefly devoted to local subjects. He reports the Order as continuing in prosperity, and that knightly courtesy and good feeling exist throughout his jurisdiction. A dispensation was granted by him to form a new Commandery, under the name of Darius Commandery, No. 7. The attention of the Grand Commandery is directed to the necessity of having some central point, easy of access and with good accommodations, fixed upon as their permanent place of meeting. The death of Sir Edward A. Groff, Senior Grand Warder of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota, is announced by him in appropriate terms.

The Grand Commandery amended their Constitution, and fixed upon the city of St. Paul as the permanent place of meeting of the Grand Commandery in the future.

A charter was granted to Darius Commandery, No. 7.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-four Grand Commanderies, and is very full and interesting.

There are seven subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 405.

R. E. Sir George L. Otis, of St. Paul, was reëlected Grand Commander; and E. Sir George A. Savory, of Minneapolis, Grand Recorder.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Twelfth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Mississippi was held in the city of Holly Springs, January 20, 1872, R. E. Sir William S. Patton, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commandery was opened in ample and knightly form.

From the excellent address of the Grand Commander we transcribe his closing remarks. He says:

"It is true that the duties of life are more than life itself. Gifted as man is with an active, inquiring mind; with a heart alive to pleasure and sorrow; with an immortal soul and after-destiny, we are admonished so to live as to benefit the human race. An act of charity or benevolence done to another creates in the bosom of the good man a melody sweeter than the divinest harmony, and brings a reward far more precious than the golden fields of California. Let us, Sir Knights, remember that the great objects of our Order are the restraint of improper passions, the cultivation of an active benevolence, and the promptings of a correct knowledge of the duties we owe to God, our neighbor, and ourselves. May the benign genius of our Order preside over our deliberations, and under her sway let us act with a dignity becoming the high and moral character of our venerable institution, so that when our labor on earth shall close we can look back on a life well spent and have the pleasing assurance that we will be admitted in the Grand Commandery above, and with God and angels ever dwell."

A charter was granted to a new Commandery under the name of Cyrene Commandery, No. 9.

A resolution was passed changing the Constitution, so that the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery should be hereafter held in the spring of the year, "with a view not only to the transaction of the usual business, but with a view to encampment and drill."

The following resolutions, presented to the Grand Commandery by request of Magnolia Commandery, No. 2, and the report of the Committee thereon, we think of sufficient general interest to include in our review of the Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Mississippi:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Commandery of the State of Mississippi be respectfully requested to unite with the Grand Commandery

of the State of Tennessee in asking the Grand Encampment of the United States to adopt some measures for the purpose of enabling us to communicate with foreign Orders of Christian Knighthood, and to exchange tokens with their members.

"*Resolved*, That this Commandery does not regard the Council of Red Cross Knights as an Order of Christian chivalry; but that, in view of its impressive teachings and many attractive features, and as a connecting link between Chapter Masonry and Christian Knighthood, we desire to have it retained, though under a less anomalous name and character; and that, to that end, we beg to suggest to the Grand Commandery the propriety of instructing their representatives in the Grand Encampment to represent to that body the expediency of relieving the Council of the anachronism and absurdity of its present name, and authorizing it to confer its beautiful and significant degree under the more appropriate name of The Order of Knights of Jerusalem.

"The Committee upon these resolutions beg leave to report in favor of their adoption.

"The name 'Red Cross Knights' was evidently borrowed from Christianity, and applied to the Jewish Sanhedrim in violation of all propriety. The usage has no antiquity to sanction it, as it has no fitness to recommend it. It is of American origin, and as it necessarily seems to represent an Order of Christian Knighthood, tends greatly to increase the apparent want of resemblance between our Orders and those of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dependencies.

"In substituting the highly appropriate name, 'The Order of Knights of Jerusalem,' the Grand Encampment would not raise or decide any question in regard to original property in this Order or degree. The Royal Arch Chapter has given up all claim to it, if such claim it ever possessed. The Scottish Rite will only recognize sufficient resemblance in name to one of its own degrees to mark a difference, and at the same time indicate the place that the noble degree, whose legend is Truth, holds in the co-ordinate branch of Masonry.

"The term 'Knight' represents just enough of chivalrous character in the degree to make it a proper introduction to the Orders of Christian Knighthood. The phrase 'Knights of Jerusalem' is eminently appropriate. Knighthood came from the East. Jerusalem is the very centre of all chivalrous associations. There may be Jewish and even Pagan, as well as Christian, Knights. Early English writers bestowed the name Knight upon every ancient worthy distinguished for valor and success in arms. The Greek heroes of the first age, as Theseus and Hercules, the great captains of antiquity, as Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar, and, what is more germain to our subject, those Jewish worthies, the Maccabees, were all and indifferently received to those posthumous honors of Knighthood.

"As late as the time of Elizabeth the Latin word *Miles*, (soldier,) written after a proper name, was the same as the title 'Sir' or the word 'Knight' before it.

"No change but that of name is required to make this Order of Jewish Masonry a consistent and symmetrical part of the great Masonic structure, as it now is, and we trust will ever remain, the noble and beautiful entrance to the distinctively Christian Orders. Our ancient brethren devised it for the purpose of honoring and magnifying truth. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* May the banner that bears that motto never be missed amongst our banners, nor our Temple ever want a voice to utter that noble translation of it, 'Great is Truth, and mighty above all things.'"

The Committee on Correspondence review the Proceedings of twenty-four Grand Commanderies, and speak very pleasantly of Pennsylvania. There are nine subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 262.

R. E. Sir E. George DeLap, of Natchez, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir J. L. Power, of Jackson, Grand Recorder.

MISSOURI.

The Eleventh Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Missouri was held in St. Louis, October 3, 1871, R. E. Sir John D. Vincil, Grand Commander, presiding.

The address of the Grand Commander is able and full of interesting matter, but chiefly of a local character. By reason of a severe affliction, in which we deeply sympathize with him, he was unable to make visitations generally. Such Commanderies as he did visit he found healthy and prosperous, which is the condition of the Order generally in this jurisdiction. He granted two dispensations to form new Commanderies after considerable hesitation. We notice four decisions, as follows: 1. It is indispensable that the petition shall be signed by the applicant in proper person. 2. When the By-Laws of a Commandery provide that a petition may be acted upon at the time presented by unanimous consent, it is necessary that a vote of the Commandery should *first* be taken before the Committee reports and a ballot is had. 3. In the jurisdiction of Missouri a Commandery has a right to receive a petition, act upon it, and confer the Orders upon a candidate at the same meeting. 4. When a petition has been received and referred to a Committee, it cannot be withdrawn, but must be balloted on. The Eminent Commander may, in his discretion, withhold it for a time.

The Committee to whom these decisions were referred approved of the first and fourth.

This Grand Body has been incorporated under the name of "The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders of the State of Missouri."

The Committee appointed to revise the Constitution and Statutes reported, and the Grand Commandery adopted the same.

Two new charters were granted and one dispensation continued.

The Committee on Correspondence, consisting of Sir George Frank Gouley, reviews the Proceedings of twenty-four Grand Commanderies, including the Grand Conclaves of Knights Templar of England, Wales, and the Colonies, for 1870 and 1871. It is able and interesting, and we were well repaid by its perusal. We have considered his review of the Proceedings of the Grand Conclaves of Knights Templar of England, Wales, and the Colonies sufficiently interesting to give it a place in our report. He says:

"The report of the Grand Chancellor shows the Order to be in a flourishing condition. Two charters were issued, one for an Encampment in Bombay and one in Canada. We are somewhat surprised to see the names of beneficiaries of the charitable fund published in full. We prefer initials, simply.

"The most important thing before the body was the discussion of a treaty between three bodies that know and have to do with each other about as much as they have with Her Majesty's government, viz., the Encampment Knights Templar, the Supreme Council 33°, and the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, whereby a joint tribunal is created as a court of final appeal, and whose judgments are absolute.

"How a Mark Master can sit in judgment on a Knight Templar for violation of ob., or a 33° on a Mark Master, and *vice versa*, we cannot imagine. If it were not that the treaty was actually adopted without reference to the subordinates, we would consider the whole thing a gigantic farce; but as it has been consummated, it is nothing less than a gigantic usurpation of power in a clique, and a most ridiculous surrender of sovereignty by the Grand Encampment. However, such is the result of all illegitimate alliances, and it is no more than we expected when we learned that a handful of men in England had taken hold of the spurious rites which have so long disturbed the harmony of other countries.

"The whole treaty is a jumbled mass of incongruous elements, and contains the germs of death at its very birth. It must dissolve in a row, or else the stronger must swallow up the weaker.

"We are rejoiced that the Royal Arch and Craft Lodges were not seduced into the measure. They have thus escaped a good deal of trouble and disgrace.

"Sir William Stewart, Grand Master; Sir W. Tinkler, Grand Vice Chancellor, 15 Portugal street, Lincoln Inn, London, W. C."

We make another extract from Sir Gouley's report, and then have done, as follows:

"It is somewhat human, but more utopian, to anticipate results. We often find those who become extremely enthusiastic on the ideal of Knighthood, because it teaches so much, insist that that 'much' must be realized at once. Hence, because Templars are not saints, such persons jump to the conclusion that they are all going to the devil. All extremes are dangerous, and only temporary. The grand balance-wheel of experience brings every thing at last to a perfect movement, and by close observation of the present and some study in the history of the past we are as well satisfied that the Templars of to-day are as far superior in morals to the ancients as the education of this age is superior to the age of the Crusaders. It is all moonshine to talk of Templars or any other *practical* organization coming up to the ideals of enthusiasts. It is an utter impossibility, and any attempt to crush out the practical, because ideals are not realized, is like trying to dispense with the laws of nature in vegetation, because hot-houses produce early salads. Early vegetables are good, but a natural crop that bears gathering and garnering for the winter is far the best, even if some of them do get frost-bitten. . . . . We must not crush out all the spirit of chivalry because, perchance, its enjoyment may occasionally lead to a little excess, any more than we must abolish clothes-lines because a few people hang themselves."

There are eighteen subordinate Commanderies and one under dispensation, with a membership of 771.

R. E. Sir Francis M. Tufts, of Platte City, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir George Frank Gouley reëlected Grand Recorder.

NEBRASKA.

We have received the report containing the proceedings had at the formation of the Grand Commandery of Nebraska, formed under the authority of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. Sir T. S. Parvin, Knight, was duly appointed the proxy of the Grand Master to fully organize the Grand Commandery of Nebraska and install its officers, which duty he performed, installing R. E. Sir Harry Porter Deuel, of Omaha, Grand Commander, and E. Sir Robert Wilkinson Furnas, of Brownville, Grand Recorder, on the 28th of December, A. D. 1871.

There are four subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 171.

R. E. Sir H. P. Deuel, Grand Commander; E. Sir R. W. Furnas, Grand Recorder.

NEW JERSEY.

The Thirteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey was held at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Trenton, on the 12th day of September, 1871, R. E. Sir John V. Mattison, Grand Commander, presiding.

The address of the Grand Commander deals chiefly with local matters. He gives an account of his visitations to different subordinate Commanderies within his jurisdiction, and apparently found them prosperous and diligent. Two dispensations were granted to open new Commanderies—one at Boonton and the other at Paterson; and charters were granted by the Grand Commandery, to the Commandery at Boonton under the name of Odo de St. Amand Commandery, No. 12, and to the Commandery at Paterson under the name of St. Omer Commandery, No. 13. The Grand Commander rendered the following decisions, which were adopted by the Grand Commandery, viz.: 1. A Commandery has jurisdiction over a candidate they have once rejected upon his applying to another Commandery, which was subsequently organized in his own town, both being in the jurisdiction of the same State; and the consent of the Commandery rejecting must be obtained in all cases of reëlecting. 2. A Sir Knight, if a member of the Commandery, can be elected and hold office in the Commandery, though a resident of another State. 3. A Sir Knight cannot resign his office in the Commandery after having been elected and installed. 4. But one candidate can be balloted for at one time. He commends the work adopted by the Grand Commandery as simple, beautiful, and brief, and reports that it has been communicated to all the Commanderies in the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey, and that it has been generally adopted and worked.

A resolution was adopted instructing the representatives of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey to the Grand Encampment of the United States to procure the passage of a law requiring all Commanderies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment to administer a test oath to all applicants for the honors of Knighthood,

to the effect that he has not been previously rejected in any Commandery.

The Grand Commandery of Maryland was, with pleasure, welcomed "into the family of Grand Commanderies."

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-four Grand Commanderies. It is presented by Sir Thomas J. Corson, and fully bears out the reputation which the "Doctor" has acquired for getting up "good things." As a specimen of "Corson's work," we think it immeasurably superior to another specimen we had the pleasure of seeing not long ago. In his review of the Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, it would appear as though he had some "pick" at the Chairman of this Committee, R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, and we are only sorry that other duties compelled Sir Hopkins to forego the pleasure of reviewing Sir Corson's work. We find many gems scattered through the report, and did time permit we would gladly insert and publish them all; but as our report is expected by the printer to-morrow, we must hurry on. We cannot leave Sir Corson's report, however, without congratulating the Grand Encampment of the United States and the Sir Knights of Maryland upon the interesting, imaginative, and graphic account which he furnishes of the Eighteenth Triennial Session of the Grand Encampment of the United States and its accompanying entertainments.

There are thirteen subordinate Commanderies, with a membership of 754.

R. E. Sir William W. Goodwin was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Thomas J. Corson reëlected Grand Recorder.

NEW YORK.

The Fifty-eighth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of New York commenced its session, in the city of Albany, on the 10th of October, A. D. 1871, R. E. Sir George Babcock, Grand Commander, presiding.

From the address of the Grand Commander and the reports of the several Grand Officers we learn that peace, harmony, and prosperity reign throughout the borders of this jurisdiction. Five dispensations were granted for the organization of new Commanderies. The appointment of a *Grand Inspector General* was recommended by the Grand Commander, whose duty should be to visit and

inspect every Commandery in the State, at least once in every year, and require from them a complete exemplification of their work in drill, Ritual, and tactics; and that he be invested with full power and authority from the Grand Commandery to correct any irregularities or discrepancies he may discover. Three thousand Knights are reported equipped and uniformed. He recommends also that all Past Commanders be allowed to wear shoulder-straps of *scarlet* velvet, instead of green, embroidered or ornamented with the Passion cross and rays in gold, they being permanent members of the Grand Commandery. Two decisions were made, both of which were adopted by the Grand Commandery, as follows: 1. No Sir Knight can be a member in good standing in his Commandery while under sentence of suspension or expulsion from his Lodge or Chapter. 2. A Royal Arch Mason having lost an arm or leg is thereby deprived of further promotion in Masonry.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the address of the Grand Commander recommending the election of a Grand Inspector General reported in favor of creating such an office, but the Grand Commandery laid their report on the table.

Charters were granted to five new Commanderies.

The Committee on Correspondence, in their report, review the Proceedings of twenty-four Grand Commanderies very fully. We extract several decisions of the Grand Encampment of the United States, which we find in the report:

"The jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Virginia over the Commanderies in West Virginia was recognized, so that there are now two Grand Commanderies holding jurisdiction over two States each.

"It was decided that a Grand Commander, during the recess of his Grand Commandery, has power to suspend the commanding officer of a subordinate from the functions of his office, and to arrest the warrant of a Commandery, but in neither case can such action be held to affect the Templar relations or standing of an individual Knight.

"It was also decided that a subordinate Commandery, travelling in a body beyond the State in which it is located, does not, by that act, escape the fealty and allegiance it owes to its superiors, but is bound to obey the lawful commands of its Grand Commandery or Grand Commander abroad as well as at home."

One more extract from the report, and we have done. Relative to the festivities and entertainments that have of late accompanied the meetings of the Grand Bodies of our Order, the Committee say:

"We may here be pardoned a word in relation to the festivities which of late years have accompanied the meetings of these organizations. Some are inclined to blame them; others regard them as having a strong tendency to promote good feeling, and cement the bonds of union between the different parts of the country. One thing is certain: they are very expensive, and rest heavily, not only on the entertainers, but the guests, some of whom, as in this instance, (referring to the late session of the Grand Encampment,) travelled more than a thousand miles to be present. It seems quite clear that they might be diminished in extent without affecting the objects sought to be attained, and the heavy burden of expense be thus diminished."

There are fifty-three subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 5,629.

R. E. Sir Robert Newlin Brown, of Buffalo, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Robert Macoy, of New York, reëlected Grand Recorder.

OHIO.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Ohio was held at Sandusky, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1871, R. E. Sir Heman Ely, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commander, in his address, announces, in very appropriate terms, the death of V. E. Deputy Grand Commander Thomas Sparrow. He closes the announcement of this sad bereavement with these words: "But to-day, Sir Knights, we are all mourners; we each feel that we have lost a friend, and while reverently bowing to that mandate which has broken our fraternal chain, let us resolve that we will, so far as possible, emulate the virtues of our departed brother."

Two dispensations were granted for the organization of new Commanderies. The address is chiefly devoted to matters of local interest. The Order is reported prosperous, and harmony prevails.

The following resolution was adopted by the Grand Commandery:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter the penalty of expulsion shall not be imposed for the mere non-payment of dues; but the payment of dues may be enforced by the penalty of suspension, and upon continued neglect, after due and reasonable notice to make such payment, such delinquent Sir Knights may be tried on charges and specifications, after having been summoned to answer the same."

Two charters for new Commanderies were granted.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-five Grand Commanderies. It is presented

by Sir Robert Gwynn, and is able and interesting. We are sorry to notice that Sir Gwynn has positively determined to retire from the Committee.

There are twenty-six subordinate Commanderies, with a membership of 1,924.

R. E. Sir Enoch T. Corson, of Cincinnati, was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir James Nesbitt, of Troy, Grand Recorder.

TENNESSEE.

The Ninth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee was held at Nashville, May 9, 1871, R. E. Sir Achilles D. Sears, Grand Commander, presiding.

A competition drill, ordered by the Grand Commandery, was had, the prize being a Templar's banner, to be presented to the Commandery exhibiting the greatest proficiency in Templar tactics and drill. The prize was awarded to Murfreesboro Commandery, No. 10, four Commanderies competing.

The Grand Commander in his address announces the death of Sir Lucius J. Polk, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee. The Grand Commander visited all the Commanderies in the jurisdiction. He recommends the system of the appointment of Representatives; the granting of two charters to Commanderies working under dispensations granted by him; the discontinuance of the practice of conferring the Orders gratuitously upon clergymen; the establishment of a system of visitation to the subordinate Commanderies; and a provision authorizing the removal of the place of meeting of the Grand Commandery to such place as the Commandery may from time to time select. He reports the Order as "evidently increasing with reasonable rapidity."

The report of the Committee on Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-two Grand Commanderies and the Grand Encampment of England. Sir George S. Blackie presents the report as Chairman of the Committee. He says:

"Two great dangers seem to threaten us, and against which we cannot be too watchful. The love of display and the glitter of public parade, which in former centuries led to the suppression of our ancestors in the days of Philip the Fair, is showing itself more and more, and is bidding fair to become marked as the besetting sin of the Order. . . . The other danger which threatens us is intemperance."

We extract from the report, for the reason given by Sir Blackie, to wit, "as a curiosity to our American Knights," the form of the opening ceremonies of the Grand Encampment of England and Wales, "that they may see who some of the many officers are, and what they do:"

"The Knights having arranged themselves, and formed the Arch of Steel, the Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Officers, then entered into procession, properly marshalled by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, in the following order:

First Grand Herald, Second Grand Herald,
In their State Tabards.

First Grand Captain of Lines, Second Grand Captain of Lines,
Carrying Lances.

First Grand Aid-de-Camp, Second Grand Aid-de-Camp,
With their wands of office.

Third Grand Standard Bearer, Bearing the Banner of St. John.
Fourth Grand Standard Bearer, Bearing the Banner of Malta.

First Grand Standard Bearer, Bearing the Vexillum Belli.
Second Grand Standard Bearer, Bearing the Beauceant Banner.

First Grand Expert, Second Grand Expert,
With their wands of office.

Grand Warden of Regalia.

Grand Provost, Grand Constable, Grand Chamberlain, } Carrying Lances and Pennons. { Grand Almoner, Grand Superintendent of Works, Grand Hospitaller,

Grand Treasurer. Grand Registrar.

Grand Chancellor, Grand Vice Chancellor.
In his robes of office, carrying the seal.

First Grand Captain, Second Grand Captain,
With drawn swords.

The Grand Prelate,
In his cope, carrying the Crozier, the magnificent gift of the Grand Master.

Grand Prior, Bearing the Crozier and Pastoral Staff, in Saltire.
Grand Sub-Prior, Bearing the Pastoral Staff.

The Grand Seneschal,
With his wand of office.

Past Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers,
With drawn swords.

The Very Eminent Provincial Grand Commanders of Dorsetshire, Suffolk and Cambridge, Surrey, Madras, Hertfordshire, Bristol, Ceylon.

W. J. MEYNOTT,
The Very High and Eminent Past Deputy Grand Master.

Sir Knight Colonel G. A. VERNON,
The Very High and Eminent Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Sword Bearer,
Carrying the Sword of State.

The Grand Banner Bearer,
Bearing the Grand Master's private banner.

The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

The Grand Master having taken his seat upon the throne, opened the Grand Conclave in ample form.

The Grand Registrar called the muster-roll.

The present number of Encampments is 107."

There are twelve subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 765.

R. E. Sir George Stodart Blackie was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir John Frizzle, Grand Recorder.

TEXAS.

The Grand Commandery of Texas assembled in Annual Conclave, in the city of Houston, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871. The Grand Commander not being present, Past Grand Commander W. B. Botts, as Grand Commander, presided. A letter was read by the acting Grand Commander from R. E. Sir F. B. Sexton, Grand Commander, presenting his annual address, and regretting his inability to be present in consequence of indispensable professional duties. The address of the Grand Commander is devoted to matters of local interest, and we find nothing calling for special notice.

The Constitution was amended by adopting a provision permitting an applicant residing more than fifty miles from any subordinate Commandery to apply for membership and the Orders in any Commandery in the jurisdiction.

The Grand Recorder acknowledges the receipt of the Proceedings of twenty-five Grand Commanderies, all of which were handed to Sir P. W. Gray, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; but we find no report from the Committee, which we regret. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of seven

Sir Knights, whose duty it should be to exemplify the Ritual at each Conclave of the Grand Commandery, and to practice the tactics and drill of the Order.

A dispensation to form a new Commandery was granted. There are eight subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 296.

R. E. Sir A. S. Richardson was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir Robert Brewster reëlected Grand Recorder.

VERMONT.

The Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Vermont contains the transactions of a Special Conclave, and also of the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery.

The Special Conclave was called by the R. E. Grand Commander for the purpose of examining and comparing the work of the subordinate Commanderies. A Committee was appointed to attend to this duty, and directed to make report of their action, for general adoption, at the next Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery. This Special Conclave was held at Windsor, April 26, A. D. 1871.

The Annual Conclave met in the city of Burlington, June 13, 1871, R. E. Sir Russell S. Taft, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commander in his address says: "It is with great pleasure that I say to you, all is peace. Both in and out of our jurisdiction there is nothing that tends to destroy the harmony which should always characterize the meeting of Christian Knights." No questions of jurisprudence arose. He speaks of the desire of our Vermont Sir Knights to have a resolution passed by the Grand Encampment making the possession of the Royal and Select Master's degrees a prerequisite to obtaining the Orders of Knighthood, but does not seem to favor such action. In this connection he quotes from the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of the Grand Commandery of Indiana, written by Sir William Hacker, concerning Cryptic Masonry, as follows:

"Your Committee think that the Council department of our Order, like the lily, from its purity and the retired position in which it has grown and prospered in the past, now occupies, perhaps, the best position in which it could be placed."

An appropriate and fitting tribute to Cryptic Masonry.

The Committee on Work were directed to report at a Special Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, to be held at Middlebury, on the second Tuesday of December, 1871.

The Committee on Correspondence, in their report, review the Proceedings of twenty Grand Commanderies. The report is presented by Sir T. F. Stuart, who, in announcing his retirement from the Committee, says:

"To the worthy Sir Knights reporters we now say farewell. We have been an unworthy member of your corps for the last few years, and to us the association has been very pleasant. We have had an occasional tilt, and shivered a lance with some of you, but it has always been with the best of feeling. We now resign our charge, and give you the parting hand, praying the Protector of Israel to bless and keep you through life's sore conflicts, and then gather you with all those whose robes are washed and made white in the blood of the lamb to the asylum above, to go no more out forever."

There are seven subordinate Commanderies, having a membership of 433.

R. E. Sir Russell S. Taft, of Burlington, was reëlected Grand Commander; E. Sir W. H. S. Whitcomb, of Burlington, was elected Grand Recorder.

VIRGINIA.

The "Grand Annual Assembly of the Most Eminent Grand Commandery of Virginia of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders" was held in the city of Richmond, December 14, A. D. 1871, R. E. Sir John Robin McDaniel, Grand Commander, presiding.

The Grand Commandery was drilled, inspected, and encamped in solemn form.

The Grand Commander, in his address, regrets that illness prevented him from visiting the subordinates, as was his desire and intention; but from the information he has received he is gratified in being able to state "that an increase of zeal is manifesting itself generally, and that preparations are being made for the establishing additional subordinates."

Referring to the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held in Baltimore last September, he says:

"I was, however, unable to attend. . . . I cannot report any thing definitely, but have learned that it was one of great results, and in that which is most to be appreciated—the cultivating of the most intimate social relations and the diffusing of knightly courtesy and fraternal ties throughout our own land; the good effects of which will be seen and felt 'many days.'"

Relative to the action of the Grand Encampment, in refusing to accede to the wishes of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, by

permitting the Grand Commandery of Virginia to separate from the Grand Encampment of the United States, he says:

"As the question is now decided, it seems meet and proper it should rest in quiet until other terms and other causes shall render its revival necessary upon more recent issues. I have no doubt you will acquiesce and let 'the past be buried in the eternal past,' and as valiant Templars emulate the foremost in good works, seeing 'who can best work and best agree' for the advancement of our glorious cause, and, as the Old Dominion was ever wont to do in all good things, be found battling in the foremost rank, *yielding* or wear the palm, as merit may decide."

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Grand Commander to appoint annually an encampment and drill for the subordinate Commanderies at such time and place as he might designate, and declaring it to be the imperative duty of every Sir Knight to procure the uniform within ninety days from his creation, and the duty of the Eminent Commander to urge upon the members an immediate compliance with this regulation.

We have a report from the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the Proceedings of twenty-two Grand Commanderies. The report is full of interest. In reviewing the Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania for 1871, the Committee say:

"One of these 'Division Commanders,' as they are called, alluded to the fact that there are several Knights within his jurisdiction who are not members of a 'Blue Lodge,' and advised the Grand Commandery so to amend the Constitution as to require membership in the 'Blue Lodge.' The Grand Commandery failed to take action on the subject, which we regret, as we should like to know the position of Pennsylvania on this important question—important alike to the Blue Lodge and the Commandery."

If the worthy Committee had carefully examined the Proceedings, they would have found the position Pennsylvania holds on the question in hand, contained in a decision of the Grand Commander delivered during that Conclave, (page 97 of the Proceedings.) He decided "that a Sir Knight, who had taken his demit from a Lodge or Chapter, forfeits his standing in a Commandery after being six months unaffiliated."

From the statement printed with the Proceedings we learn that there are fourteen subordinate Commanderies. Eleven Commanderies made returns, showing a membership of 686. Two Commanderies made no returns; one Commandery is suspended.

R. E. Sir John R. McDaniel was elected Grand Commander; and E. Sir John Dove, Grand Recorder.

CONCLUSION.

We have thus reviewed, in a more hasty manner than should have been done, the Proceedings of twenty Grand Commanderies. This duty was unexpectedly confided to the writer, in consequence of the manifold duties and some unanticipated engagements of our able and experienced Chairman of the Committee. We are aware that the imperfections of our report are manifest and numerous, which may perhaps be in some measure ascribed to our lack of experience in the business of reporting, and to our "modesty," which, being a fresh man, just entered upon the rolls of the corps, we feel confident we *still* possess, and which our report will doubtless make manifest. A new hand at the "bellows," we did not feel justified in "blowing" very much. We are free to confess, however, that, when we entered upon the work, we regarded it as tedious, laborious, and as having nothing attractive to recommend it. The contrary has been our experience, our interest having increased in the work as it progressed, until just when we were becoming enthusiastic we finished the report of the Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of the "Old Dominion," and reached the end of our pleasant duty.

We cannot close without congratulating the Order upon the prosperity which it enjoys, and the peace and harmony that prevail throughout the length and breadth of the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Courteously submitted,

GRANT WEIDMAN,

For the Committee.

R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins presented the report on Masonic Home, which was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

To the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania:

At a meeting of the officers and Committee of Management of The Masonic Home, a resolution was passed directing the undersigned to report to this Grand Commandery the progress and prospects of the benevolent enterprise to which this Grand Body so generously contributed.

It gives me great pleasure to report that this splendid charity has its success already assured, although but a few portions of the State have yet been visited and enlisted in the cause.

At a meeting of the subscribers to The Home, held on February 22, the following officers of the Association were chosen: President, James H. Hopkins; Treasurer, Robert Klotz; Secretary, M. M. Meredith. All who had subscribed the sum of $500 were, by virtue of the rules adopted, Vice-Presidents. There were quite a number on this roll of honor, and more are being added. These are also members of the Committee of Management. The individual subscribers, and the various Lodges and other Masonic bodies contributing, have chosen representatives.

I am happy to report that subscriptions to The Home have already been made, amounting to over $31,000, made up as follows:

Ten brethren of Pittsburg, each	$500
Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1,	1,000
Franklin Lodge, No. 221,	2,000
Milnor Lodge, No. 287,	1,000
Pyle Lodge, No. 484,	500
St. John's Lodge, No. 219,	1,000
Ivy Lodge, No. 397,	500
Lodge No. 106,	500
Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22,	500
Individuals at Williamsport,	2,000
Individual subscriptions at Brookville,	1,000
" " at Tidioute,	350
Lamberton Lodge, No. 371,	100
P. L. Greenleaf,	50
Mary Commandery, No. 36,	500
Chandler Lodge, No. 287,	500
Reading Chapter, No. 152,	500
St. John's Lodge, No. 475,	500
Creigh Council, No. 16,	100
De Molay Commandery, No. 9,	100
Individual subscribers in Reading,	200
Catasauqua, individuals,	400
Mauch Chunk, "	6,450
Lodge No. 283,	500
R. H. Sayer, Bethlehem,	500
Individuals, "	2,400
Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania,	3,000
Grand Council of Pennsylvania,	1,000

And sundry others.

At a meeting this day held it was resolved that suitable brethren be chosen to visit the several Masonic bodies in the State, and bring the matter of The Home to the immediate attention of the brethren in all parts of the State.

The President was also instructed to present the claims of The Home to the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, and solicit their indorsement and co-operation.

In view of the encouraging reports from all portions of the State, we feel authorized to say—and we do it with glad and grateful hearts—that this noble charity will soon be established to do honor to our ancient brotherhood, and to relieve the necessities of our Order.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
President of The Masonic Home.

E. Sir Dewees J. Martin offered the following, which was unanimously adopted, and the Grand Recorder directed to have the resolutions prepared and presented:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania be tendered to our late Grand Captain General, E. Sir Nathan Smith, for his untiring zeal in the wide field of Masonry and while occupying the various positions in our Grand Body.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of this resolution be transmitted to E. Sir Nathan Smith.

R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins moved that an order for three hundred dollars be drawn in favor of the Masonic Home, which was agreed to.

R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson moved that an order be drawn in favor of E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, Grand Recorder, for two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for services to date, which was agreed to.

R. E. Sir J. L. Hutchinson offered the following:

Resolved, That the salary of the Grand Recorder be six hundred dollars per year.

Which was adopted.

E. Sir James M. Porter offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder be authorized to procure such books, blanks, and papers as they may deem necessary for their respective offices.

E. Sir Andrew J. Kauffman offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and Forms and Ceremonies just adopted be printed, and a copy sent to each subordinate Commandery and to each member of this Grand Commandery.

E. Sir M. Richards Mucklé presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That two thousand copies of the present Proceedings of this Grand Commandery be printed.

E. Sir Edward S. Keeler moved that one copy of the Proceedings be sent to each member of this Grand Commandery, which was adopted.

R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins moved that the Grand Commander appoint a Committee of three on Printing, which being agreed to, the Grand Commander was pleased to appoint the Grand Recorder, the Grand Treasurer, and E. Sir James M. Porter as said Committee.

On motion of E. Sir John L. Young, the order of business was suspended until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Grand Commandery was then closed in peace at 10 o'clock P. M., until Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, when the several Commanderies were ordered to assemble for inspection, review, and parade.

Attest:

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Recorder.

THURSDAY, *June* 13, 1872, 9 o'clock A. M.

The several Commanderies, in obedience to the orders of the R. E. Grand Commander, assembled for inspection, review, and parade.

The R. E. Grand Commander directs to be put upon record his high appreciation of the knightly appearance of each and every Commandery. The day was excessively warm, yet this did not deter the valiant Knights from participating in the review and parade. The unbounded hospitalities and cordial greetings of the citizens of Reading and vicinity, the profuse decoration of the places of business and residences, the display of that true knightly feeling by the Knights of Reading, one and all, left such an impression on the minds of all those who participated as not to be soon forgotten.

The following was the order of parade:

Special platoon of mounted Sir Knights in full armor.

Special Aid to Grand Commander—Sir R. H. Jones, De Molay, No. 9.

Assistant Aids—Sir L. W. Reed, No. 32; Sir J. W. Hays, No. 22; Sir W. J. Frame, No. 9; Sir Peter Glase, No. 4; Sir J. L. Young, No. 36; Sir H. Weigel, No. 9; Sir A. J. Womelsdorf, No. 41; Sir Moorhouse, No. 11; Sir S. P. Ryan, No. 39; Sir Phil. Bissinger, No. 9; Sir W. G. Bowman, No. 24; Sir Phil. Connard, No. 31.

First Division.

Aids—Sir J. L. Boyer, No. 9; Sir W. J. Clouse, No. 9.

De Molay, No. 9; Reading, No. 42; Pittsburg, No. 1; Philadelphia, No. 2.

Second Division.

Aids—Sir E. A. Berg, Sir W. S. Mohr.

St. John's, No. 4; St. John's, No. 8; Pilgrim, No. 11; Jerusalem, No. 15; Allen, No. 20; York, No. 21.

Third Division.

Aids—Sir James Millholland, Sir W. G. Bowman.

Baldwin II, No. 22; Hermit, No. 24; Ivanhoe, No. 31; Hutchinson, No. 32; Cyrene, No. 34.

Fourth Division.

Aid—Sir John See.

Mary, No. 36; Maryland, No. 1, of Baltimore, Maryland; Calvary, No. 37; Freck, No. 39; Constantine, No. 41.

Fifth Division.

Aid—Sir B. F. Eshelman.

Lancaster, No. 13, escort of the Grand Commandery.

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

The lines will be formed at 9 o'clock A. M.

First Division form on Penn street, right resting on Fourth street.

Second Division form on North Fifth street, right resting on Penn street.

Third Division form on North Sixth street, right resting on Penn street.

Fourth Division form on South Sixth street, right resting on Penn street.

Fifth Division form on South Fifth street, right resting on Penn street.

Marshals and Aids will report at general head-quarters at 7.30 A. M.

Route of Procession.

Form on Penn, right resting on Fourth, down Penn to Front, countermarch up Penn to Eleventh, down Eleventh to Franklin, down Franklin to Fifth, down Fifth to Spruce, up Spruce to Sixth, down Sixth to Willow, down Willow to Fifth, up Fifth to Bingaman, down Bingaman to Fourth, up Fourth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, out Third to Washington, up Washington to Fourth, out Fourth to Walnut, up Walnut to Fifth, out Fifth to Elm, up Elm to Sixth, down Sixth to Walnut, up Walnut to Eighth, out Eighth to Elm, up Elm to Ninth, down Ninth to Washington, down Washington to Sixth, down Sixth to Franklin, down Franklin to Fifth, up Fifth to Walnut, and dismiss.

Each band will be furnished with a pennant, and will strictly obey instructions given in regard to time.

Each Commander will be held responsible for the performance of this order.

By order of

CHARLES MILLER HOWELL,
R. E. Grand Commander.

R. H. JONES,
Special Aid to Grand Commander.

THURSDAY, *June* 13, 1872.

The Grand Commandery was opened in solemn form at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. by R. E. Sir Charles M. Howell, assisted by his Grand Officers.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

On account of the change of time of holding the Annual Grand Conclave of the Grand Commandery from June to May, E. Sir Charles E. Meyer offered the following:

Resolved, That the Templar year commence on the first day of April in each and every year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Recorder offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Recorder of each Commandery under this jurisdiction be required to transmit forthwith to the Grand Recorder the name, age, residence, and occupation of every candidate rejected, whether for the orders and membership or membership only, or on the first or second ballot, and if subsequently approved or elected, the date of such approval or election; also, the name of every Knight suspended or degraded, with the date of such suspension or degrading, and if subsequently restored to good Templar standing, the date thereof.

The R. E. Grand Commander having been called upon for a decision, decided that "the Eminent Commander was the representative of the Commandery, and as such is entitled to mileage and pay, or in his absence his proxy."

A telegram was received and read from E. Sir Nathan Smith, Grand Captain General, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 13, 1872, 10 A. M.

CHARLES M. HOWELL,

MANSION HOUSE, READING, PA.:

Present my heartiest congratulations to officers elect of Grand Commandery.

NATHAN SMITH.

Which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

E. Sir Charles E. Meyer moved that the Committee on Mileage and Pay be authorized to present their report, when completed, to the Grand Recorder, that it be published in the proceedings, and the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay the same; which was agreed to.

E. Sir John A. Smull offered the following resolution, the consideration of which was postponed until the next Annual Grand Conclave:

Resolved, That hereafter the expenses of the Eminent Commander representing a Commandery to this Grand Body shall be paid by the Commandery he represents.

E. Sir M. Richards Mucklé presented his annual report as Grand Treasurer, which was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

SIR MARK RICHARDS MUCKLE, *E. Grand Treasurer*,
In account with the Grand Commandery K. T. of Pa.:

DR.

1871.			
July	1,	To balance, as per account on page 91 printed Journal of 1871, . . .	$2,581 49
Dec.	7,	To cash received from E. Grand Recorder A. Creigh, ...	300 00
1872.			
Feb.	6,	To cash received from E. Grand Recorder Charles Eugene Meyer, ...	200 00
May	15,	To cash received from E. Grand Recorder Charles Eugene Meyer, ...	1,331 80
June	5,	To cash received from E. Grand Recorder Charles Eugene Meyer, ...	1,855 11
	11,	To cash received from E. Grand Recorder Charles Eugene Meyer, ...	1,035 65
	13,	To cash received from E. Grand Recorder Charles Eugene Meyer, ...	631 30
			$7,935 35

CR.

1871.			
July	25,	By Order No. 61, D. W. C. Carrol, Commander of No. 1, ...	$21 93
Aug.	17,	By Order No. 60, Wilson & Stellwagon, P. G. Commander's Jewel, ...	60 50
	31,	By Order No. 62, A. Creigh, History of Knights Templar, ...	10 00
Oct.	12,	By Order No. 101, Theodore F. Scheffer, printing, &c., ...	414 40
Dec.	7,	By Order No. 1, Charles Miller Howell, Grand Commander, ...	200 00
	7,	By Order No. 2, Edward Masson, printing,	35 00
	7,	By Order No. 3, A. Creigh, Grand Recorder's fees, ...	30 00
1872.			
Jan.	5,	By Order No. 9, Barnum's Hotel, A. Creigh's bill, ...	20 00

Jan.	5,	By Order No. 8, Horstmann, Bros. & Co., banner repairs, ...	$11 00
Feb.	6,	By Order No. 7, Grand Recorder's expenses,	16 90
	6,	By Order No. 4, Charles Eugene Meyer, Grand Recorder, expressage, . . .	3 75
	6,	By Order No. 10, M. L. Frederick, seal for Grand Commander, ...	8 00
	13,	By Order No. 5, Frank H. Watt, trunk for Grand Recorder, ...	32 00
Mar.	23,	By Order No. 6, Lancaster Intelligencer, letter-heads, ...	4 50
June	4,	By Order No. 11, Isaac Muff, care of Grand Commandery banners, ...	10 00
	4,	By Order No. 12, L. P. Walton, banner box, ...	17 00
			$894 98
	13,	By balance cash on hand, ...	7,040 37
			$7,935 35

Examined and compared with vouchers and Grand Recorder's books, and found correct.

HORACE FRITZ,
Chairman Finance Committee.

READING, *June* 13, 1872.

E. Sir Horace Fritz presented the report of Committee on Finance, which was received, ordered to be spread upon the minutes, and orders directed to be drawn in accordance therewith, and the appropriations as reported by the Committee adopted:

To the R. E. Grand Commander,
Officers and Members of the
Grand Commandery of K. T. of Pa.:

The Finance Committee respectfully report that they have carefully examined the books of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Re-

corder, and find the amounts as stated therein correct, and that the accounts and vouchers, which were carefully compared, correspond:

The balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer on June 17, 1870, was	$1,351 31
Received during the year ending June 15, 1871, .	4,639 00
Received during the year ending June 13, 1872, .	5,353 86
Total, ...	$11,344 17

The expenditures during the same periods were as follows, viz.:

Expended from June 17, 1870, to July 25, 1871, as per report in printed Proceedings of 1871, (see pages 89, 90, and 91,)			$3,408 82
1871.			
July	25,	Cash paid D. W. C. Carroll, No. 1 Commandery, Representative's mileage and pay, ...	21 93
Aug.	17,	Cash paid Wilson & Stellwagon for Jewel for Past Grand Commander H. B. McKean, ...	60 50
	31,	Cash paid Alfred Creigh for History of Knights Templar, ...	10 00
Oct.	12,	Cash paid Theodore F. Scheffer, printing Proceedings for 1871, ...	414 40
Dec.	7,	Cash paid Charles M. Howell, expenses of Grand Officers to Grand Encampment of the United States, held at Baltimore,	200 00
	7,	Cash paid Edward Masson, printing Substitute of Forms and Ceremonies, .	35 00
	7,	Cash paid Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder, fees, ...	30 00
1872.			
Jan.	5,	Cash paid Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, Md., bill of Alfred Creigh, ...	20 00
	5,	Cash paid Horstmann, Bros. & Co., repair of banners, ...	11 00

Feb. 6,	Cash paid Charles Eugene Meyer, Grand Recorder, for expressage, postage, and books, ...	$16 90
6,	Cash paid Charles Eugene Meyer, Grand Recorder, for expressage of books from late Grand Recorder, ...	3 75
6,	Cash paid M. L. Frederick, seal for Grand Commander, ...	8 00
13,	Cash paid Frank H. Watt for trunk for Grand Recorder, ...	32 00
Mar. 23,	Cash paid Lancaster Intelligencer, letter-heads for Grand Commander, . .	4 50
June 4,	Cash paid Isaac Muff, care of banners, .	10 00
4,	Cash paid Lloyd P. Walton for box for banners, ...	17 00
13,	Balance cash on hand, ...	7,040 37
		$11,344 17

The Committee would recommend that orders be drawn in favor of the following-named persons for the several amounts opposite their names, the accounts for which were presented, examined, and approved:

Edgar A. Singer, for writing out records of Grand Commandery for year 1871, per order of the Grand Commander, ...	$50 00
Charles Eugene Meyer, Grand Recorder, for amount of postage and expenses paid by him, balance, .	27 79
Theodore F. Scheffer, printing, &c., as per bill, in full, ...	79 85
Co-operative Printing Company, printing, &c., as per bill, ...	75 65
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in full for rent, as per bill rendered, for Special Conclaves, . .	60 00
Alfred Creigh, balance in full due him at close of his term of office as Grand Recorder, . . .	219 33
Total, ...	$512 62

The Committee also recommend that the following appropriations be made for the ensuing year:

Mileage and Pay,	$3,000 00
Printing,	800 00
Salary of Grand Recorder,	600 00
Incidental Expenses,	500 00
Subscription to Masonic Home,	300 00
Grand Encampment Assessment,	250 00
Total,	$5,450 00

They estimate the receipts for the ensuing year as follows:

Dues from Members,	$2,500 00
Fees,	1,000 00
Charters,	300 00
Grand Encampment Assessment,	250 00
Total,	$4,050 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HORACE FRITZ,
WILLIAM P. THOMPSON,
JACOB F. QUILLMAN,
Committee on Finance.

READING, *June* 13, 1872.

The Grand Treasurer stated that his official bond as required by the Constitution would be executed and forwarded to the R. E. Grand Commander.

On motion, an order was directed to be drawn in favor of the Grand Sentinel for ten dollars, for services at this Annual Grand Conclave.

E. Sir John A. Smull offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Commandery are tendered to Sir Richard H. Jones, Chairman, and to the individual members of the Committee of Arrangements of the Commanderies

in Reading for their unwearied labor in entertaining this Grand Body and subordinates.

E. Sir Edward Masson asked permission of the Grand Commandery to retain the shoulder straps of the Grand Marshal, which he has been wearing for the past few years; when, on motion, they were presented to him, and he permitted to wear the same.

E. Sir James M. Porter offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay the warrants of the Grand Officers and Representatives for mileage and per diem after the close of the present session of this Grand Commandery.

E. Sir James M. Porter presented the report of the Committee on Grievances, which was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

The Committee on Grievances, to whom was referred the complaint of Constantine Commandery against Calvary Commandery, respectfully report:

That at a meeting of all parties interested in the matter of the above complaint, the cause of objection was satisfactorily explained and mutual regret expressed.

The magnanimous action of these two Commanderies, in thus amicably settling all differences, is worthy of imitation, exemplifying in their action truly Christian virtues.

JAMES M. PORTER,
For Committee on Grievances.

On motion of the Grand Treasurer, an order was directed to be drawn in favor of E. Sir G. F. Huff for twenty-five dollars, being the amount of his mileage and pay for 1870, which he had failed to receive.

On motion of E. Sir James M. Porter, an order was directed to be drawn in favor of Constantine Commandery, No. 41, for the sum of eighty dollars, which

they had paid in error for the expenses of the Grand Officers in constituting them.

The Grand Recorder announced the following appointments of E. Sir Geter C. Shidle, Grand Commander elect:

E. Grand Prelate,
E. Sir and Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D.D., of Philadelphia.

E. Grand Standard Bearer,
E. Sir John A. Smull, of Harrisburg.

E. Grand Sword Bearer,
E. Sir Robert A. Packer, of Mauch Chunk.

E. Grand Warder,
E. Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Grand Captain of the Guard,
E. Sir H. C. L. Crecelius, of Reading.

Committee on Correspondence:
R. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, Pittsburg;
E. Sir James M. Porter, Easton;
E. Sir Robert Klotz, Mauch Chunk;
E. Sir William J. Kelly, Philadelphia;
E. Sir Samuel B. Dick, Meadville.

The Grand Commandery at 4 o'clock was closed in peace until half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

Attest:

CHARLES E. MEYER,
Grand Recorder.

Thursday Evening, *June* 13, 1872.

The Grand Commandery was opened in solemn form at 7 o'clock and 50 minutes by R. E. Sir Charles M. Howell, Grand Commander, assisted by his Grand Officers; V. E. Sir Abraham Miller (c), Deputy Grand

Commander, being present, in addition to the other Grand Officers.

Sir Michael Nisbet presented the report of Committee on Mileage and Pay, which was received and adopted, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

To the R. E. Grand Commander,
Officers and Members of the
Grand Commandery of K. T. of Pa.:

Your Committee on Mileage and Pay respectfully report that they have acted upon the following bills, and given orders for the several amounts:

	Commanderies.	Representatives.	
No. 1,	Pittsburg, Pittsburg,	Wm. P. Thompson,	$21 00
3,	De Molay, Washington,	Alfred Creigh,	26 50
4,	St. John's, Philadelphia,	Edward S. Keeler,	10 75
7,	St. Omer, Brownsville,	William Chatland,	26 50
8,	St. John's, Carlisle,	John Gutshall,	8 65
11,	Pilgrim, Harrisburg,	Samuel H. Simon,	9 25
12,	Crusade, Bloomsburg,	J. B. Robinson,	16 90
13,	Lancaster, Lancaster,	Wm. Aug. Morton,	10 00
14,	Palestine, Carbondale,	George F. Burrell,	15 35
15,	Jerusalem, Phœnixville,	J. H. Binder,	13 35
16,	Northern, Towanda,	H. B. McKean,	17 45
17,	Cœur de Lion, Scranton,	A. B. Stevens,	13 25
18,	Kedron, Greensburg,	James A. Hunter,	21 00
19,	Hugh de Payens, Easton,	James M. Porter,	10 45
21,	York, York,	Fitz J. Evans,	15 60
22,	Baldwin II, Williamsport,	J. W. Hays,	12 35
23,	Packer, Mauch Chunk,	James Houston,	10 50
24,	Hermit, Lebanon,	J. P. S. Gobin,	9 30
25,	Northwestern, Meadville,	Samuel B. Dick,	45 00
26,	Lewistown, Lewistown,	William Willis,	14 76
27,	Great Bend, Great Bend,	John H. Dusenbury,	16 00
29,	Kadosh, Philadelphia,	James H. Wilson,	10 75
31,	Ivanhoe, Tamaqua,	Preston Robinson,	7 75
32,	Hutchinson, Norristown,	Jac. F. Quillman,	7 86
33,	Constance, Bellefonte,	Constance Curtin,	15 00
34,	Cyrene, Columbia,	Andrew J. Kauffman,	10 65

No. 35,	Allegheny, Allegheny,	William Hamilton,	$24 08
36,	Mary, Philadelphia,	John Wilson, Jr.,	10 75
37,	Calvary, Catawissa,	William B. Maitland,	9 15
38,	Rose Croix, Titusville,	H. Dunham,	33 07
40,	Knapp, Ridgway,	Charles R. Earley,	20 25
41,	Constantine, Pottsville,	Walter S. Sheafer,	7 90
Charles Miller Howell, R. E. Grand Commander, . .			250 00
Abraham Miller (c), V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, .			13 75
Robert H. Pattison, Grand Prelate, ...			10 75
Geter C. Shidle, Grand Senior Warden, . . .			27 98
Grant Weidman, Grand Junior Warden, . . .			21 40
Mark Richards Mucklé, Grand Treasurer, . . .			10 75
Charles Eugene Meyer, Grand Recorder, . . .			13 75
Jacob M. Westhaeffer, Grand Sword Bearer, . . .			21 85
Dewees J. Martin, Grand Standard Bearer, . . .			7 45
Charles H. Kingston, Grand Warder, ...			10 75
Calvin S. Stowell, Grand Sentinel, ...			35 12
Edward Masson, Grand Marshal, ...			18 90

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MICHAEL NISBET,
JOHN WILSON, JR.,
J. A. SMULL,
Committee on Mileage and Pay.

E. Sir James M. Porter then introduced to the Grand Commandery E. Sir E. T. SCHULTZ, Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, who was welcomed by the R. E. Grand Commander.

E. Sir Schultz responded in a few feeling words on behalf of the Grand Commandery of Maryland.

The Grand Commandery was closed, and proceeded in a body to the court-house for the purpose of installing the officers elect.

A large number of Knights and their ladies, to-

gether with the citizens of Reading and vicinity, were present.

The ceremonies were opened with an anthem by the choir, under direction of Sir E. A. Berg.

Prayer by the Grand Prelate, E. Sir Robert H. Pattison.

Music by the choir.

E. Sir and Rev. Robert H. Pattison, Grand Prelate, then delivered the annual address:

To the R. E. Grand Commander,
Officers and Members of the
Grand Commandery K. T. of Pa.:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Called at the *eleventh* hour, not, I presume, because I was found idle in the market-place, but because there was work to be done and no one else found willing to do it, I must be true to my record and render *obedience* to him who has the right to command. But he who enters the vineyard at the eleventh hour is not expected to work as long nor as well as those who entered at the early hours of the day, and enjoyed the advantages of time and experience.

It is not a history of our grand old Order that you desire; you have had this time and again at these Annual Conclaves from better pens and stronger hands than mine. An "Allen," a "Hopkins," and others, whom you have honored, and who have honored our Order, have delivered orations that, for breadth of thought and beauty of expression, cannot be surpassed.

Who are these Knights Templar? What are their principles? Why are they here? These are questions that have been asked again and again during the last few days by the goodly citizens of this beautiful city.

It is an Order of Christian Knighthood established long years ago for the defence of the innocent, the protection of the oppressed, and the maintenance of truth. It is an institution that has been tried by *prosperity* and *adversity;* that has passed through the furnace heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be, and planted

its banners, amid rejoicings, upon the mountains of righteousness, without even the smell of fire upon them. It is an institution that has survived the abuse, the malignity, the insults and degradations of ages, and stands before you to-day in its wisdom, strength, and beauty. It is an institution that opens asylums in every land, where the way-worn and weary pilgrim may rest, where the hungry may be fed, the naked clothed, and the afflicted comforted and cheered.

The men that have been marching through the streets of this city during the last three days, with banners and music, are the successors of good men and true, who have been associated with our Order during the past seven centuries.

It is an institution founded upon the Christian religion: we do not substitute it for religion, but it is *founded* upon it—a religion which dates its origin back to Bethlehem's manger, when the heavenly chant, "Glory to God and peace to man," first burst upon the ear of mortals—a religion that claims the thorn-crowned Jesus as the Captain of its hosts: and founded also upon the practice of the Christian virtues. With such foundations it has stood secure amid the storms and tempests of the past, and was never more securely imbedded in the hearts of the good and true than it is this day.

This is the Order that has been holding its Annual Conclave in your midst, and that has been received and entertained so grandly by the citizens of Reading during the last three days.

There are those who find it in their hearts to oppose Masonry. Do they know what they oppose? Any man that reads his Bible may find the broad principles and beautiful lessons of our Order therein stated. Any man that loves Jesus of Nazareth, who offered himself a sacrifice to appease the anger of offended Deity, ought to love the Order of Christian Knighthood.

"From the beginning men have organized themselves into associations, societies, communities, orders, and the like. In that fact there is the expression of a law deeply impressed upon the nature of man, and this law, stated simply, disposes at once of all objections to this Order, regarded as an association of companionship. The law of perfection, illustrated by the vice of imperfection, which inevitably attaches to all constitutions of organic bodies framed by man, and which so seriously impairs the efficiency of execution in detail of even the best constitutions, has but to be stated to dispose of all objections to Masonry, arising from the fact

of unworthy members, half-realized aims, defective co-operation, and inadequate practical results."

Masonry would be remembered as a thing of the past, if remembered at all, had it depended for its perpetuity upon the active industry of its members in securing its numbers. No, sirs, Masonry is founded upon truth: it is truth, a living truth, that will, must, grow and flourish.

Sir Knight Tudor, in a beautiful address recently delivered at New Orleans, from which we have just quoted, also says:

"Secrecy is a peculiar feature of Masonry, and the meaning and power of a Mason's secrecy lies in another word, and that is Silence. To illustrate: God is silent. A boy's rocket shot into the air makes more noise than all God's constellations. In what dignified, sublime, awful reserve does the great Architect contain himself!—reserve of thought, large as space, and deep and solemn as the sea; of holiness, stern as the mountains and pure as the breeze that sighs around them; of mercy, quick as the light and gentle as the tints that make it. 'The heavens declare the glory of God. Day unto day uttereth speech of Him,' but in tones that do not break an infant's fevered slumber. Could we stand in the focus of those tones, we should hear the soliloquy of God. The secret of a Mason's secrecy is in these words: 'When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth;' or these: 'He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the streets.'"

The Christian Knight acknowledges the importance and power of truth. In the conflicts of life he is guided by the light of God's revealed word, bows with humility to the will of Jesus as his Saviour, and sets his heart in order as a temple for the indwelling Spirit. The temple of truth—living, undying truth—is in the guardianship of Red Cross Knights. They stand as sentinels, with drawn swords, to protect the approaches thereto; they are guides through its beautiful and brilliant halls; they lead the honest searcher after light to its magnificent dome, from which they are enabled to recognize Him who is "the way, the life, and the truth;" and, recognizing Him, be raised to "the temple not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

"As the light of the sun gives unity to the works of God, and kindles them into beauty, clothes every landscape with its rich and varied loveliness, imparts to every gem its lustre, to every star its

blazing radiance, so is it the light of truth alone that gives unity, beauty, and excellence to the asylum of the Knight.

"Truth, like light, is stainlessly pure. The ray that discovers the mote in the air is not infected by it, nor defiled by the stain that it reveals, only that it may be removed.

"Light shines and creation rejoices. Verdure clothes the earth and flowers adorn it; lakes and rivers become polished mirrors under its delicate touch, and ocean laughs to its very depths under the sweet and powerful influence, as day mounts the heavens. Life in a thousand forms renews its activity; the groves become vocal with innumerable songs; the petals of the flowers unfold to Aurora's roseate fingers and cast forth their perfume; the beast of the field rises from his grassy couch, and the monarch of all goes forth to his labor. Such animation, beauty, and joy is truth, received in the love of it to the soul of man.

"The virtues taught in Christian Knighthood are the white light of truth refracted into the colors of the rainbow.

"The light of truth in Christian Knighthood is the light of life and immortality. 'Death is an eternal sleep.' They wrote it on their tombstones and cemeteries in ancient times. Truth, with pencil of light, has written on our graves, 'Resting in hope.'

"'Who follows truth carries his star in his brain.'"

Right Eminent Sir, I know you will allow me in this presence—for I have learned of your devotion to our noble fraternity—to refer to the well-chosen and expressive emblems of our Order before I take my seat.

It may be said they are only emblems; but is there no power in emblems? Have they no influence upon the mind or the heart? Do they not affect the life? Each is an expression of a living truth.

Do not the flags and banners of a nation, to some extent, tell the principles by which the nation is ruled? The stars and stripes waving on every hill-top of this broad land proclaim liberty to the nation. The stripes are the lines on which our fathers wrote, with pens dipped in blood, our rights and privileges; and the stars give the light by which we read the principles embodied in that emblem of the nation.

Is there an American heart that does not feel the impulse of patriotic love as he looks upon the old flag, and reads thereon the history of past struggles for the right? Why, he learns from that history that he is a sovereign. Why, men fight and die for the

principles represented by that noble old flag, and count it the highest honor, if at the last they may but be wrapped in its beautiful folds and laid away in the silent grave. It tells the whole world of "the land of the free and the home of the brave" and the asylum of the oppressed. Is there no power in that emblem to fire the youthful heart, and constrain the old man to wish he was young again when the principles it represents are endangered?

The Cross and the Crown, the Square and the Lamb, the Level and the Triple Triangle, the Eagle and the Sword, are emblems in Christian Knighthood. How much of truth, what mighty principles are symbolized in these? Who can tell?

Is there no power in the cross—that beautiful cross? Are there no principles symbolized there?

Its *silence* is true eloquence and real power.

Its *utterances* are tender and lovely, grand and sublime.

It speaks of *forgiveness:* "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

And then it utters words of *majesty:* "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." Why it opens the portals of glory to a dying penitent.

And again it speaks of *filial love:* "Woman, behold thy son. John, behold thy mother." How tenderly, how touchingly it speaks to our hearts.

Yet again: "It is finished!" What! the ransom paid: the anger of offended Deity is appeased: the work is done: man's redemption is secured. No power in that emblem? Why, it bridges the dark gulf of eternal death, and we pass over to the regions of eternal blessedness.

The cross surmounted by rays of light! How suggestive! each ray pointing to the crown and throne of glory, awaiting the valiant Knight.

We are pilgrims, weary and worn, often, by the roughness of the way, but with staff in hand journey on:

"Our cradle is the starting place,
In life we run the onward race
And reach the goal
When, in the mansions of the blest,
Death leaves to its eternal rest
The weary soul."

We are pilgrim warriors: the weapons of our warfare, what are

they? The *sword* of the *spirit*, the *shield* of *faith*, the *girdle* of *truth*, the *breastplate* of *righteousness*, the *sandals* of *preparedness*, the *helmet* of *salvation:* weapons that are ours from the forge of the Almighty Jehovah; prepared to our hands in the great workshop of the Eternal. It is ours to seize them and to use them with the force of true manliness, strengthened by the consciousness that our cause is just. With these, battle against error; break down and sweep away all the barriers of truth: with these, triumph, and the triumph will be beautiful; coming up as pilgrim warriors from the battle-fields of our sin-cursed world to be crowned with glory and immortality. Thou believest, sir, in the mortality of the body, and in the immortality of the soul.

"Be strong, quit you like men;" "show thyself a man:" ever and always ready to stand for the defence of the cross.

Sirs, *rivet* your armor about you; *nail* your banner to the standard; *draw* your sword for the right, and throw away the scabbard, and go forth to certain victory. The *cross* will take the world. Let me entreat you to live beneath its influences; walk in its light; rest in its shadows; and when life's work is done, its last battle having been fought and won, lay you down at the foot of the cross and die; and He whose right it is will present you to His Father, to be crowned with glory and immortality.

R. E. Sir Charles Miller Howell, Grand Commander, then installed E. Sir Geter C. Shidle, Right Eminent Grand Commander, who delivered the following address:

Sir Knights:

I know that I shall be pardoned when I say that I approach the duties devolving upon me with no ordinary feeling. Looking around I see many valiant and magnanimous Knights who, for years past, have stood in the front ranks of the Order battling for its Christian principles; and as memory wanders back to the days of a Hugh De Payens, or a Jacques De Molay—two of the bravest Knights of which Templarism can boast—I feel that, while I appreciate the honor of being placed in chief command in the State of Pennsylvania, its responsibilities almost overwhelm me. I approach it with the same reverence as did he of old, when ordered to put

the shoes from off his feet for the place whereon he stood was holy ground.

By a firm, faithful, and impartial discharge of the duties of the office, I shall hope to show my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me, for which I thank you, one and all.

The remaining Grand Officers were then installed, as follows:

E. Sir Grant Weidman, . . .	*V. E. Dep. Grand Commander.*
E. Sir John H. Dusenbury, . .	*E. Grand Generalissimo.*
E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, .	*E. Grand Captain General.*
E. Sir Robert H. Pattison, . .	*E. Grand Prelate.*
E. Sir Andrew J. Kauffman, .	*E. Grand Senior Warden.*
E. Sir William H. Egle, . . .	*E. Grand Junior Warden.*
E. Sir M. Richards Muckle, .	*E. Grand Treasurer.*
E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, . .	*E. Grand Recorder.*
E. Sir John A. Smull, ...	*E. Grand Standard Bearer.*
E. Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., .	*E. Grand Warder.*
E. Sir H. C. L. Crecelius, . .	*E. Grand Captain of Guard.*

The Grand Commandery then returned to place of meeting, and was reopened by R. E. Sir Geter C. Shidle, Grand Commander, assisted by the newly installed Grand Officers.

On motion of E. Sir James M. Porter, a vote of thanks was tendered to Sir E. A. Berg, the Knights, and ladies and gentlemen who assisted him in rendering in such an artistic manner the music at the installation ceremonies.

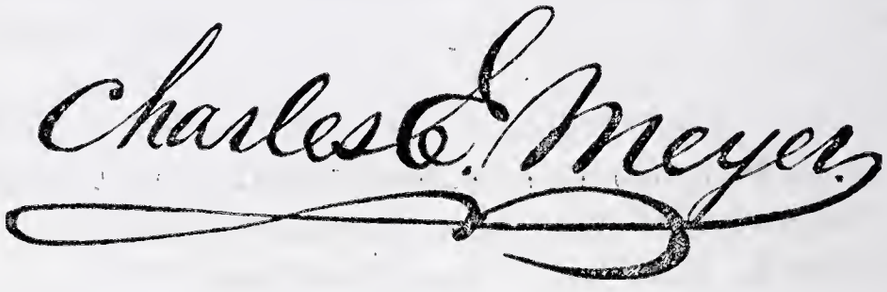
The Grand Recorder asked for instruction as to the distribution of the Proceedings to the subordinate Commanderies, when it was

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder send to the Recorder of each Commandery Proceedings equal to twenty per cent. of the number of members returned for the past year.

There being no further business, the Nineteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania was closed in peace at 10 o'clock, to assemble in the city of Meadville, Crawford county, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the second Tuesday of May, being the thirteenth day of the month, 1873.

GETER C. SHIDLE,
Grand Commander.

Attest:



Grand Recorder.

STATISTICS OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE

GRAND COMMANDERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MAY 1, 1872.

Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1.

Pittsburg, Allegheny County. Second Tuesday.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Eminent Commander.

D. P. Estep, Generalissimo. D. M. Watt, Capt. Genl.
Charles A. Colton, Treasurer. Charles C. Baer, Recorder.

Knighted, 19; admitted, 2; resigned, 3; died, 3; suspended, 5; degraded, 1; rejections, 3. Total membership, 316.

Dues, $107; fees, $57; Grand Encampment assessment, $10.70: total, $174.70. Amount paid, $174.70.

Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2.

Philadelphia. First Monday.

WILLIAM N. VIGUERS, Eminent Commander.

Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., Generalissimo. William H. Hooper, Capt. Genl.
William B. Warne, Treasurer. Charles H. Kingston, Recorder.

Knighted, 89; admitted, 1; resigned, 1; died, 4; rejection, 1. Total membership, 215.

Dues, $107.50; fees, $267; Grand Encampment assessment, $10.75: total, $385.25. Amount paid, $385.25.

Jacques De Molay Commandery, No. 3.

Washington, Washington County. First Friday.

F. WHITTLESY, Eminent Commander.

H. D. Enoch, Generalissimo. J. G. Ruple, Capt. Genl.
J. Walters, Treasurer. W. W. McKean, Recorder.

Knighted, 24; admitted, 4; resigned, 1; died, 1; degraded by order of the Grand Commandery, 1. Total membership, 55.

Dues, $27.50; fees, $72; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.75: total, $102.20. Amount paid, $99.80; balance due, $2.40.

St. John's Commandery, No. 4.

Philadelphia. Fourth Friday.

CHRISTIAN HUBBERT, Eminent Commander.

Frank H. Watt, Generalissimo. Robert H. Vaughan, Capt. Genl.
William T. Sears, Treasurer. Charles Carroll Burns, Recorder.

Knighted, 63; admitted, 2; resigned, 1; died, 6; rejected, 4. Total membership, 430.

Dues, $215; fees, $189; Grand Encampment assessment, $21.50: total, $425.50. Amount paid, $425.50.

St. Omer's Commandery, No. 7.

Brownsville, Fayette County. Second Friday.

WILLIAM CHATLAND, Eminent Commander.

Dunnam D. Williams, Generalissimo. Thomas C. Gummert, Capt. Genl.
Thomas Duncan, Treasurer. James W. Jeffries, Recorder.

Knighted, 2; suspended, 3. Total membership, 33.

Dues, $16.50; fees, $6; Grand Encampment assessment, $1.65: total, $24.15. Amount paid, $24.15.

St. John's Commandery, No. 8.

Carlisle, Cumberland County. Fourth Thursday.

JOSHUA P. BIXLER, Eminent Commander.

John P. Rhoads, Generalissimo. David H. Kimmel, Capt. Genl.
Lewis A. Smith, Treasurer. Ephraim Cornman, Recorder.

Knighted, 17; resigned, 3; suspended, 2; rejected, 1. Total membership, 98.

Dues, $49; fees, $51; Grand Encampment assessment, $4.90: total, $104.90. Amount paid, $104.90.

De Molay Commandery, No. 9.

Reading, Berks County. Second Tuesday.

JESSE ORR, Eminent Commander.

William Clewell, Generalissimo. Albert Ritter, Capt. Genl.
John S. Schroeder, Treasurer. Seymour H. Garrigues, Recorder.

Knighted, 14; resigned, 9; died, 1; suspended, 2. Total membership, 140.

Dues, $70; fees, $42; Grand Encampment assessment, $7: total, $119. Amount paid, $119.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10.

Altoona, Blair County. Fourth Tuesday.

B. F. Irving, Eminent Commander.

John Hurd, Generalissimo. J. R. Fraser, Capt. Genl.
A. H. Maxwell, Treasurer. H. L. Delo, Recorder.

Knighted, 4; suspended, 1. Total membership, 43.

Dues, $21.50; fees, $12; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.15: total, $35.65. Amount paid, $35.65.

Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

Harrisburg, Dauphin County. First Thursday.

Samuel H. Simon, Eminent Commander.

Solomon G. Lutz, Generalissimo. Cornelius Schriver, Capt. Genl.
Daniel C. Maurer, Treasurer. John T. Wilson, Recorder.

Knighted, 12; admitted, 2; resigned, 10; died, 1; suspended, 1. Total membership, 114.

Dues, $57; fees, $36; Grand Encampment assessment, $5.70: total, $98.70. Amount paid, $98.70.

Crusade Commandery, No. 12.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County. First Thursday on or before Full Moon.

James Boyd Robison, Eminent Commander.

Rev. John Thomas, Generalissimo. Elisha W. M. Low, Capt. Genl.
Jeremiah J. Bower, Treasurer. Christian Fred'k Knapp, Recorder.

Knighted, 13; resigned, 7; died, 3. Total membership, 238.

Dues, $119; fees, $39; Grand Lodge assessment, $11.90: total, $169.90. Amount paid, $169.90.

Lancaster Commandery, No. 13.

Lancaster, Lancaster County. Fourth Thursday.

Henry Carpenter, Eminent Commander.

Elam D. Hurst, Generalissimo. Edward Welchans, Capt. Genl.
Henry Blickenderfer, Treasurer. Hugh S. Gara, Recorder.

Knighted, 39; resigned, 3; died, 1; suspended, 5. Total membership, 252.

Dues, $126; fees, $117; Grand Encampment assessment, $12.60: total, $255.60. Amount paid, $255.60.

Palestine Commandery, No. 14.

Carbondale, Luzerne County. Second Friday.

EDWARD Y. DAVIS, Eminent Commander.

Nathan P. Cranmer, Generalissimo. John Robertson, Capt. Genl.
Thomas Orchard, Treasurer. Henry B. Wilbur, Recorder.

Knighted, 1; resigned, 3. Total membership, 43.

Dues, $21.50; fees, $3; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.15; balance due, $4.96: total, $31.61. Amount paid, $31.61.

Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15.

Phœnixville, Chester County. Second Saturday after Full Moon.

JEREMIAH H. BINDER, Eminent Commander.

William H. Clegg, Generalissimo. Vosberg N. Shaffer, Capt. Genl.
George Walters, Treasurer. J. Ralston Caswell, Recorder.

Knighted, 7; admitted, 1; resigned, 1. Total membership, 53.

Dues, $26.50; fees, $21; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.65; balance due, $2: total, $52.15. Amount paid, $52.15.

Northern Commandery, No. 16.

Towanda, Bradford County. Friday next after Second Tuesday.

JAMES C. IRVING, Eminent Commander.

Patrick Phelan, Generalissimo. Addison G. Mason, Capt. Genl.
John F. Means, Treasurer. Chauncey S. Russell, Recorder.

Resigned, 2; died, 1. Total membership, 63.

Dues, $31.50; Grand Encampment assessment, $3.15: total, $34.65. Amount paid, $34.65.

Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 17.

Scranton, Luzerne County. First Wednesday on or after Full Moon.

A. B. STEVENS, Eminent Commander.

F. J. Amsden, Generalissimo. Edward L. Buch, Capt. Genl.
James Ruthven, Treasurer. C. L. Van Buskirk, Recorder.

Knighted, 2; admitted, 1; resigned, 7; died, 1. Total membership, 137.

Dues, $68.50; fees, $6; Grand Encampment assessment, $6.85: total, $81.35. Amount paid, $81.35.

Kedron Commandery, No. 18.

Greensburg, Westmoreland County. First Tuesday.

JOHN LATTA, Eminent Commander.

James W. Wilson, Generalissimo. Clark F. Warden, Capt. Genl.
Richard Coulter, Treasurer. John H. Highberger, Recorder.

Knighted, 3; resigned, 1; died, 3. Total membership, 74.

Dues, $37; fees, $9; Grand Encampment assessment, $3.70: total, $49.70. Amount paid, $49.70.

Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19.

Easton, Northampton County. First Monday.

THEODORE OLIVER, Eminent Commander.

William A. Ashmore, Generalissimo. Bernhard E. Lehman, Capt. Genl.
Abraham Miller (c), Treasurer. William W. Cottingham, Recorder.

Knighted, 17; admitted, 2; resigned, 3; died, 3; suspended, 1. Total membership, 173.

Dues, $86.50; fees, $51; Grand Encampment assessment, $8.65: total, $146.15. Amount paid, $146.15.

Allen Commandery, No. 20.

Allentown, Lehigh County. Second Thursday.

HENRY A. WILTBERGER, Eminent Commander.

Henry K. Hartzell, Generalissimo. Edmund D. Lawall, Capt. Genl.
Aaron Troxell, Treasurer. Dewees J. Martin, Recorder.

Knighted, 17; died, 4; suspended, 3; rejected, 1. Total membership, 142.

Dues, $71; fees, $51; Grand Encampment assessment, $7.10; balance due, $3: total, $132.10. Amount paid, $132.10.

York Commandery, No. 21.

York, York County. Third Thursday.

WILLIAM GILBERTHORP, Eminent Commander.

William A. Myers, Generalissimo. Jacob B. Haner, Capt. Genl.
Charles S. Weiser, Treasurer. Fitz James Evans, Recorder.

Knighted, 10; admitted, 1; died, 2; suspended, 2; rejected, 1. Total membership, 95.

Dues, $47.50; fees, $30; Grand Encampment assessment, $4.75: total, $82.25. Amount paid, $82.25.

Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22.

Williamsport, Lycoming County. Third Tuesday.

DANIEL W. SMITH, Eminent Commander.

Addis McVeagh, Generalissimo. Ezra B. Westfall, Capt. Genl.
William F. Logan, Treasurer. William R. Prior, Recorder.

Knighted, 16; admitted, 2; resigned, 6; rejected, 1. Total membership, 132.

Dues, $66; fees, $48; Grand Encampment assessment, $6.60: total, $120.60. Amount paid, $120.60.

Packer Commandery, No. 23.

Mauch Chunk, Carbon County. Third Tuesday.

JAMES HENRY WILHELM, Eminent Commander.

James Allen Dinkey, Generalissimo. James S. McNair, Capt. Genl.
William Wildey Weaver, Treasurer. James Houston, Recorder.

Knighted, 5; resigned, 11. Total membership, 73.

Dues, $36.50; fees, $15; Grand Encampment assessment, $3.65: total, $55.15. Amount paid, $55.15.

Hermit Commandery, No. 24.

Lebanon, Lebanon County. Fourth Thursday.

LUCIEN E. WEIMER, Eminent Commander.

Joseph L. Lemberger, Generalissimo. John Matthis, Capt. Genl.
John D. Krause, Treasurer. Wm. Wright Murray, Recorder.

Knighted, 7; resigned, 1. Total membership, 45.

Dues, $22.50; fees, $27; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.25: total, $51.75. Amount paid, $51.75.

Northwestern Commandery, No. 25.

Meadville, Crawford County. Fourth Tuesday.

WILLIAM C. HAY, Eminent Commander.

Pearson Church, Generalissimo. Frank H. Foster, Capt. Genl.
Jesse M. Dick, Treasurer. James C. Irvin, Recorder.

Knighted, 14; resigned, 9; died, 1. Total membership, 100.

Dues, $50; fees, $42; Grand Encampment assessment, $5: total, $97. Amount paid, $97.

Lewistown Commandery, No. 26.

Lewistown, Mifflin County. *Fourth Tuesday.*

WILLIAM WILLIS, Eminent Commander.

John D. L. Bear, Generalissimo. Robert Martin, Capt. Genl.
Jesse Mendenhall, Treasurer. Isaiah W. McCord, Recorder.

Knighted, 1; resigned, 2; died, 2. Total membership, 32.

Dues, $16; fees, $3; Grand Encampment assessment, $1.60; balance due on books, $1.50: total, $22.10. Amount paid, $22.10.

Great Bend Commandery, No. 27.

Great Bend, Susquehanna County. *Third Friday.*

IRA N. PARDEE, Eminent Commander.

P. F. B. Emmens, Generalissimo. Samuel J. Mayo, Capt. Genl.
Charles Simpson, Treasurer. William W. Simrell, Recorder.

Knighted, 9; admitted, 2; resigned, 5. Total membership, 64.

Dues, $32; fees, $27; Grand Encampment assessment, $3.20: total, $62.20. Amount paid, $62.20.

Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28.

Wellsboro', Tioga County.

No Returns.

Kadosh Commandery, No. 29.

Philadelphia. *Second Friday.*

JAMES HENRY WILSON, Eminent Commander.

Michael Nisbet, Generalissimo. John Jay Heisler, Capt. Genl.
John Hanold, Treasurer. Samuel Wheaton Wray, Recorder.

Knighted, 64; died, 2; rejected, 3. Total membership, 220.

Dues, $110; fees, $192; Grand Encampment assessment, $11: total, $313. Amount paid, $313.

Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 30.

Erie, Erie County. *Second Monday.*

GEORGE A. ARBUCKLE, Eminent Commander.

William F. Price, Generalissimo. Edward W. Reed, Capt. Genl.
James M. Bryant, Treasurer. Frank P. Longstreet, Recorder.

Knighted, 10; admitted, 2; resigned, 7; died, 2; suspended, 1. Total membership, 126.

Dues, $63; fees, $30; Grand Encampment assessment, $6.30: total, $99.30. Amount paid, $99.30.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 31.

Tamaqua, Schuylkill County. Fourth Tuesday.

GEORGE L. BOYD, Eminent Commander.

John Ralston, Generalissimo. E. K. Weber, Capt. Genl.
M. P. Fowler, Treasurer. William Barton, Recorder.

Knighted, 10; resigned, 22. Total membership, 78.

Dues, $39; fees, $30; Grand Encampment assessment, $3.90: total, $72.90. Amount paid, $72.90.

Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32.

Norristown, Montgomery County. First Thursday after Full Moon.

MARTIN MOLONEY, Eminent Commander.

Edmund A. Kite, Generalissimo. John C. Richardson, Capt. Genl.
William Stahler, Treasurer. John N. Shoffner, Recorder.

Knighted, 5; admitted, 3; died, 3. Total membership, 88.

Dues, $44; fees, $15; Grand Encampment assessment, $4.40: total, $63.40. Amount paid, $63.40.

Constans Commandery, No. 33.

Bellefonte, Centre County. Second Friday.

GEORGE M. YOCUM, Eminent Commander.

J. Mills Green, Generalissimo. Charles T. Fryberger, Capt. Genl.
John P. Harris, Treasurer. George B. Weaver, Recorder.

Knighted, 16; resigned, 26; died, 1; degraded by order of the Grand Commandery, 1; rejected, 1. Total membership, 67.

Dues, $33.50; fees, $48; Grand Encampment assessment, $3.35: total, $84.85. Amount paid, $84.85.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34.

Columbia, Lancaster County. Friday after Second Tuesday.

WILLIAM HENRY EAGLE, Eminent Commander.

Stephen B. Clepper, Generalissimo. Thomas J. Clepper, Capt. Genl.
Tinney Skeen, Treasurer. Charles H. Pfahler, Recorder.

Knighted, 5; resigned, 1; died 2. Total membership, 53.

Dues, $26.50; fees, $15; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.65: total, $44.15. Amount paid, $44.15.

Allegheny Commandery, No. 35.

Allegheny City, Allegheny County. Fourth Friday.

James E. Stevenson, Eminent Commander.

Henry L. Anderson, Generalissimo. William H. Slack, Capt. Genl.
Robert Andrews, Treasurer. Walter Dwight Bell, Recorder.

Knighted, 13; admitted, 1; resigned, 1; died, 3; rejected, 3. Total membership, 116.

Dues, $58; fees, $39; Grand Encampment assessment, $5.80: total, $102.80. Amount paid, $102.80.

Mary Commandery, No. 36.

Philadelphia. *Second Thursday.*

Horace Fritz, Eminent Commander.

John Henry Israel, Generalissimo. Charles Dudley Freeman, Capt. Genl.
John Llewellyn Young, Treasurer. Charles Eugene Meyer, Recorder.

Knighted, 69; admitted, 1; died, 3; rejected, 1. Total membership, 221.

Dues, $110.50; fees, $207; Grand Encampment assessment, $11.05: total, $328.55. Amount paid, $328.55.

Calvary Commandery, No. 37.

Catawissa, Columbia County. Thursday following Wednesday on or before Full Moon.

F. P. Chamberlin, Eminent Commander.

John K. Robins, Generalissimo. James D. Strawbridge, Capt. Genl.
George S. Gilbert, Treasurer. C. Ellis, Recorder.

Knighted, 13; resigned, 1; suspended, 1. Total membership, 57.

Dues, $28.50; fees, $39; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.85: total, $70.35. Amount paid, $70.35.

Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38.

Titusville, Crawford County. First Wednesday.

Hezekiah Dunham, Eminent Commander.

James R. Barber, Generalissimo. John R. Drum, Capt. Genl.
A. A. Aspenwall, Treasurer. Frank H. W. Gregg, Recorder.

Knighted, 30; admitted, 1; resigned, 2. Total membership, 108.

Dues, $54; fees, $90; Grand Encampment assessment, $5.40: total, $149.40. Amount paid, $149.40.

Freck Commandery, No. 39.

Ashland, Schuylkill County. Fourth Thursday.

MARTIN M. L'VELLE, Eminent Commander.

Henry S. Boner, Generalissimo. Jonathan J. Hoagland, Capt. Genl.
Joseph M. Freck, Treasurer. George H. Helfrich, Recorder.

Knighted, 12; resigned, 2; suspended, 1. Total membership, 43.

Dues, $21.50; fees, $36.00; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.15: total, $59.65. Amount paid, $59.65.

Knapp Commandery, No. 40.

Ridgway, Elk County. Fourth Thursday.

G. T. WHEELER, Eminent Commander.

C. V. Gillis, Generalissimo. L. W. Gifford, Capt. Genl.
B. F. Ely, Treasurer. W. C. Healy, Recorder.

Knighted, 15; resigned, 1. Total membership, 47.

Dues, $23.50; fees, $45; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.35: total, $70.85. Credit, overpaid in 1871, $2. Amount paid, $68.85.

Constantine Commandery, No. 41.

Pottsville, Schuylkill County. Wednesday on or before Full Moon.

JACOB F. EMHARDT, Eminent Commander.

David H. Seibert, Generalissimo. David A. Smith, Capt. Genl.
Henry B. Davis, Treasurer. Walter Scott Sheaffer, Recorder.

Knighted, 30; admitted, 1. Total membership, 60.

Dues, $30; fees, $90; Grand Encampment assessment, $3: total, $123. Amount paid, $123.

Reading Commandery, No. 42.

Reading, Berks County. Second Friday.

FREDERICK P. HELLER, Eminent Commander.

George W. Grant, Generalissimo. Hiester M. Nagle, Capt. Genl.
Charles S. Bickley, Treasurer. Henry A. Tyson, Recorder.

Knighted, 27; admitted, 3. Total membership, 38.

Dues, $19; fees, $81; Grand Encampment assessment, $1.90: total, $101.90. Amount paid, $101.90.

Talbot Commandery, No. 43, U. D.

Oil City, Venango County. *First Thursday.*

JOHN J. FISHER, Eminent Commander.

William H. Porterfield, Generalissimo. Thomas R. Cowell, Capt. Genl.
Robert D. McCreary, Treasurer. William J. Young, Recorder.

Knighted, 9; petitioners for dispensation, 29. Total, 38.

Fees, $27; Grand Encampment assessment, $1.90: total, $28.90. Amount paid, $28.90.

Franklin Commandery, No. 44, U. D.

Franklin, Venango County. *Fourth Tuesday.*

MILES W. SAGE, Eminent Commander.

George E. Ridgway, Generalissimo. George R. Snowden, Capt. Genl.
Arnold A. Plumer, Treasurer. Charles Miller, Recorder.

Knighted, 20; petitioners for dispensation, 11. Total, 31.

Fees, $60; Grand Encampment assessment, $1.55: total, $61.55. Amount paid, $61.55.

Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, U. D.

Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County. *First Friday.*

R. BRUCE RICKETTS, Eminent Commander.

Henry E. Geddes, Generalissimo. Thomas C. Harkness, Capt. Genl.
Thaddeus S. Hillard, Treasurer. George W. Kirkendall, Recorder.

Knighted, 15; petitioners for dispensation, 21. Total, 36.

Fees, $45; Grand Encampment assessment, $1.80: total, $46.80. Amount paid, $46.80.

Hospitaller Commandery, No. 46, U. D.

Lock Haven, Clinton County. *First Monday.*

HARRISON T. BEARDSLEY, Eminent Commander.

Torrence C. Hipple, Generalissimo. Thomas J. Hudson, Capt. Genl.
George K. Tozer, Treasurer. William H. Smith, Recorder.

Petitioners for dispensation, 28.

Grand Encampment assessment, $1.40. Amount paid, $1.40.

St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, U. D.

Philadelphia. *Fourth Tuesday.*

R. LLOYD LEE, Eminent Commander.

William W. Allen, Generalissimo. Joseph T. Pratt, Capt. Genl.
James M. Gilbough, Treasurer. J. Elden Salter, Recorder.

Knighted, 6; petitioners for dispensation, 36. Total, 42.

Fees, $18; Grand Encampment assessment, $2.10: total, $20.10. Amount paid, $20.10.

RECAPITULATION.

	1871.	1872.
Commanderies chartered	41	45
Commanderies extinct	1	2
Commanderies neglected to make returns		1
Dispensations issued for new Commanderies	2	5
Knighted	733	776
Admitted	60	32
Resigned	96	152
Died	33	52
Suspended	52	28
Degraded	1	3
Rejected		19
Total Membership	3,910	4,555

OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania,

1872—1873.

R. E. Sir GETER C. SHIDLE, ... Pittsburg,
Grand Commander.

V. E. Sir GRANT WEIDMAN, ... Lebanon,
Deputy Grand Commander.

E. Sir JOHN HENRY DUSENBURY, . Great Bend,
Grand Generalissimo.

E. Sir CHARLES HENRY KINGSTON, Philadelphia,
Grand Captain General.

E. Sir and Rev. ROBT. H. PATTISON, D. D., Philada.,
Grand Prelate.

E. Sir ANDREW JOHN KAUFFMAN, Columbia,
Grand Senior Warden.

E. Sir WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M. D., Harrisburg,
Grand Junior Warden.

E. Sir MARK RICHARDS MUCKLE, . Philadelphia,
Grand Treasurer.

E. Sir CHARLES EUGENE MEYER, . Philadelphia,
Grand Recorder.

E. Sir JOHN ARTHUR SMULL, . . . Harrisburg,
Grand Standard Bearer.

E. Sir ROBERT ASA PACKER, ... Towanda,
Grand Sword Bearer.

E. Sir ANDREW ROBENO, Jr., ... Philadelphia,
Grand Warder.

E. Sir HENRY CHAS. L. CRECELIUS, Reading,
Grand Captain of the Guard.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

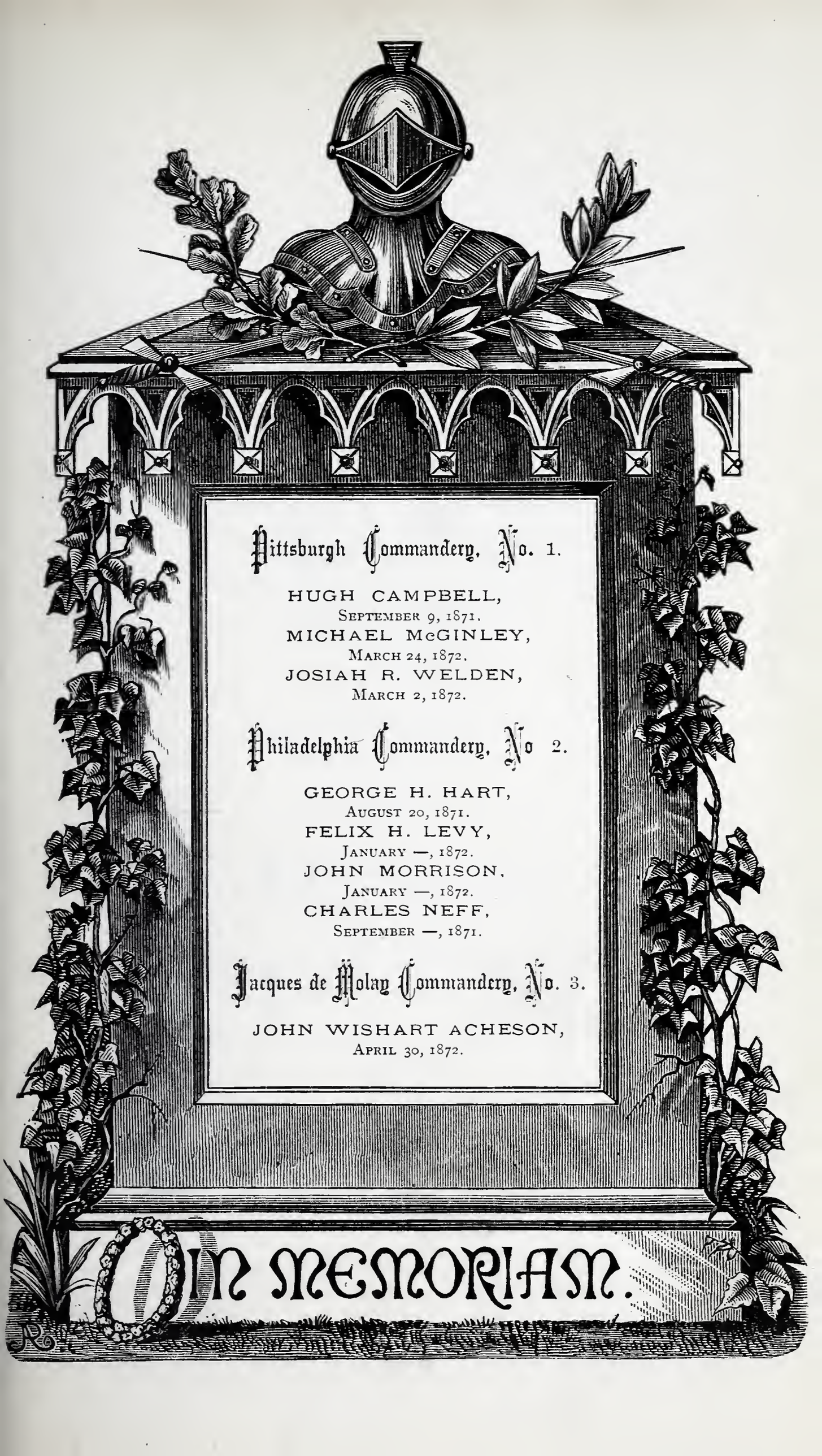
ANTHONY E. STOCKER, . . *Past Grand Master.*
BENJAMIN PARKE, ... *Past Grand Commander.*
WILLIAM H. ALLEN, ... *Past Grand Commander.*
C. FREDERICK KNAPP, . . *Past Grand Commander.*
JOHN A. WRIGHT, ... *Past Grand Commander.*
EDMUND H. TURNER, . . . *Past Grand Commander.*
H. STANLEY GOODWIN, . . *Past Grand Commander.*
WILLIAM H. STRICKLAND, *Past Grand Commander.*
ROBERT PITCAIRN, ... *Past Grand Commander.*
JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON, *Past Grand Commander.*
JOHN VALLERCHAMP, . . . *Past Grand Commander.*
JAMES H. HOPKINS, ... *Past Grand Commander.*
HENRY B. McKEAN, ... *Past Grand Commander.*
CHARLES M. HOWELL, . . *Past Grand Commander.*
ALFRED CREIGH, ... *Past Deputy Grand Commander.*
ABRAHAM MILLER (c), . . *Past Deputy Grand Commander.*
SAMUEL H. PERKINS, . . . *Past Grand Generalissimo.*
HENRY R. HAWMAN, . . . *Past Grand Generalissimo.*
FITZ JAMES EVANS, ... *Past Grand Generalissimo.*
WILLIAM CHATLAND, . . . *Past Grand Captain General.*
NATHAN SMITH, ... *Past Grand Captain General.*

THE

DEAD

OF

1871——1872.



Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
September 9, 1871.
MICHAEL McGINLEY,
March 24, 1872.
JOSIAH R. WELDEN,
March 2, 1872.

Philadelphia Commandery, No 2.

GEORGE H. HART,
August 20, 1871.
FELIX H. LEVY,
January —, 1872.
JOHN MORRISON,
January —, 1872.
CHARLES NEFF,
September —, 1871.

Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 3.

JOHN WISHART ACHESON,
April 30, 1872.

IN MEMORIAM.

St. John's Commandery, No. 4.

JAMES W. CAHOON,
June 23, 1871.

JOHN R. BRUCE,
July 27, 1871.

JACOB BENNETT,
September 12, 1871.

R. BERKLEY FITTS,
October 3, 1871.

GEORGE CONNELL,
October —, 1871.

WILLIAM CARR,
February —, 1872.

De Molay Commandery, No. 9.

JEREMIAH R. MENGLE,
March 23, 1872.

Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

DELANSON J. YOUNG,
March 31, 1872.

IN MEMORIAM.

Crusade Commandery, No. 12.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
November 5, 1871.
CHARLES CAWLEY,
November —, 1871.
F. M. SCHNURE,
——, 1869.

Lancaster Commandery, No. 13.

THOMAS ARNOLD,
December 16, 1871.

Northern Commandery, No 16.

JEREMIAH MADDEN,
April 4, 1872.

IN MEMORIAM.

Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17.

E. S. M. HILL,
September 29, 1871.

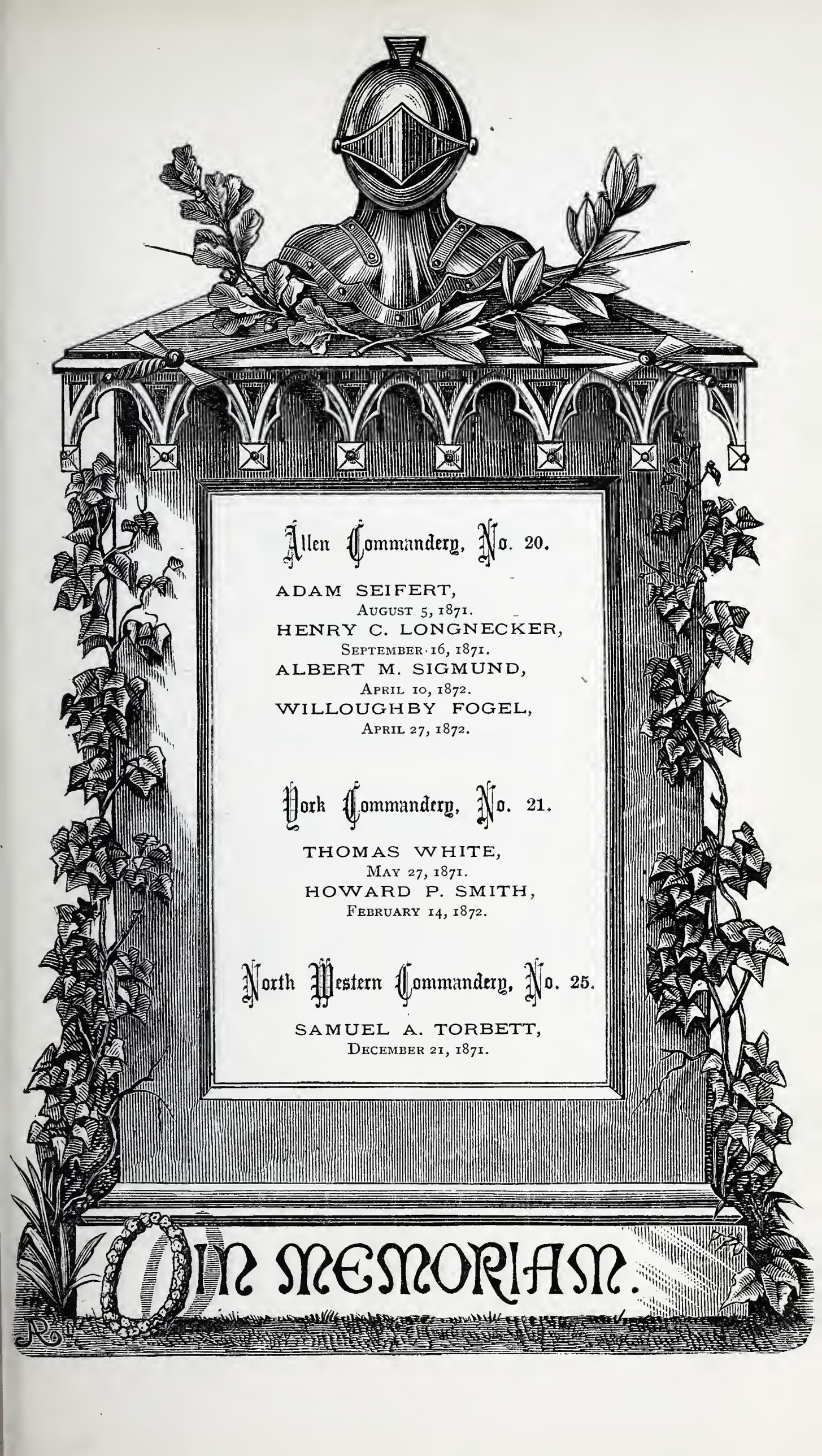
Kedron Commandery, No. 18.

JACOB BEAUMONT,
May 25, 1871.
JOHN A. MILLER,
December 12, 1871.
SAMUEL LOGAN,
March 19, 1872.

Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19.

HENRY BLOSS,
September 13, 1870.
THEODORE D. VOORHEES,
March 7, 1872.
LAWRENCE H. FORMAN,
March 31, 1872.

IN MEMORIAM.



Allen Commandery, No. 20.

ADAM SEIFERT,
August 5, 1871.
HENRY C. LONGNECKER,
September 16, 1871.
ALBERT M. SIGMUND,
April 10, 1872.
WILLOUGHBY FOGEL,
April 27, 1872.

York Commandery, No. 21.

THOMAS WHITE,
May 27, 1871.
HOWARD P. SMITH,
February 14, 1872.

North Western Commandery, No. 25.

SAMUEL A. TORBETT,
December 21, 1871.

IN MEMORIAM.

Lewistown Commandery, No. 26.

HOMER BENEDICK,
October 26, 1871.
JOHN HOYT, Jr.,
January 9, 1872.

Kadosh Commandery, No. 29.

WILLIAM E. WILEY,
May 23, 1871.
ALEX. W. BLACKBURNE,
November 30, 1871.

Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 30.

E. G. EDGERTON,
December 18, 1871.
E. P. COLLINS,
February 13, 1872.

IN MEMORIAM.

Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32.

ROBERT E. TAYLOR, E. Com.
May —, 1872.
JOHN R. JOHNSON,
November 2, 1871.
CHARLES WHITMAN,
February 4, 1872.
WILLIAM WETHERILL,
April 28, 1872.

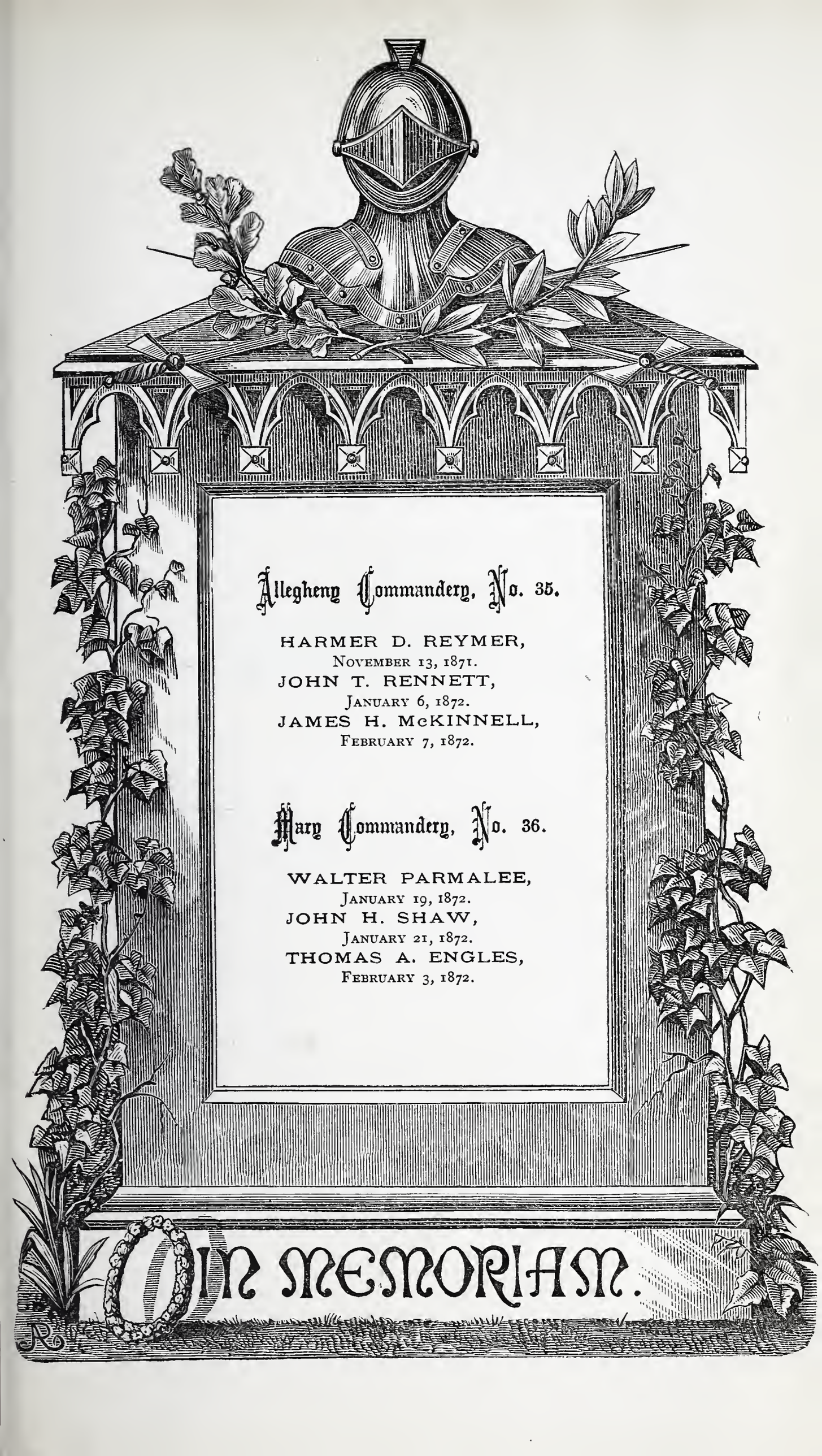
Constans Commandery, No. 33.

R. CARLTON BROWN,
September —, 1871.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34.

GEORGE SEIBERT,
May 3, 1871.

IN MEMORIAM.



Allegheny Commandery, No. 35.

HARMER D. REYMER,
November 13, 1871.
JOHN T. RENNETT,
January 6, 1872.
JAMES H. McKINNELL,
February 7, 1872.

Mary Commandery, No. 36.

WALTER PARMALEE,
January 19, 1872.
JOHN H. SHAW,
January 21, 1872.
THOMAS A. ENGLES,
February 3, 1872.

IN MEMORIAM.

APPENDIX.

ORDER No. 3.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

FOR THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SIR J. Q. A. FELLOWS, *M. E. Grand Master.*

To all the Grand Commanders of our State Grand Commanderies, and the Commanders of Commanderies holding their Charters immediately from our Grand Encampment,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, The first clause of paragraph one of Section 5 of Article I of Constitution of the Grand Encampment, in defining the duties of the Grand Master, expressly provides that, "as a part thereof, he shall have a watchful supervision over all the Commanderies, State and subordinate, in the United States, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, and edicts of the Grand Encampment are duly and properly observed, and that the dress, work, and discipline of Templar Masonry everywhere are uniform;"

AND WHEREAS, At this time, under the foregoing provision of the Constitution, the Grand Master has occasion only to call the attention of all Commanderies, whether Grand or subordinate, to the edicts of the Grand Encampment upon the subject of dress, enacted in 1862, and to urge a greater uniformity:

To this end, therefore, he has caused to be republished the EDICT OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF 1862, (pp. 45 to 50 of the Proceedings of that session,) as hereto appended, and to order a strict compliance therewith. That edict is absolute in its character, and supersedes and repeals all former enactments, rules, and edicts upon

the subject. The costume it prescribes is, as reported by the Committee, neat, durable, economical, and distinctive in character, and no excuse can be considered satisfactory why the same should not have long since become universal.

In addition to the failure to adopt, a worse evil has, however, begun to prevail—that of innovation and change; and to this tendency this order is more particularly directed. Simply to illustrate the character of the departures from a strict uniformity, the coat may be instanced. The only description in the edict is, "black frock coat." This can mean nothing else than the frock coat of society, cut in the usual style, of the ordinary length, with such buttons as are usually worn, and those placed in the ordinary manner; in other words, a "black frock coat" is one that can be worn on any occasion, and wherever a black frock coat may be worn, and which may not cause any distinctive observation or remark whatever.

These remarks may be applied to every other article of dress, costume, or uniform, or whatsoever may be included in the edict hereto appended.

There are to be added to the articles specified, under the heads "Full Dress" and "Fatigue Dress," those trimmings, &c., which are described in the edict, and as there described, and absolutely no other. A strict observance of these directions is necessary to uniformity, and to prevent that tendency to extravagance of dress which is hardly consistent with the vows of a Templar.

We trust, therefore, that each Commander to whom this shall come will comply with the terms of this order, and enforce a strict uniformity, and see that his command is fully and properly uniformed.

Done at New Orleans, Louisiana, this 30th day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

BY THE GRAND MASTER.

[SEAL.] Attest my hand, and the Seal of our Grand Encampment, at Iowa City, Iowa, December 30, A. O. 753.

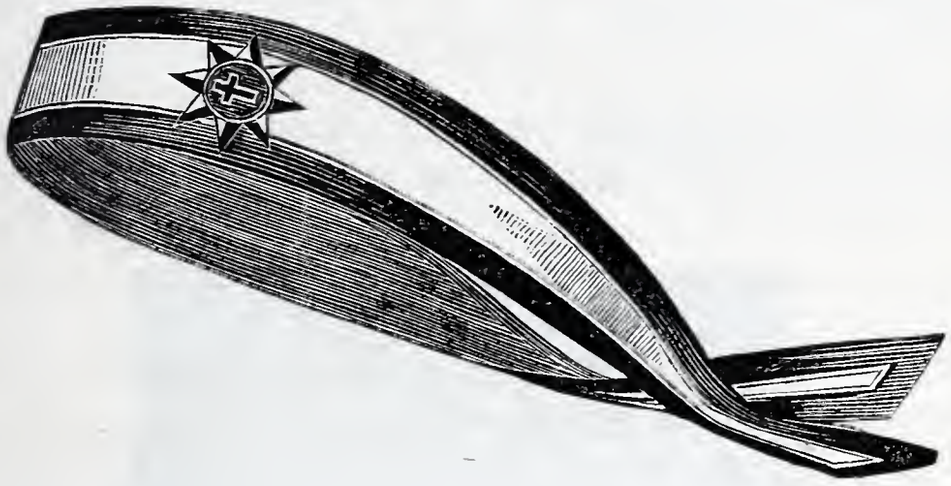
T. S. PARVIN,
Grand Recorder.

EDICT OF 1862.—TEMPLAR UNIFORM.

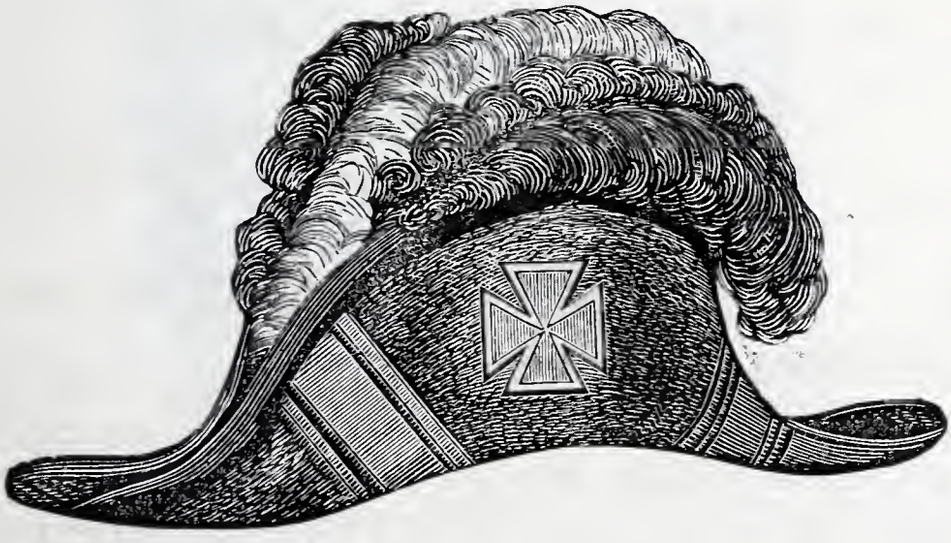
The Uniform of a Knight Templar.

FULL DRESS.—Black frock coat, black pantaloons, scarf, sword, belt, shoulder straps, gauntlets, and chapeau, with appropriate trimmings.

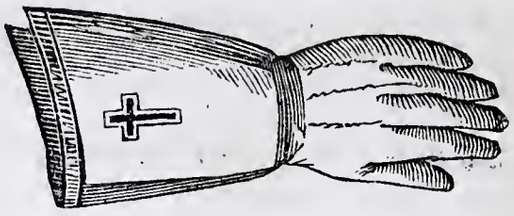
FATIGUE DRESS.—Same as full dress, except for chapeau a black cloth cap, navy form, with appropriate cross in front, and for gauntlets white gloves.



SCARF.—Five inches wide in the whole, of white bordered with black one inch on either side, a strip of navy lace one-fourth of an inch wide at the inner edge of the black. On the front centre of the scarf, a metal star of nine points, in allusion to the nine founders of the Temple Order, enclosing the Passion Cross, surrounded by the Latin motto, "*In hoc Signo Vinces;*" the star to be three and three-quarter inches in diameter. The scarf to be worn from the right shoulder to the left hip, with the ends extending six inches below the point of intersection.



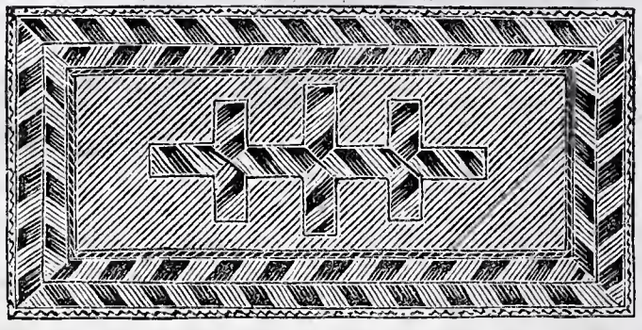
CHAPEAU.—The military chapeau, trimmed with black binding, one white and two black plumes, and appropriate cross on left side.



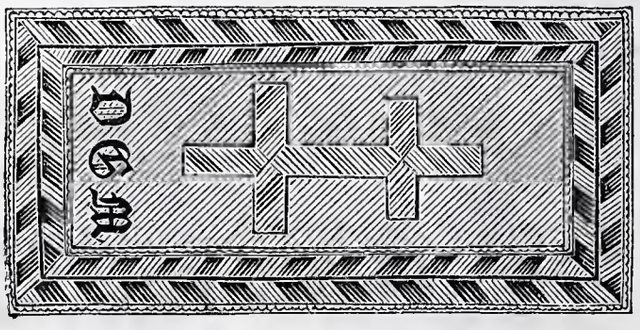
GAUNTLETS.—Of buff leather, the flap to extend four inches upwards from the wrist, and to have the appropriate cross embroidered in gold, on the proper colored velvet, two inches in length.

SWORD.—Thirty-four to forty inches, inclusive of scabbard, helmet head, cross handle, and metal scabbard.

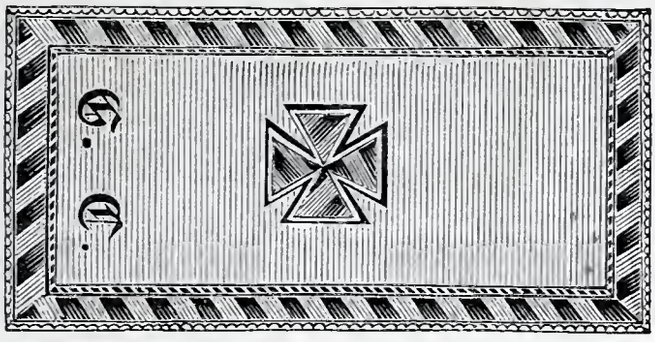
BELT.—Red enamelled or patent leather, two inches wide, fastened round the body with buckle or clasp.



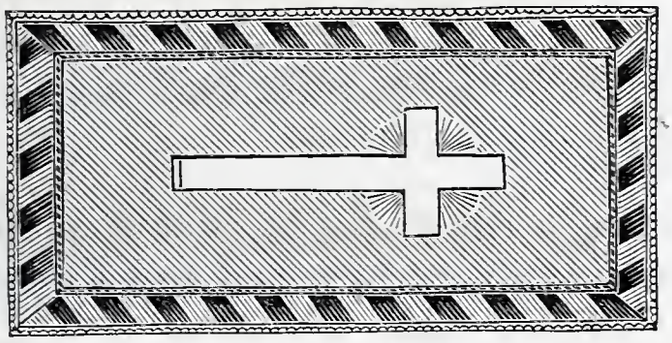
SHOULDER STRAPS.—For Grand Master and Past Grand Masters of the Grand Encampment.—Royal purple silk velvet, two inches wide by four inches long, (outside measurement,) bordered with two rows of embroidery, of gold, three-eighths of an inch wide: the Cross of Salem embroidered, of gold, in the centre, lengthwise.



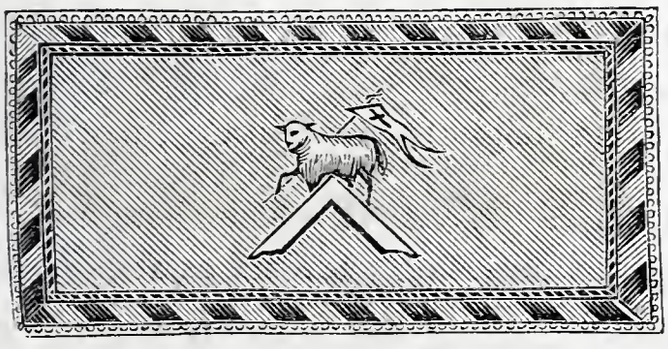
For all other Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment.—The same as the Grand Master, except for the Cross of Salem the Patriarchal Cross of Gold, with the initials of the office respectively, embroidered, of silver, (Old English Characters,) at the foot of the cross, narrowwise of the strap.



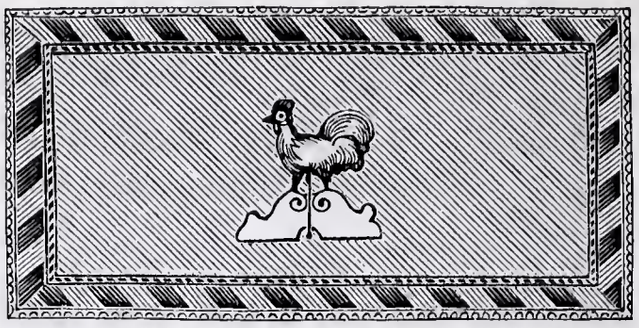
For the Officers and Past Grand Officers of a Grand Commandery.—Bright red silk velvet, two inches wide by four inches long, bordered with one row of embroidery, of gold, quarter of an inch wide; the Templar's Cross, of gold, with the initials of the office, respectively, to be embroidered, (Old English Characters,) in silver, on the lower end of the strap.



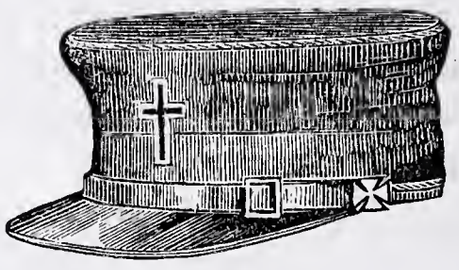
For the Commander and Past Commanders of a subordinate Commandery.—Emerald green silk velvet, one and a half inches wide by four inches long, bordered with one row of embroidery, of gold, quarter of an inch wide; the Passion Cross, with a halo, embroidered, of silver, in the centre.



For the Generalissimo.—Same as the Commander, except for the Passion Cross the Square, surmounted with the Paschal Lamb.



FOR THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.—Same as the Commander, except for the Passion Cross the Level, surmounted with the Cock.



CAP.—Navy form; black cloth, four to five inches high, narrow leather strap fastened at the sides with small metal Templar's Cross, and with appropriate cross in front.

DISTINCTIONS.—The Sir Knights will wear white metal, wherever metal appears. Commanders and Past Commanders, Grand and Past Grand Officers, gold.

CROSSES.—Sir Knights, Commanders, and Past Commanders of subordinate Commanderies will wear the Passion Cross; Grand and Past Grand Officers of State Commanderies, the Templar Cross; Grand and Past Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment, the Patriarchal Cross; the Grand Master and Past Grand Masters of the Grand Encampment, the Cross of Salem, which is the Patriarchal Cross, with an additional bar in the centre.

The various crosses, as designated, to be worn on the side of the chapeau, and on the scabbard of the sword. Those on the chapeau to be three inches in height; on the sword, one inch.

HANGINGS FOR JEWELS.—The hangings of Grand and subordinate Commanderies may remain as at present.

GRAND STANDARD—Is of white woollen or silk stuff, six feet in height and five feet in width, made tripartite at the bottom, fastened at the top to the cross bar by nine rings; in the centre of the field, a blood-red Passion Cross, over which is the motto, "*In hoc Signo*

Vinces;" and under, "*Non Nobis Domine! non Nobis, sed Nomini tuo da Gloriam!*" The cross to be four feet high, and the upright and bar to be seven inches wide. On the top of the staff, a gilded globe or ball, four inches in diameter, surmounted by the Patriarchal Cross, twelve inches in height. The cross to be crimson, edged with gold.

BEAUSEANT—Of woollen or silk stuff, same form and dimensions as the Grand Standard, and suspended in the same manner. The upper half of this standard is black, the lower half white.

PRELATE'S ROBES.—A full white linen or muslin robe, open behind, reaching down within six inches of the feet, fastened around the neck below the cravat, which should be white, and having flowing sleeves reaching to the middle of the hand. A white woollen cloak, lined with white, fastened around the neck, and extending down to the bottom of the robe; on the left front, a red velvet Templar Cross, six inches in width. A blue silk stole reaching down in front to within six inches of the bottom of the robe, and having on it three Templar Crosses of red silk. Mitre of white merino, bordered with gold, lined with green, having the Red Templar Cross extending to the edges, and surmounted by a Passion Cross three inches high. The special badge of his office is a Crozier.

A true copy from the records.

Attest:

THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN,
Grand Recorder.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Grand Commandery Knights Templar

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

ADOPTED JUNE 12, 1872.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED THE

CONSTITUTION, RULES AND EDICTS

OF THE

Grand Encampment of Knights Templar

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

REVISED SEPTEMBER 18, A. D. 1856,

WITH ALL SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH TRIENNIAL SESSION, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.

ALSO, THE

Rules and Edicts of the Grand Encampment

FROM 1859 TO 1871.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

FOR THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1871.

PREPARED BY V. E. SIR THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, GRAND RECORDER.

ARTICLE FIRST.

OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.—HOW CONSTITUTED.

(1) The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States is constituted as follows:

Official members of the Grand Encampment.

I. The Grand Master.
II. The Deputy Grand Master.
III. The Grand Generalissimo.
IV. The Grand Captain General.
V. The Grand Prelate.
VI. The Grand Senior Warden.
VII. The Grand Junior Warden.
VIII. The Grand Treasurer.
IX. The Grand Recorder.
X. The Grand Standard Bearer.
XI. The Grand Sword Bearer.
XII. The Grand Warder.
XIII. The Grand Captain of the Guard.
XIV. All Past Grand Masters.

XV. All Past Deputy Grand Masters.
XVI. All Past Grand Generalissimos, and
XVII. All Past Grand Captains General of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Who elected, who appointed

[The first nine of whom shall be elected by ballot, and the remaining four officers, tenth to thirteenth, inclusive, shall be appointed by the Grand Master. *See Amendment adopted September* 21, 1871.]

LIKEWISE,

Members from Grand Commanderies.

XVIII. All Grand Commanders.
XIX. All Past Grand Commanders.
XX. All Deputy Grand Commanders.
XXI. All Grand Generalissimos, and
XXII. All Grand Captains General of each State Grand Commandery that acknowledges the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Who may vote
One vote each.

(2) Each of the individuals above enumerated shall be entitled, when present, to one vote in all the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

LIKEWISE,

Members from subordinate Commanderies.

XXIII. The first three officers of each Commandery that holds its Charter immediately from the Encampment of the United States.

Number of votes.

(3) These, or as many of them as may be present at any meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, shall be entitled collectively to one vote.

(4) All officers of the late General Grand Encampment shall rank and have all the privileges of members of equal rank as provided for herein.

Rank of officers of General Grand Encampment.

(5) No person shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Encampment of the United States unless he shall be at the time a member of some subordinate Commandery under the general or immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States.*

Eligibility to office.

Section II.—Proxies.

(1) The first four officers named in Section I of this Article; likewise, the first four officers of all State Grand Commanderies; likewise, the first three officers of all subordinate chartered Commanderies held under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States, may appear and vote by *proxy;* said proxies being at the time of service members of subordinate Commanderies, and producing properly authenticated certificates of their appointment.

Who may appoint proxies.

Qualifications of proxies.

Section III.—Titles.

(1) The title and designation of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States is *Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar.*

Titles of officers.

That of the Deputy Grand Master, *Right Eminent.*

Of the remaining officers of the Grand Encampment, *Very Eminent.*

---

* See Rule 18 of Grand Encampment in this edition, and page 70, Proceedings 1868.

Section IV.—Meetings.

Time and place of meeting.

(1) The stated meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States shall occur triennially [on the *Second* (*First*, amendment Sept. 16, 1859) *Tuesday of September*, at such places] AT SUCH TIME AND PLACE (amendment of Sept. 3, 1862) as may have been previously designated by the Standing Committee (see Art. Fourth, Sec. IV. Rule 4), and approved by the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Special meetings: how called.

(2) Special Meetings may be called by the Most Eminent Grand Master at his discretion; and it shall be his duty, upon the requisition of the majority of the State Grand Commanderies, to him directed in writing, to call special meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Tenure of office.

(3) The Grand Officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

Powers of Grand Encampment.

(4) At the stated meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States there shall be reviewed and considered all the official reports of its officers, and of the State Grand and subordinate Commanderies under its immediate jurisdiction, for the preceding three years.

Elect officers.

(5) They shall proceed to elect by ballot the several officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, save and except a Grand Prelate, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Warder, and Grand Captain of the Guard, who shall be appointed by the Grand Master, to serve during the term of the office

Exceptions.

of the Grand Master making the appointment (see Art. First, Sec. V. Div. 1. (2) Amendment Sept. 21, 1871).

(6) To adopt such Rules and Edicts as may be necessary for the good of the Order. — Adopt rules.

(7) To examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder. — Examine accounts of officers.

(8) To supervise the state and condition of the finances, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as may be necessary to increase, secure, and preserve the same, and also to insure the utmost punctuality on the part of every accounting officer in the safe-keeping and paying over the funds and property of the Grand Encampment. — Supervise finances.

(9) To grant or withhold Warrants, Dispensations, and Charters for all new State Grand or subordinate Commanderies (see Art. Second, Sec. I. (1) and Art. Three, Sec. I (3)). — Grant warrants.

(10) For good cause, to revoke pre-existing Warrants, Charters, or Dispensations. — Revoke warrants.

(11) To assign the limits of the State Grand Commanderies, and settle all controversies that may arise between them. — Define jurisdictional limits.

(12) And finally, to consider and do all matters and things appertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation of the principles of Templar Masonry. — To consider matters in general.

(13) No business shall be transacted at the called meetings, save that which was specified in the original summons. — Specific business at special meetings.

(14) At every meeting, all questions shall be — Majority of votes to govern

determined by a majority of votes, the presiding officer being entitled to one vote. In case the vote is equally divided, he has the casting vote.

Casting vote.

Appeal allowed from decision of Chair

(15) This Grand Encampment being a legislative body, acknowledging no superior, admits an appeal to be taken by any member from the decision of the Chair on any question under consideration therein: *Provided, however*, That such appeal shall not be maintained unless two-thirds of all the members present shall vote therefor.

Confined to Grand Encampment.

(16) That right is adopted for this Grand Encampment alone, and is not to be construed as establishing a precedent for the guidance of any other Masonic body.

Section V.—Duties of the Officers.

Division 1.—*The Grand Master.*

Duties of Grand Master.

(1) It is the prerogative and duty of the Grand Master generally to exercise, as occasion may require, all the rights appertaining to his high office, in accordance with the usages of Templar Masonry; and as a part thereof, he shall have a watchful supervision over all the Commanderies, Grand and subordinate, in the United States, and see that all the constitutional enactments, Rules and Edicts of the Grand Encampment are duly and promptly observed.

Supervision over Grand and subordinate Commanderies.

Enforce edicts

Costumes to be uniform.

And that the Dress, Work, and discipline of Templar Masonry everywhere are uniform.

Among his special duties and prerogatives are the following:

Appoint officers.

(2) [To appoint *the Prelate and the Grand*

Captain of the Guard, at the triennial meetings of the Grand Encampment.] "TO APPOINT A GRAND PRELATE, GRAND STANDARD BEARER, GRAND SWORD BEARER, GRAND WARDER, GRAND CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD, TO SERVE DURING THE TERM OF THE OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER MAKING THE APPOINTMENT." (See Art. First, Sec. IV. (5)). (Amendment September 21, 1871).

Call meetings.

(3) To call special meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States. (See Art. First, Sec. IV. (2)).

Visit Commanderies.

(4) To visit and preside at any Commandery, Grand or subordinate, in the United States, and give such instruction or directions as the good of the Order may require, always adhering to the Ancient Landmarks.

Require bonds of Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder.

(5) To cause to be executed, and securely to preserve and keep, the official bonds and securities of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder. (See Art. First, Sec. V. Div. 6, (4)).

Grant dispensations.

(6) To grant Letters of Dispensation during the recess of the Grand Encampment, for the institution of new Commanderies (see Art. Third, Sec. I. (4)), such Dispensations to be in force no longer than the next triennial meeting of that body, and promptly to notify the Grand Recorder of the issuing of said Letters of Dispensation.

Grant warrants.

(7) To approve and grant Warrants during the recess of the Grand Encampment for the institution of State Grand Commanderies in States, Districts, or Territories, where the same have not been heretofore established. (See Art. Second, Sec. I. (1)).

Manage contingent fund.

(8) To manage and control the contingent fund. (See Art. Fourth, Sec. I. (9) and (10)).

2. *The Deputy Grand Master.*

When Deputy may serve.

(1) The Deputy Grand Master, in the event of the death, removal, or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as the Grand Master. At all other times he shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Grand Encampment or the Grand Master.

3. *The Grand Generalissimo and Grand Captain General.*

Order of succession.

(1) In the absence of their respective superiors, the Grand Generalissimo and Grand Captain General shall severally act as Grand Master, in order, according to rank. At all other times they shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by the Grand Encampment, or such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations.

4. *The Grand Treasurer.*

Grand Treasurer invest funds.

(1) The Grand Treasurer, unless otherwise directed by the Grand Encampment, shall invest from time to time all such moneys as may come to his hands, belonging to the Grand Encampment, over and above the sum of three hundred dollars, in such way as he may judge most to the interest of the Grand Encampment, but subject to call on thirty days notice. And the same shall be at his command on the first day of September preceding the triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment.

(2) He shall render to the Grand Encampment, at its triennial meetings, a true and perfect account of his doings in this respect, together with an account of all moneys received, the earnings thereon accrued from investments, and the amounts disbursed by him during the vacation. Render an account.

(3) Likewise, a copy of the same to the Grand Master, by the first day of September preceding the triennial meeting, to the end that the Grand Master may make such suggestions on account thereof as he may deem necessary. Report to Grand Master.

(4) He shall pay all drafts drawn upon the contingent fund by the Grand Master. (See Art. Fourth, Sec. I. (9), (10)). Pay drafts.

(5) He shall carefully preserve, and render from time to time, as ordered, an inventory of all property belonging to the Grand Encampment entrusted to his keeping. [Shall give bond, &c., see Sec. V. Div. 6, (4)]. Preserve property of Grand Encampment.

5. *The Grand Recorder.*

(1) The Grand Recorder shall collect and receive all the revenues of the Grand Encampment, and pay over the amount to the Grand Treasurer whenever it reaches the sum of one hundred dollars. (See Amendment Art. Fourth, Sec. I. (1), (2)). Collect revenue.

(2) He shall render annually to the Grand Master and to the Grand Treasurer copies of his accounts of all moneys received and expended by him—naming the sources from which Render an account to Grand Master.

they were received—bringing up said accounts to the first day of September.

Render account to Grand Encampment.

(3) Likewise, to the Grand Encampment, triennially, a general account of the same.

Forward Constitution to new Commandery.

(4) He shall forward to each newly constituted Commandery, immediately upon receiving official notice that a Dispensation has issued, a copy of this Constitution, together with whatever Rules and Edicts are in force.

Report to Grand Encampment delinquent Commanderies.

(5) He shall report to the Grand Encampment, on the second day of each triennial meeting, the names of those Commanderies working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment which have not complied with the requisition (see Art. Third, Sec. IV. Div. 2, (1), (2)) to furnish him with its full triennial historical and financial returns for the use of the Grand Encampment.

Report delinquent Commanderies to Grand Master.

(6) He shall report annually, on the first day of September, to the Grand Master, the names of those Commanderies working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment which have not complied with the requisition (see Art. Third, Sec. IV. Div. 2, (1), (2),) to furnish him with its full annual historical and financial returns for the use of the Grand Master. [Shall give bond, &c., see Sec. V. Div. 6, (4)].

Keep Book of Templar Masonry.

(7) He shall open and keep a "Book of Templar Masonry," in which shall be entered, in appropriate columns, the following subjects:

A. A REGISTER OF COMMANDERIES—to contain,

I. 1. The date of issuing every Warrant for a Grand Commandery.

2. The date of issuing every Dispensation, and—

3. The date of issuing every Charter for a subordinate Commandery,

Granted by authority of the Grand Encampment since its origin (1816).

II. 1. The Roll of Officers of the Grand Conclave of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar in England and Wales (1791).

2. The roll of (*a*) Encampments [and Priories], (*b*) Officers, and (*c*) Members, of the "Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada" (1855–67), [and of the "Grand Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and the Hospital, for the Dominion of Canada," 1868–].

B. A REGISTER OF MEMBERSHIP.

I. 1. The Roll of Officers of the Grand Encampment, with their terms of service, &c., since the origin of the same.

II. 1. The Roll of (*a*) Officers and (*b*) Members of the Grand Commanderies, terms of service, &c., from the organization of each.

2. The Roll of Officers of the subordinate Commanderies working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment.

With all the current changes resulting from dismissions, suspensions, expulsions, and deaths.

C. HISTORICAL DATA.

Tending to lighten up the history of Templar Masonry in the United States.

OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT AND COMMANDERIES.

I. 1. To collect and bind in orderly volumes a copy of all the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment since its organization.

II. 1. To collect and bind in orderly volumes copies of all the Proceedings of Grand Commanderies, from the organization of each.

2. To collect and bind in orderly volumes copies of the By-Laws of all the Grand Commanderies.

3. To collect and bind in an orderly volume impressions of the seals of all the Grand Commanderies.

OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

I. 1. To collect and bind in orderly volumes copies of the By-Laws of all the subordinate Commanderies working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment.

2. To collect and bind in an orderly volume impressions of the seals of each subordinate Commandery working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment.

And to make a triennial report of his official acts.

6. *The Remaining Officers.*

Duties of officers.

(1) The duties of the remaining officers of the Grand Encampment are such as are tradi-

tionally appropriate to their respective stations, or such as may be assigned them by the Grand Encampment.

Who may visit Commanderies, and preside.

(2) The Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Generalissimo, and the Grand Captain General are severally authorized to visit and preside in any Commandery of Knights Templar throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, and to give such instructions and directions as the good of the Institution may require, always adhering to the ancient Landmarks.

Succession.

(3) In the event of the absence of all the four principal officers of the Grand Encampment, the Past Grand Officers, according to rank and seniority of service, shall be empowered to preside.

To give bonds.

(4) The Grand Treasurer and the Grand Recorder shall severally give bond and securities, in such form and to such an amount—but not less than double the estimated triennial receipts by either—as shall from time to time be determined by the Grand Master, who shall judge and approve the sufficiency of such bonds and securities, and who shall keep and preserve the same.

To whom moneys are to be paid.

(5) Any Grand Officer, save as above excepted, coming into the receipt of moneys or property belonging to the Grand Encampment, shall forthwith remit the same to the Grand Recorder.

ARTICLE SECOND.

OF THE STATE GRAND COMMANDERIES.

SECTION 1.—HOW CONSTITUTED.

When Grand Commanderies may be formed.

(1) Whenever there shall be three or more subordinate chartered Commanderies instituted or holden under this Constitution, in any one State, District, or Territory, in which a Grand Encampment has not been heretofore formed, a *Grand Commandery* may be formed, after obtaining the approval of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment.

Warrant necessary.

Jurisdiction.

(2) Its jurisdiction shall be the territorial limits in which it is holden.

Official members of the Grand Commandery: who elected, who appointed.

(3) A State Grand Commandery consists of the following members [THE FIRST NINE OF WHOM SHALL BE ELECTED BY BALLOT, AND THE REMAINING FOUR OFFICERS—TENTH AND THIRTEENTH, INCLUSIVE—SHALL BE ELECTED OR APPOINTED, AS THE GRAND COMMANDERY MAY DIRECT. Amendment September 22, 1871]:

Members.

I. The Grand Commander.
II. The Deputy Grand Commander.
III. The Grand Generalissimo.
IV. The Grand Captain General.
V. The Grand Prelate.
VI. The Grand Senior Warden.
VII. The Grand Junior Warden.
VIII. The Grand Treasurer.
IX. The Grand Recorder.
X. The Grand Standard Bearer.
XI. The Grand Sword Bearer.

XII. The Grand Warder, and
XIII. The Grand Captain of the Guard.

LIKEWISE,

XIV. All Past Grand Commanders [and Grand Masters].
XV. All Past Deputy Grand Commanders [and Deputy Grand Masters].
XVI. All Past Grand Generalissimos, and
XVII. All Past Grand Captains General of the same Grand Commandery, so long as they remain members of the subordinate Commanderies under the same territorial jurisdiction.

LIKEWISE,

Members from subordinate Commanderies.

XVIII. The Commander.
XIX. The Generalissimo, and
XX. The Captain General of each subordinate Commandery working under the same Grand Commandery.

LIKEWISE,

XXI. All Past Commanders of the subordinate Commanderies working under the same Grand Commanderies, so long as they remain members of subordinate Commanderies under the same territorial jurisdiction.

Who may vote

(4) Each of the individuals enumerated in this section shall be entitled, when present, to one vote in all the proceedings of the State Grand Commandery.

Eligibility to office.

(5) No person shall be eligible to any office in a State Grand Commandery unless he shall be at the time a member of some subordinate Commandery working under the same Grand Commandery.

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

(6) The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both those States.*

Section II.—Proxies.

Who may vote by proxy.

(1) Any officer specified in Sec. I of this Article, save and except Past Commanders, may appear and vote *by proxy;* said proxy being at the time of service a member of the same subordinate Commandery as his principal, and producing a properly authenticated certificate of his appointment.

Certificate necessary.

Section III.—Titles.

Titles of officers.

(1) The title and designation of the Grand Commander of a State Grand Commandery is *Right Eminent.*

That of Deputy Grand Commander, *Very Eminent.*

Of the remaining officers of the Grand Commandery, *Eminent.*

Section IV.—Meetings.

Stated meetings.

(1) The stated meetings of a State Grand Commandery shall occur annually, at such time

---

Resolved, That the Grand Commandery of Virginia is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both the State of Virginia and West Virginia. Adopted September 22, 1871.

and place as said Grand Commandery in its discretion may direct.

Special meetings.

(2) Special meetings may be called by the Grand Commander at his discretion.

Tenure of office.

(3) The several Grand Officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

Powers of the Grand Commandery.

(4) At the stated meetings of each Grand Commandery there shall be reviewed and considered all the official reports of its officers and of the subordinate Commanderies within its jurisdiction for the preceding year.

Elect officers.

(5) They shall proceed to elect by ballot the several officers of the Grand Commandery: *Provided*, That the Grand Standard Bearer, the Grand Sword Bearer, the Grand Warder, and the Grand Captain of the Guard, may be elected or *appointed*, as the Grand Commandery may direct. (See Art. Second, Sec. 1 (3)). Amendment September 22, 1871.

Exceptions.

Adopt Rules and Edicts.

(6) To adopt such Rules and Edicts, subordinate to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, as may be necessary for the good of the Order.

Examine accounts.

(7) To examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder.

Supervise finances.

(8) To supervise the state and condition of the finances, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as may be necessary to increase, secure, and preserve the same, and also to insure the utmost punctuality on the part of every accounting officer in the safe-keeping and paying

over the funds and property of the Grand Commandery.

Grant Dispensations.

(9) To grant or withhold Dispensations and Charters for all new Commanderies.

Revoke Charters.

(10) For good cause, to revoke any pre-existing Charter or Dispensation.

Assign jurisdictional limits.

(11) To assign the limits of subordinate Commanderies within its own jurisdiction, and settle all controversies that may arise between them.

To consider matters in general.

(12) And finally, to consider and do all matters and things appertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation of Templar Masonry, but always subordinate to the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Specific business.

(13) No business shall be transacted at the *called* meetings save that which was specified in the original summons.

Majority of votes to determine.

(14) At every meeting, all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, the presiding officer, for the time being, being entitled to one vote. In case the votes are equally divided, he shall also give the casting vote.

Casting vote.

No appeal.

(15) No appeal shall lie to the Grand Commandery from the decision of the Grand Commander.

Section V.—Duties of the Officers.

Division 1. *The Grand Commander.*

Duties of Grand Commander

(1) The Grand Commander of a State Grand Commandery shall have a watchful supervision

over all the subordinate Commanderies under his jurisdiction, and see that all the constitutional enactments, Rules and Edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and of his own Grand Commandery, are duly and promptly observed.

Grant Dispensations.

(2) He shall have the power and authority, during the recess of his Grand Commandery, to grant Letters of Dispensation to a competent number of petitioners, nine or more, residing within his jurisdiction, and possessing the constitutional qualifications empowering them to form and open a Commandery.

Term of.

(3) Such Dispensations to be in force no longer than the next annual meeting of his Grand Commandery.

Recommendation of nearest Commandery necessary.

(4) But no Letters of Dispensation for constituting a new Commandery shall be issued, save upon the recommendation of the Commandery in the same territorial jurisdiction nearest the place of the new Commandery prayed for.

Call special meetings.

(5) He may call special meetings of his Grand Commandery at his discretion. (See Art. Second, Sec. IV. (2)).

May suspend from office.

(6) [DURING THE RECESS OF HIS GRAND COMMANDERY, HE MAY SUSPEND FROM THE FUNCTIONS OF HIS OFFICE ANY OFFICER OF THE GRAND OR SUBORDINATE COMMANDERY, OR ARREST THE CHARTER OR DISPENSATION OF A COMMANDERY; BUT IN NEITHER CASE SHALL SUCH SUSPENSION AFFECT THE STANDING IN THE ORDER OF SUCH OFFICER, OR HIS

MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMANDERY. AND HE SHALL REPORT HIS ACTION IN FULL THEREIN TO THE NEXT CONCLAVE OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY FOR ITS FINAL ACTION]. Amendment September 22, 1871.

Visit Commanderies.

(7) He may visit and preside at any Commandery within the jurisdiction of his Grand Commandery, and give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require, but always adhering to the Ancient Landmarks.

Attend meetings of Grand Encampment.

(8) It is his duty, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

2. *The Deputy Grand Commander.*

Duties of Deputy.

(1) The Deputy Grand Commander, in the event of the death, removal, or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as the Grand Commander. At all other times he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Grand Commander or the Grand Commandery.

Attend meetings of Grand Encampment.

(2) It is his duty, either in person, or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

3. *Grand Generalissimo and Grand Captain General.*

Succession of office.

(1) In the absence of their respective superiors, the Grand Generalissimo and Grand Captain General shall severally act as Grand Commanders, in order, according to rank. At all other times they shall perform such duties as

may be assigned them by the Grand Commandery, or such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations.

Attend meetings.

(2) It is their duty, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

4. *The Grand Recorder.*

Duties of Grand Recorder.

(1) The Grand Recorder shall make an annual communication to the Grand Recorder of each of the other Grand Commanderies, likewise to the Grand Master and the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Roll of officers.

(2) Said Communication to embrace the roll of Grand Officers, and such other matters as may conduce to the general good of the Order.

To make Returns to Grand Recorder of Grand Encampment.

(3) [He shall forward to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, on or before the first day in August of each year, the Annual Returns and Dues for his Grand Commandery, as required in the provision of Art. Fourth, Sec. I. (2)]. See Amendment IV. 1871.

Send By-Laws.

(4) He shall also regularly transmit to the Grand Master and Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States copies of all the By-Laws and Regulations adopted by his Grand Commandery.

Duties of other officers.

(5) The duties of the remaining officers, as well as those above specified, shall be such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations, or allotted to them by the Grand Com-

mandery, and corresponding as near as may be to those of the corresponding officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Succession by seniority.

(6) In the event of the absence of all four principal officers of the Grand Commandery, the Past Grand Officers, according to the rank and seniority of service, shall be empowered to preside.

ARTICLE THIRD.

OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

SECTION I.—HOW CONSTITUTED.

Powers of Grand Commanderies.

(1) Each State Grand Commandery shall have exclusive power *to constitute new Commanderies* within its jurisdiction.

Grand Commander to grant Dispensations in his jurisdiction.

(2) During the recess of the Grand Commandery, the Grand Commander shall have the power to grant *Letters of Dispensation* to a competent number of petitioners, nine or more, possessing the constitutional qualifications, and residing within its territorial jurisdiction, empowering them to form and open a Commandery for a term of time not extending beyond the next stated meeting of the Grand Commandery.

Power of Grand Encampment over unoccupied territory.

(3) The Grand Encampment of the United States shall have exclusive power to constitute new Commanderies within any State, District, or Territory, wherein there is no State Commandery regularly formed under the authority of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Grand Master has power to grant Dispensations during recess of Grand Encampment.

(4) During the recess of the Grand Encampment, the Grand Master shall have power to grant Letters of Dispensation to a competent number of petitioners, nine or more, possessing the constitutional qualifications, and residing within said unappropriated State, District, or Territory, empowering them to form and open a Commandery for a term of time not extending beyond the next stated meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Members of subordinate Commandery.

(5) A subordinate Commandery consists of the following members:

I. The Commander.
II. The Generalissimo.
III. The Captain General.
IV. The Prelate.
V. The Senior Warden.
VI. The Junior Warden.
VII. The Treasurer.
VIII. The Recorder.
IX. The Standard Bearer.
X. The Sword Bearer, and
XI. The Warder.

LIKEWISE,

XII. As many members as may be found convenient for work and discipline.

One vote.

(6) Each of the individuals enumerated in this section shall be entitled, when present, to one vote in the proceedings of the subordinate Commandery.

Section II.—Titles.

Titles.

(1) The title and designation of the Commander of a subordinate Commandery is *Eminent.*

Section III.—Meetings.

Stated meetings.

(1) The stated meetings of a subordinate Commandery shall occur at least semi-annually, at such time and place as may be specified in the Charter, or designated in the By-Laws of the Commandery.

Special meetings.

(2) Special meetings may be called by the Commander at his discretion.

Tenure of office.

(3) The several officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors be duly elected and installed.

Business at called meetings.

(4) No business shall be performed at the *called* meetings, save that which was specified in the original summons.

Questions: how determined.

(5) At every meeting, all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, the presiding officer, for the time being, being entitled to one vote. In case the votes are equally divided, he shall also give the casting vote.

Casting vote.

No appeal.

(6) No appeal shall lie to the subordinate Commandery from the decision of the Commander.

Section IV.—Duties of the Officers.

The Commander.

Duties of Commander.

(1) The Commander has it in special charge to see that the By-Laws of his Commandery are

duly observed, as well as the Constitution, Rules, and Edicts of the State Grand Commandery, and of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

(2) That accurate records are kept and just accounts rendered. — Records.

(3) That regular returns are made to the Grand Encampment or Commandery, annually, and that the annual dues are promptly paid. — Returns made, &c.

(4) He may call special meetings of his Commandery at his discretion. (See Art. Third, Sec. III. (2)). — May call special meetings.

(5) It is his duty, together with the Generalissimo and Captain General, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of his Grand Encampment or Commandery. — Attend meetings of Grand Encampment or Commandery.

THE RECORDER.

(1) It shall be the duty of the Recorder of every subordinate Commandery, working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States— — Duties of Recorder.

(2) To report annually to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, up to the first day of August, the Roll of his Officers and Members, and the Working Roll of his Commandery. — Make returns.

And to accompany the same with the amount of dues to the Grand Encampment of the United States. (See Art. Fourth, Sec. I. (4)). — Send dues.

(4) For failure herein, the Commandery so offending shall be subject to knightly discipline. — Failure subjects to discipline.

Seniority in succession.

(3) In the event of the absence of all the three principal officers of the Commandery, the Past Commanders, according to rank and seniority of service, shall be empowered to preside.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—FEES, DUES, AND FINANCES.

Annual dues of five cents.

(1) "THE STATE GRAND COMMANDERIES, IN SUCH MANNER AS THEY MAY RESPECTIVELY DETERMINE, SHALL ANNUALLY COLLECT AND PAY TO THE GRAND RECORDER OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO *five cents* FOR EACH SIR KNIGHT RETURNED AS A MEMBER OF THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES, AT THE MEETING OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY PRECEDING AUGUST THE FIRST IN EACH YEAR.

When and to whom sent.

(2) "THIS FUND, WITH THE RETURNS OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY, AS REQUIRED IN ART. SECOND, SEC. V. DIV. 4, (1), (2), (3), SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE GRAND RECORDER OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT ON *or before* THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST IN EACH YEAR." Adopted September 22, 1871.

Fee for Dispensation.

(3) The fee for instituting a new Commandery shall not be less than ninety dollars.

Dues of subordinate Commanderies.

(4) For every Knight Templar created in any Commandery, holden by Dispensation or Charter, whilst under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States,

there shall be paid two dollars into the treasury of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Grand Recorder's fee.

(5) The Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States shall receive ten dollars as his fee for each Charter issued, and five dollars for indorsing, under the seal of the Grand Encampment of the United States, the extension of a Dispensation.

Powers of Grand Commanderies.

(6) The State Grand Commanderies, respectively, shall possess authority, upon the institution of new Commanderies within their respective jurisdictions—

Proportions of sums received, &c.

(7) To require from the several Commanderies within their respective jurisdictions such proportions of the sums received by them for conferring the Orders.

Annual dues.

(8) Likewise, such sums, in the form of annual dues from their respective members, as may be necessary for supporting the Grand Commandery.

Fee for Orders.

(9) No subordinate Commandery shall confer the Orders of Knighthood for a less sum than twenty dollars.

Contingent fund for Grand Master.

(10) There shall be a Contingent Fund of three hundred dollars placed to the credit of the Most Eminent Grand Master, on the books of the Grand Treasurer, at the close of each triennial session, out of which the Grand Master shall reimburse himself for his necessary cash expenses in the performance of his constitutional duties, and make a triennial report of the same to the Grand Encampment.

Contingent fund for Grand Recorder.

(11) There shall be appropriated at each triennial session of the Grand Encampment of the United States a sufficient sum to be used by the Grand Recorder to meet the current expenses of the secretariat, of which he shall render an account at the succeeding session.

Section II.—General Regulations.

Royal Arch Masons only Eligible to the Orders.

Who eligible to Orders.

Regulation 1. No Commandery, Grand or subordinate, shall confer the Orders of Knighthood upon any one who is not a regular Royal Arch Mason, according to the requirements of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

Order of Succession.

Order of succession.

Regulation 2. The rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood shall be as follows: 1. The Knight of the Red Cross. 2. Knight Templar, [and Knight of Malta,] adopted September 7, 1865.

Commandery to have Dispensation or Charter.

Commanderies must have a Dispensation or Charter.

Regulation 3. Every Commandery working in a State, District, or Territory, where there is a Grand Commandery, shall have a Dispensation or Charter from said Grand Commandery; and no Commandery hereafter to be formed or opened in such State, District, or Territory, shall be deemed legal without such Charter or Dispensation.

Without Charter, all Templar Communication Forbidden.

Masonic communication interdicted.

REGULATION 4. All Masonic communication, as a Templar, is interdicted between any Commandery working under the general or special jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment, or any member thereof, and any Commandery, or member of such, that may be formed, opened, or holden in such State, District, or Territory, without such Charter or Dispensation.

Sojourner not Eligible to the Orders.

Irregular to confer orders on sojourner.

REGULATION 5. It shall be deemed irregular for any Commandery to confer the Orders of Knighthood, or either of them, upon any sojourner, whose place of residence is within any State, District, or Territory, in which there is a Commandery regularly at work, until the consent of the Commandery having territorial jurisdiction is first obtained.

Discipline for Violation of Rule 5.

Discipline for violation.

REGULATION 6. In the event of the violation of this interdict, the Commandery so offending shall be subject to knightly discipline, and be required, upon demand, to pay over to the Commandery thus defrauded the amount of fees received for such admission.

Vow of Office.

Vow of office.

REGULATION 7. The officers of every Commandery, Grand and subordinate, before entering upon the exercise of their respective offices, shall take the following obligation, viz.: "I (A.

B.) do promise and vow that I will support and maintain the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America."

Proxies may Constitute.

Proxy to constitute a Commandery.

REGULATION 8. The Grand Master of this Grand Encampment may issue his proxy to any Knight Templar in regular standing, authorizing him to constitute a subordinate Commandery which has received a Charter; and any Commandery thus constituted shall be deemed regularly constituted.*

[It has been the custom under the regulations, for the Grand Master to appoint a present or Past Grand Officer to constitute a Grand Commandery which has received his warrant.]

SECTION III.—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments.

(1) The Grand Encampment shall be competent, upon the concurrence of three-fourths of its members present at any stated meeting, to revise, amend, and alter this Constitution:

Previous notice, and time set.

[*Provided*, ONE DAY'S PREVIOUS NOTICE OF SUCH MOTION TO AMEND BE GIVEN, AND A PARTICULAR TIME BE SET TO TAKE THE VOTE THEREON.

Otherwise, to lie over.

IN ALL OTHER CASES, ANY PROPOSED AMENDMENT SHALL LIE OVER UNTIL THE NEXT STATED MEETING OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, WHEN A CONCURRING VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS SHALL BE NECESSARY TO ADOPT SUCH ALTERATION, AMENDMENT, OR REVISION.] Amendment September 17, 1859.

---

* Ceremony of Constitution, 1859, pages 46 and 103.

Section IV.—Rules of Order.

Reading of the Minutes.

Reading of minutes.

Rule 1.—After the ceremony of opening the Grand Encampment, it shall be the duty of the Grand Recorder to read the minutes of the last Triennial Session, unless such reading be dispensed with; and at the resumption of business in each successive sitting, the minutes of the preceding one shall also be read.

Committee on Credentials.

Committee on Credentials.

Rule 2.—A Committee on Credentials, consisting of three Sir Knights, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, to report at the opening of the next sitting.

Reports of Grand Officers.

Report of officers.

Rule 3.—After the report of this Committee, the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Generalissimo, and the Grand Captain General, will successively read the reports of their doings during the preceding three years.*

Referred to Standing Committee.

These reports shall be referred to the Standing Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers, who may recommend the apportionment of such parts thereof to special or to such other of the Standing Committees as they may deem necessary.

---

* The Grand Treasurer, see Art. First, Sec. V. Div. 4, (2), and the Grand Recorder. Div. V, (3), shall render, &c.

Standing Committees.

Standing Committees.

RULE 4.—The Standing Committees shall be:

1. A Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers.
2. A Committee on Finance.
3. A Committee on Dispensations and New Commanderies.
4. A Committee on Unfinished Business.
5. A Committee on Grievances.
6. A Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
7. A Committee to Designate the Place of the next Triennial Meeting.

Order of reports.

The report of these Committees shall be heard in order, except the last one, which shall report on the last day of the meetings of the Grand Encampment.

New Business.

New business.

RULE 5.—While the several Committees are preparing their reports, the new business may be acted upon; and if any subject is brought forward requiring a reference to any Standing or Special Committee, it shall be so referred forthwith.

Special Committees.

All Committees shall make it a point to report as soon as convenient after their appointment.

Speak but Once.

Speak but once.

RULE 6.—No Sir Knight shall be allowed to speak more than once on the same subject, except to explain the meaning of some of his remarks, *unless* it be by special permission of the Grand Encampment first obtained.

Electing Officers.

Elect officers third day.

RULE 7.—The Grand Encampment shall proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing three years, immediately after the opening of the first sitting, on Thursday following the commencement of the Triennial Meetings.

Exemplification of the Work.

Grand Master to exemplify the work.

RULE 8.—It shall be the duty of the Grand Master, at each Triennial Meeting, if time permit, to cause an exemplification of the work appertaining to the Orders of Knighthood to be exhibited before the Grand Encampment; and also to correct, officially, all irregularities and discrepancies that exist.

A true and faithful copy of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, with the amendments at the date hereof.

Witness my official signature and the seal of the Grand Encampment, at Iowa City, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1872, A. O. 754.

[SEAL.]

ATTEST:

THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN,
Grand Recorder.

RULES AND EDICTS

OF THE

GRAND ENCAMPMENT,

A. D. 1859, A. D. 1871.

Among the enumerated powers of the Grand Encampment is that "To adopt such RULES and EDICTS as may be necessary for the good of the Order." Constitution, Article First, Section IV. (6).

Under this head we present the Rules and Edicts of the sessions of 1859, '62, '65, '68, and '71.

1859.

1. (1) *Who to Fill Vacancies.*

Vacancies: how filled.

In case of a vacancy in the office of either Grand Treasurer or Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, it is made the duty of the M. E. Grand Master to fill the vacancy by appointment, and to require bonds of the Sir Knight that he may appoint for the faithful performance of his duty. (See Article First, Section V. Div. 6, (4).

Adopted September 15, 1859, page 40.

2. (2) *Installation Ceremonies.*

Ceremonies of Dedication

The Grand Encampment approves the "Ceremonies and Charges upon Constituting and

Dedicating a Commandery, and Installing its Officers," and authorizes the same to be used in the Commanderies within its jurisdiction as they are published in the Appendix to the Proceedings of 1859, pages 103–113. and Installation adopted.

[These Ceremonies are purposely excluded from this edition, and the reader referred to the Proceedings aforesaid.—GR. REC.]

Adopted September 15, 1859, page 46.

3. (3) *Burial Service.*

Ordered, That the Burial Service hereto annexed* be and the same is hereby adopted by the Grand Encampment, and the use thereof *enjoined* upon the Commanderies, Grand and subordinate, in this jurisdiction. Burial Service adopted.

[These Ceremonies are excluded, and the reader referred to the pages aforesaid.—GR. REC.]

Adopted September 16, 1859, page 50.

4. (4) *Duty of Subordinate Commanderies.*

At the formation of a State Grand Commandery, it is the right, as well as the duty, of every subordinate Commandery in such State, whether chartered or under dispensation, to enroll themselves under such State Grand Commandery, and respect and obey its laws and regulations. Rights and duties of subordinate Commanderies.

Adopted September 17, 1859, page 56.

5. (5) *Commanders Cannot Resign.*

Resolved, That the Commander of a char- Commanders cannot resign

* See Appendix Proceedings, 1859, pages 116–126.

tered Commandery, when duly installed, cannot resign.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, and adopted September 19, 1859, page 69.

6. (6) *Absent Officers to be Installed in their Commanderies.*

Absent officers: how installed.

Ordered, That such officers elect of the Grand Encampment as may not be present for installation may be installed in the several Commanderies to which they belong, and that the Recorders of these Commanderies notify the Grand Recorder of their installation.

Adopted September 19, 1859, page 74.

7. (7) *No Distinction of Rank among Grand Commanderies.*

Grand Commanderies of equal rank.

No distinction of rank shall be made among the State Grand Commanderies; but the Grand Recorder shall prepare a Table showing the date of the formation of each one now in existence, and all that may be formed hereafter, in the order of their formation.

Adopted September 19, 1859, page 68.

1862.

8. (1) *Templar Costume.*

Costume of Templars.

Ordered, That the Costume, as reported by Sir Knight Bailey from the Select Committee on Templar Uniform, be agreed to and adopted.

9. (2) *Communicate Officers Elect.*

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing a more perfect intercourse between the several

bodies of Knights Templar, the Grand Recorder be requested to communicate to the several Grand Commanderies and subordinates of this Grand Encampment a list of the presiding or other proper officers, who may be addressed for that purpose.

Communicate officers.

Adopted September 3, 1862, page 62.

10. (3) *Publication of Templar Ritual forbidden.*

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment of the United States has never, directly or indirectly, authorized the publication of any part of the Work or Ritual of Templar Masonry, and that any such publication is hereby unequivocally condemned.

Publication of Ritual not authorized.

Adopted September 3, 1862, page 51.

11. (4) *Ritual to be Observed.*

Ordered, That it be enjoined upon all State Grand Commanderies and subordinate Commanderies under the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment to use the Ritual, a copy of which is in possession of the M. E. Grand Master (French), being the same which is in use in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and that in conferring the Order of Knight of Malta, it should be made as much a separate ceremonial as is observed in conferring the other Orders of Knighthood.

Ritual to be observed.

Adopted September 4, 1862, page 65.

12. (5) *Grand Recorder to procure Blanks.*

Ordered, That the Grand Recorder have pre-

Grand Recorder to prepare blanks.

pared such blanks and forms as may be necessary in the performance of his official business.

Adopted September 3, 1862, page 63.

13. (6) *Sale of Reprint.*

Sale of reprint.

Ordered, That the Grand Recorder be authorized to dispose of the Republished Proceedings of the Grand Encampment from its organization, A. D. 1816 to 1856, inclusive, pp. 370, at $1.50 per copy.

[There are some two hundred copies of this work for sale, and which may be had by application to the Grand Recorder. When sent by mail, twenty cents additional must accompany the order.—GR. REC.]

1865.

14. (1) *Every Member to Vote, &c.*

Every member to vote.

In voting for admission into the Order, every member present should be required to cast his [ball] ballot, or be excused therefrom by a vote of the Commandery.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 6, 1865, page 50.

1868.

15. (1) *Absent Sir Knights to be informed of Proceedings.*

Absent Knights may know all transactions of meeting.

A Sir Knight who may have been absent from a Conclave has a right to know *all* the transactions at such meeting, whether affecting himself or not.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 18, 1868, page 70.

16. (2) *Effects of Expulsion of a Knight by a Blue Lodge.*

Suspension or expulsion deprives of rights.

The forfeiture of good standing resulting from the suspension or expulsion of a Knight Templar by a Lodge or Chapter deprives him of all the rights and privileges he had gained, and necessarily degrades him from the Orders of Knighthood.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 18, 1868, page 70.

17. (3) *Status of a Knight when Commandery had ceased to Exist.*

Status of a Knight when a Commandery ceases to exist.

When a Commandery has ceased to exist, its members can join another Commandery upon petition and certificate from the Grand Recorder of the State holding the Charter and papers of the Commandery to which he belonged, that his standing therein was good when said Commandery ceased to exist.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 18, 1868, page 70.

18. (4) *Who Eligible to Offices in Grand Encampment.*

None but actual members to hold office.

No one not an actual member of the Grand Encampment should be permitted to hold office therein.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted September 18, 1868, page 70.

1871.

19. (1) *Title—Knights Templar* vs. *Knights Templars.*

Title: no authority to change.

The Grand Encampment has no authority to determine questions of "historic truth, literary usage, and the philosophy and grammar of the English language."

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

20. (2) *Deputy Grand Commander may act, &c.*

Deputy Grand Commander may act.

The Deputy Grand Commander is authorized, under the Constitution, to act in case of the physical incompetency of the Grand Commander, although the latter may be in the State and not authorizing him to act.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

21. (3) *When Subordinate Commanderies may appear in Public.*

When subordinate Commanderies may appear in public.

Subordinate Commanderies have no right to appear in public as such, without the permission of the Grand Commandery or Grand Commander, except upon *Masonic* occasions, nor then, if prohibited by the Grand Commander.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

22. (4) *Power of Grand Commander to Suspend not limited to State lines.*

The Grand Commander can suspend any

officer from his office where the Commandery is *outside* of his jurisdiction as if *in* it.

Power of Grand Commander to suspend not limited.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

23. (5) *Test Oath.*

Resolved, That hereafter no petition for the Orders of Knighthood shall be received by any subordinate Commandery unless the applicant shall state therein whether he has or has not been previously rejected by any Commandery.

Test oath.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

24. (6) *Digest of Templar Law.*

Ordered, That the Grand Master appoint a Special Committee to examine all published Decisions of the Grand Encampment and of its Grand Masters, and compile a Digest thereof, to report at the next Triennial Session (at New Orleans, December, 1874). Subsequently the Grand Master appointed Sir Knights Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, Drummond, of Maine, Parvin, of Iowa, Horner, of Louisiana, and English, of Arkansas, said Committee.

Digest of Templar Law.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

25. (7) *When an Appeal lies to the Grand Encampment from a Grand Commandery.*

An appeal from the Decision of a State Grand Commandery lies to the Grand Encampment when the question involves a construction of the Constitution, Rules, and Edicts of the

When an appeal will lie.

Grand Encampment, but not where the Decision in question was made under a Rule or Edict of the Grand Commandery not in conflict with the Supreme Constitution.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

26. (8) *South Carolina, action of Grand Master sustained.*

Action of Grand Master sustained.

The action of the Grand Master in reference to the matter in South Carolina (see pages 47, 48) was legally correct, and the Committee recommend that it be confirmed by the Grand Encampment.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Encampment.

27. (9) *Treaty of Comity with Grand Conclave of England ordered.*

Treaty of Comity ordered.

Ordered, That the Grand Master appoint Commissioners to examine the subject of a Treaty of Comity between the Grand Conclave of England and Wales and the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to reduce to form the conditions and stipulations, &c., and submit the same to the next Triennial Session.

Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted.

Grand Master Fellows subsequently appointed Sir Knights Past Grand Master Gardner, of Massachusetts, Simons, of New York, and Blackie, of Tennessee, said Committee.

28. (10) *Honorary Membership, &c.*

Honorary Membership.

Resolved, That the M. E. Sir Wm Stuart, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple in England be made an Honorary Member of this Grand Encampment, with the rank and title of Past Grand Master.

Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted.

29. (11) *Red Cross Knights of Canada.*

Red Cross of Canada recognized.

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment affirms the Decision of the Grand Master (page 82, 102), and recognizes Knights of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, made in Canada, under such authority as may be duly recognized there.

Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted.

30. (12) *Grand Representatives.*

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment fully approves and confirms the Decision of the Grand Master (pages 104 and 105).

Grand Commanderies cannot interchange Representatives with *foreign* Bodies.

That a State Grand Commandery has *no* right, power, or authority to enter into an exchange of Representatives with any Masonic authority not under the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment, that power being in the very nature of things the prerogative of this Grand Encampment, which it cannot allow to be set aside.

Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs, adopted.

31. (13) *Memorial of Virginia to withdraw refused.*

Memorial of Virginia declined.

Resolved, That the Grand Encampment declines and refuses to grant the petition of the memorialist from the Grand Commandery of Virginia, for a peaceful withdrawal of that Grand Commandery from the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Report of Special Committee, approved.

32. (14) *Jurisdiction of Grand Commandery of Virginia over West Virginia.*

Grand Commandery of Virginia—jurisdiction over West Virginia.

Resolved, That the Grand Commandery of Virginia is recognized as holding jurisdiction over both the States of Virginia and West Virginia.

Adopted September 22, 1871.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Grand Commandery

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

ADOPTED JUNE 12, 1872:

WITH

Form of By-Laws, Forms, and the Ceremonies at the Constitution of New Commanderies and Installation of Officers.

PREAMBLE.

HISTORY.

The Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania date their chartered origin to May 12, 1797, when the FIRST Grand Encampment in the United States was established in the city of Philadelphia, by Encampments Nos. 1 and 2, of said city, No. 3, of Harrisburg, and No. 4, of Carlisle, whose respective organizations took place in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, under Lodge charters and in accordance with the ancient regulations.

On the 16th of February, 1814, the Grand Encampment was reconstructed, and a further organization was effected by the addition of subordinate Encampments from the States of New York, Delaware, and Maryland, under the title of the "Pennsylvania Grand Encampment, with Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging," which suspended labors in 1824.

On the 20th of June, 1816, the General Grand Encampment of the United States was organized; and it being a general Grand body, Grand and subordinate Encampments placed themselves under its jurisdiction, with a view of having a complete Templar union.

Prior to the 12th of April, 1854, the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania were governed by subordinate Encampments, their charters emanating respectively from the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, or the General Grand Encampment of the United States.

Under the *former* were St. John's Encampment, No. 4, deriving its charter from the Grand Encampment of 1814, and instituted June 8, 1819; Philadelphia, No. 5, May 25, 1849; Union, No. 6,

May 10, 1855—all of the city of Philadelphia; and DeMolay, No. 7, of Reading, February 7, 1854.

Under the latter there existed Pittsburg Encampment, No. 1, of Pittsburg, instituted May 13, 1847; Jacques DeMolay, No. 2, of Washington, Pa., under date of September 12, 1849; St. Omer's, No. 3, of Brownsville, (originally of Uniontown,) dated September, 1853; and Hubbard Encampment, *under dispensation*, at Waynesburg, dated November 10, 1851.

The State of Pennsylvania being thus occupied by subordinate Encampments, deriving their charters from two lawfully constituted authorities—the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge and the General Grand Encampment. Two Grand Encampments were organized by these subordinates; the latter on April 12, 1854, and the former on May 10, 1854. These two powerful bodies, after calmly considering the good which could be accomplished by a union in acts of charity and beneficence, each appointed Committees of Conference, who met February 12, 1857, and, after a mutual exchange of opinions, the supremacy of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States was acknowledged and proclaimed by the Most Eminent Sir W. B. Hubbard, General Grand Master, on June 1, 1857.

The Grand Commandery of Masonic Knights Templar and Appendant Orders of the State of Pennsylvania do make and ordain the following Constitution and Statutes for the future regulation and government of this Grand Commandery, the several Commanderies subordinate thereto, and the Orders of Knighthood conferred therein.

Adopted at Reading, at its Nineteenth Annual Conclave, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1872; A. O. 754; A. O. E. P. 75.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

GRAND COMMANDERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY.

Title.

SEC. 1. This body shall be styled THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND THE APPENDANT ORDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Members.

SEC. 2. The Grand Commandery consists of the following members, and rank in the following order, viz.:

I. The Right Eminent Grand Commander.
II. The Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander.
III. The Eminent Grand Generalissimo.
IV. The Eminent Grand Captain General.
V. The Eminent Grand Prelate.
VI. The Eminent Grand Senior Warden.
VII. The Eminent Grand Junior Warden.
VIII. The Eminent Grand Treasurer.
IX. The Eminent Grand Recorder.
X. The Eminent Grand Standard Bearer.
XI. The Eminent Grand Sword Bearer.

XII. The Eminent Grand Warder.
XIII. The Eminent Grand Captain of the Guard.

LIKEWISE,

XIV. All Past Grand Commanders and Past Grand Masters.
XV. All Past Deputy Grand Commanders and Past Deputy Grand Masters.
XVI. All Past Grand Generalissimos.
XVII. All Past Grand Captains General.
So long as they remain members of subordinate Commanderies under this jurisdiction.

LIKEWISE,

Members from subordinate Commanderies.

XVIII. The Eminent Commander,
XIX. The Generalissimo, and
XX. The Captain General,
Of each chartered subordinate Commandery working under this Grand Commandery.

LIKEWISE,

XXI. All Past Commanders of the subordinate Commanderies working under this Grand Commandery, so long as they remain members of subordinate Commanderies under this jurisdiction.

Who may vote.

SEC. 3. Each of the individuals enumerated in this section shall be entitled, when present, to one vote.

Eligibility to office.

SEC. 4. No Knight shall be eligible to office in this Grand Commandery, unless he shall be at the time a member of some subordinate Commandery working under this jurisdiction, and a Past Commander.

Elective officers.

The *Elective* officers of this Grand Commandery are chosen by ballot, and shall consist of—

I. A Grand Commander.
II. A Deputy Grand Commander.
III. A Grand Generalissimo.
IV. A Grand Captain General.
V. A Grand Prelate.
VI. A Grand Senior Warden.
VII. A Grand Junior Warden.
VIII. A Grand Treasurer.
IX. A Grand Recorder.

The other officers shall be appointed by the Grand Commander elect.

ARTICLE II.

PROXIES.

Who may vote by proxy.

SEC. 1. Any officer specified in Article I, save and except Past Commanders, may appear and vote by proxy, said proxy being at the time of service a member of the same subordinate Commandery as his principal, and producing a properly authenticated certificate of his appointment.

Who present at election.

SEC. 2. None but members of the Grand Commandery who are entitled to vote shall be allowed to be present during the election of officers.

ARTICLE III.

CONCLAVES.

Annual Conclaves.

SEC. 1. The Grand Conclave shall be held annually on the second Tuesday of May in each and every year, and be opened at 8 o'clock P. M., at such place as the Grand Commandery may designate.

Order of business.

The records of the proceedings of the last Annual Grand Conclave and of any subsequent Special Grand Conclave shall be read, unless dispensed with.

Committee on Credentials.

SEC. 2. After the records are approved, the Grand Commander shall appoint a *Committee on Credentials*, composed of three members of this Grand Commandery, who shall report the name of each Representative present, as well as the names of those for whom they are to act.

Standing Committees.

SEC. 3. The following Standing Committees, each to consist of five members, shall be appointed, who shall report upon the several matters referred to them during the session:

On the Doings of the Grand Officers.
On Dispensations and Charters.
On By-Laws.
On Finance, including the Grand Treasurer's and Grand Recorder's accounts.
On Grievances and Appeals.
On Designating the Next Place of Meeting.
On Unfinished Business.
On Mileage and Pay of Representatives.
On Templar Jurisprudence and Ritual.
On Foreign Correspondence.
On Printing and Publishing.

Election.

SEC. 4. The election for Grand Officers shall be held on the morning of the second day of the session, at 10 o'clock A. M. The appointed officers shall be announced by the Grand Commander immediately preceding his installation.

Tenure of office.

SEC. 5. The several Grand Officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

Majority of votes to govern.

SEC. 6. All questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, except alteration of this Constitution, which is hereafter provided for.

Powers of the Grand Commandery.

SEC. 7. The Grand Commandery shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the Templar and Appendant Orders in this State, grant charters, decide appeals, and settle all controversies that may arise between subordinate Commanderies, promulgate the Ritual prescribed by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and do all things to promote the good, well-being, and perpetuation of Templar Masonry.

Resolutions and decisions to become law.

SEC. 8. Every resolution of the Grand Conclave shall become law, as well as the decisions of the Grand Commander, if approved by the Grand Commandery, and be binding and conclusive, and shall be carried into effect accordingly.

ARTICLE IV.

SPECIAL CONCLAVES.

Special Conclaves.

SEC. 1. A Special Grand Conclave may be held at any time the Grand Commander and first three officers may think fit, and which shall

Special Conclaves: how called.

be convoked by the Grand Recorder, upon thirty days' notice, signed by the Grand Commander and Grand Recorder, by a circular addressed to each Grand and Past Grand Officer, to each subordinate Commandery, and to every member of this Grand Commandery, setting forth the business to be transacted.

What business transacted.

SEC. 2. Every Special Grand Conclave, after having been opened, shall proceed to the consideration of the business for which it shall have been convoked, and no other business shall be discussed or transacted.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

GRAND COMMANDER.

Term of office.

SEC. 1. The Grand Commander shall be elected for the term of one year, and may be re-elected.

Duties of the Grand Commander.

SEC. 2. The Grand Commander shall preside over all Stated and Special Conclaves in this jurisdiction, exercise a watchful supervision over all the subordinate Commanderies, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, and edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States and of this Grand Commandery are duly and promptly observed.

Grant dispensation.

He shall have power, during the recess, to grant letters of dispensation to nine or more petitioners, properly recommended, possessing the constitutional qualifications, empowering them to form and open a Commandery. This

dispensation shall cease at the next Annual Meeting or be continued by order of the Grand Commandery. Term of dispensation.

SEC. 3. No dispensation shall be issued unless the petition shall be recommended by the nearest Commandery, and the petitioners give satisfactory evidence of good standing, of a suitable place of meeting, of possessing or having the ability to procure proper furniture and dress for the use of the Commandery, and of being competent to conduct intelligently the ceremonies, work, and government thereof. What is required before dispensation can be granted.

SEC. 4. He may visit and preside at any Commandery, and give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require, but always adhering to the ancient landmarks. Visit Commanderies.

SEC. 5. It is his duty, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Attend meeting of Grand Encampment.

ARTICLE VI.

DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDER.

SEC. 1. The Deputy Grand Commander, in the event of the death, removal, or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as the Grand Commander, and exercise all the powers, authorities, and privileges given to and vested in him. At all other times he shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Grand Commandery or the Grand Commander. Duties of Deputy Grand Commander.

SEC. 2. It is his duty, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Attend meetings of Grand Encampment.

ARTICLE VII.

GRAND GENERALISSIMO AND CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Duties of Grand Generalissimo and Captain General.

SEC. 1. In the absence of their respective superiors, they shall severally act as the Grand Commander, in order according to rank. At all other times they shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by the Grand Commander or such as are appropriate to their respective stations.

Attend meetings of Grand Encampment.

SEC. 2. It is also their duty, either in person or by proxy, to attend all meetings of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

GRAND TREASURER.

Duties of Grand Treasurer.

SEC. 1. It is the duty of the Grand Treasurer to attend the Conclaves of the Grand Commandery, with the books, papers, and properties of his office, in order to make settlement with the Committee and pay such orders as may have been passed by vote of the Grand Commandery, attested by the Grand Commander, and countersigned by the Grand Recorder; also, those drawn by the Committee on Mileage and Pay of Representatives. He shall, at each Annual Conclave, present an accurate written report of the state of the treasury; and, before entering upon the duties of his office, give his bond to the Grand Commander in the sum of $3,000. He shall receive all moneys from the hands of the Grand Recorder, and give his receipt there-

Pay orders.

Render an account.

Give bond.

for, being careful to make due entries of the same in a book to be kept for that purpose; and, at the expiration of his office, he shall deliver over to his successor all moneys, papers, books, and other property that may be in his hands or under his control as Grand Treasurer.

Deliver up moneys, &c., at expiration of term of office.

ARTICLE IX.

GRAND RECORDER.

Duties of Grand Recorder.

SEC. 1. The Grand Recorder shall attend all Conclaves of the Grand Commandery. He shall make an annual report of the returns of the subordinate Commanderies, showing their elected officers, the increase and numbers, and the amount paid or due by them; prepare and cause to be printed a roll of the members of this Grand Commandery, which shall be distributed in the Grand Commandery at its first session, subject to amendment, which list when amended shall be used to designate the votes in this Grand Body, also such other matters as may conduce to the general good of the Order.

Roll of Members.

Keep records.

SEC. 2. He shall keep a true record of the proceedings of this Grand Commandery, and receive and collect all moneys due from the subordinate Commanderies, and pay the same over to the Grand Treasurer forthwith, taking his receipt therefor.

Collect moneys. Pay same to Grand Treasurer.

To forward proceedings.

SEC. 3. He shall transmit to the officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to the Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of each State Grand Commandery, and to the Recorder

of each subordinate Commandery under this jurisdiction, copies of our annual proceedings.

Keep register of subordinate Commandery.

He shall keep, in a suitable book, a register of each subordinate Commandery, showing the present and past officers and members of each; also, all rejections, suspensions, admissions, deaths, resignations, and those degraded.

Transmit rejections, suspensions, and degraded.

SEC. 4. He shall transmit to the Recorder of each Commandery the names of all candidates rejected, Knights suspended or degraded, within this jurisdiction, once every month.

Have books and papers prepared for settlement.

SEC. 5. He shall have his books, papers, and accounts present at the opening of each Annual Conclave, prepared for settlement with the Committee of the Grand Commandery; and, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver over to his successor all property or other matters in his hands belonging to the Grand Commandery.

Seal to be affixed to all official papers.

SEC. 6. All official communications shall have the seal of the Grand Commandery affixed thereto.

Compensation.

SEC. 7. For his services he shall receive a compensation to be fixed annually.

Give notice of Annual and Special Conclaves.

SEC. 8. He shall notify every member of the Grand Commandery of the Annual and Special Conclaves of this Grand Commandery.

ARTICLE X.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

ON THE DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

Committee on Doings of Grand Officers

They shall have charge of all the reports of the Grand Officers, with the documents referred

to, and report, by resolution or otherwise, what action should be taken in the premises by the Grand Commandery.

ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS.

Committee on Charters and Dispensations.

They shall particularly examine the work and records of the Commanderies under Dispensation, and report to the Grand Commandery such action as they shall deem proper in the premises.

ON BY-LAWS.

Committee on By-Laws.

They shall report all matters that are improper or unconstitutional in any By-Laws, and submit the same to the Grand Commandery, with such recommendation as they shall deem proper.

ON FINANCE.

Committee on Finance to examine Grand Treasurer's and Recorder's accounts.

It shall be their duty to examine the books and vouchers of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder, settle and balance the same, and report to the Grand Commandery the actual condition of the finances. All applications for a remission of fees and dues by subordinate Commanderies shall be referred to this Committee, who shall report thereon to the Grand Commandery.

Estimate receipts and appropriations.

They shall report an estimate of the receipts and expenditures, and the necessary appropriations for the next Templar year.

ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

All matters of controversy and grievance brought before the Grand Commandery shall be referred to this Committee, whose duty it shall be to examine into the same, and report their action thereon to the Grand Commandery.

ON DESIGNATING THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Committee on Designating Next Place of Meeting.

Their duty shall be to designate a place for the next Annual Conclave—bearing in view the constitutional requirement.

ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Committee on Unfinished Business.

It shall be their duty to examine the record of the previous Annual Conclave, and report all such matters as were then pending and undetermined.

ON MILEAGE AND PAY OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee on Mileage and Pay.

It shall be their duty to ascertain and report the actual travelling expenses and per diem compensation allowed the Representatives of the Grand Commandery, for which they shall draw warrants on the Grand Treasurer, signed by a majority of Committee, attested by the Grand Commander.

ON TEMPLAR JURISPRUDENCE AND RITUAL.

Committee on Templar Jurisprudence and Ritual.

To them shall be referred all propositions to revise, alter, or amend the Constitution and regulations of the Grand Commandery, as well as all other matters on questions of Templar law

or usage, or the Ritual, and they shall report thereon, in writing, as far as proper, to the Grand Commandery.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

They shall have charge of so much of the Grand Commander's address as relates to matters of foreign correspondence, together with the proceedings of sister Grand Commanderies, with the documents referred to, and report to the Grand Commandery. They shall select such portions of the proceedings of the Grand Commandery as are proper for publication, which, together with the report on Foreign Correspondence and statistical table, shall be published.

ON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Committee on Printing and Publishing.

They shall have the exclusive control of all printing for and on account of the Grand Commandery, which they shall award to the lowest and best bidder.

ARTICLE XI.

FEES, DUES.

Who entitled to mileage and per diem.

SEC. 1. Each Grand Officer and Representative from a subordinate Commandery shall be entitled to receive his actual travelling and per diem expenses for each day necessarily spent in attending the Conclaves of the Grand Commandery.

Revenue.

SEC. 2. The revenue of the Grand Commandery shall be derived from the following sources:

For every dispensation, to be paid before the same is issued, . .	$100 00
For every Knight receiving either or all of the Orders of Knighthood, .	2 00
For annual dues, ...	50
For Grand Commandery certificate, .	2 00

ARTICLE XII.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

Stated assemblies.

SEC. 1. Every Commandery shall assemble at least quarterly for business.

Annual election.

SEC. 2. Each Commandery shall hold its annual election at the stated assembly in March, and the installation of officers shall take place before the 1st day of May following.

Installation of officers.

When to transmit returns and fees and dues.

SEC. 3. Every Commandery shall, before the 12th day of April in each year, transmit to the Grand Recorder, in such form as shall be furnished, its annual return, accompanied by the fees and dues to the Grand Commandery. The Templar year commences on April 1.

Penalty for neglect to make returns and pay dues.

SEC. 4. Any Commandery neglecting or refusing to make its annual returns on or before April 12, accompanied by fees and dues, shall be notified thereof; and if after three months' notice it fail to pay, it shall be suspended until restored by vote of the Grand Commandery.

How deprived of Representatives.

SEC. 5. Any Commandery which shall omit to make its annual returns and payments on or

before the second Tuesday of May shall thereby be deprived of its representation in the Grand Commandery.

When disbanded all property to be returned to Grand Recorder.

SEC. 6. When a Commandery is disbanded or dissolved, by neglecting to make its returns, or pay its dues, or by unknightly conduct, or by the death and resignation of its members, it shall be the duty of the last Eminent Commander, Treasurer, and Recorder, within three months after its dissolution, to surrender to the Grand Recorder the warrant, books, papers, jewels, furniture, and funds of such Commandery, together with an inventory thereof. No Knight of such Commandery shall be admitted into any other Commandery, nor entitled to the benefits of Templar Masonry, until he shall have paid to the Grand Recorder all his arrears.

Members not admitted until arrears are paid.

Officers.

SEC. 7. The officers of a subordinate Commandery shall be an

Eminent Commander.
Generalissimo.
Captain General.
Prelate.
Senior Warden.
Junior Warden.
Treasurer.
Recorder.
Standard Bearer.
Sword Bearer.
Warder.
Three Captains of the Guard.
Sentinel.

Who elected.

The elected officers shall be an

Eminent Commander.
Generalissimo.
Captain General.
Treasurer.
Recorder.

Who appointed and when.

The remaining officers shall be appointed by the Eminent Commander, immediately before his installation.

Name: how taken and changed.

SEC. 8. A Commandery not distinguished by a name or title, being desirous of taking one, must for that purpose procure the approbation of the R. E. Grand Commander, and the name must be registered with the Grand Recorder. No Commandery is permitted to alter its name without the like approbation and registry, nor can it be named after any living person.

ARTICLE XIII.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Minimum fee.

SEC. 1. Subordinate Commanderies shall not confer the Orders of Knighthood for a less sum than thirty dollars.

Pay in advance

SEC. 2. Every applicant for the Orders of Knighthood must enclose the whole amount of fee before the Orders are conferred.

Qualifications of applicant.

SEC. 3. Every applicant for the Orders of Knighthood must apply by petition at a stated assembly, at least one month prior to his reception, recommended by two Knights, members of the Commandery, such petition stating his age, occupation, residence, Lodge, and Chap-

ter, and that he has not been rejected by any other regular Commandery. Every such applicant must at the time of his application be a member in good standing of a Lodge and a Chapter. A Committee of Investigation of three Knights, members of the Commandery, neither of whom is a recommender, shall be appointed on such application, who reporting favorably, the applicant is balloted for on a stated night of assembly, and receiving a unanimous vote is declared to be approved.

May withdraw petition.

SEC. 4. An applicant for the Orders of Knighthood or membership may withdraw his petition before report made thereon, or afterwards, if the report be favorable.

Applicant rejected, second ballot.

SEC. 5. If an applicant be rejected, a second ballot may be had on the motion of any member, duly seconded, made at one stated assembly, and adopted at the next or some subsequent assembly within six months. But the ballot so allowed shall be taken at the next stated assembly after the adoption of such motion.

Applicant twice rejected.

SEC. 6. An applicant being twice rejected, no further ballot in his case shall be had for the space of twelve months thereafter, when a new petition in his case may be received in usual form.

Objection to conferring Orders.

SEC. 7. The objection of any one member of the Commandery shall be sufficient to prevent the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood upon a candidate even after approval; after having received the Order of the Red Cross, his advancement shall be within the control of the Commandery.

How to withdraw.

SEC. 8. A Knight, upon written notice to the Commandery and the payment of all dues, may withdraw, and receive a demit. An unaffiliated Templar loses all claim upon the Order, nor can he be admitted more than once as a visitor in a subordinate Commandery in this jurisdiction.

Unaffiliated Templar loses claim.

Special elections: how held.

SEC. 9. Should the office of Commander, Generalissimo, or Captain General of a Commandery become vacant from any cause, it shall be the duty of the Grand Commander, upon application by the Commandery, to issue a dispensation to authorize a special election to be held to fill such vacancy, after written or printed notice sent to every member. Such election shall not be held except at a stated assembly.

Jurisdiction of Commanderies.

SEC. 10. An applicant for the Orders of Knighthood may apply to any Commandery within the jurisdiction, providing, should he apply to any Commandery other than the one nearest his place of residence, the Commandery nearest his place of residence shall be immediately notified of the application, and its consent obtained before conferring the Orders.

Effect of suspension or expulsion from Blue Lodge or Chapter.

SEC. 11. The suspension or expulsion of a Knight Templar from his Blue Lodge or Chapter shall, *ipso facto*, cause his suspension or expulsion from his Commandery.

Suspension for non-payment of dues.

SEC. 12. A Knight suspended for non-payment of dues may, upon payment of the same, be restored to good standing in the Order; but to be restored to membership, he must apply in the usual manner.

Rejections.

SEC. 13. On the rejection of an applicant for

the Orders of Knighthood, it shall be the duty of the Recorder to forthwith notify the Grand Recorder.

Elections: how conducted.

SEC. 14. In all elections for officers in the Grand Commandery or its subordinates, a majority of the whole number of votes given is necessary for a choice; but if on the first ballot no choice be made, a second shall be had, confined, where the votes are unequal, to the two highest on the return; and where there are three or more candidates, one having a plurality of the votes and two or more an equal number of votes, then confined to such candidates; and where the votes are equal, to those having an equal number of votes. If, on the second ballot, there be no election, the contest between the candidates in either of the above contingencies shall be determined by lot.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments.

Every proposed alteration or amendment of this Constitution shall be in writing, and referred to the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence and Ritual, who shall report at the next Annual Meeting; and it shall require a majority of the members present to adopt the same.

DRAFT OF BY-LAWS

FOR THE GENERAL USE OF

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

ARTICLE I.

TITLE.

Commandery, No. , Masonic Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

ARTICLE II.

ASSEMBLIES.

SEC. 1. The stated assemblies of this Commandery shall be on the of every month, except July and August, which shall be left to the discretion of the Eminent Commander.

SEC. 2. The hours of assembling shall be at o'clock P. M. from the 25th of March to the 25th of September, and at o'clock from the 25th of September to the 25th of March.

SEC. 3. No business shall be transacted at a special assembly other than that for which the same is called.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The elective officers shall be an Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, Captain General, Treasurer, Recorder, and three Trustees, who shall be separately elected by ballot at the stated assembly in March.

SEC. 2. No member shall be entitled to vote at the annual election, or be eligible to any office, whose dues are not paid in full, unless the same shall have been previously remitted.

SEC. 3. At the stated assembly in April, the Eminent Commander shall appoint a Prelate, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Standard Bearer, Sword Bearer, Warder, three Guards, and Sentinel.

SEC. 4. All the officers of this Commandery shall be installed at the stated assembly in April, and shall continue in office until their successors are duly elected and installed.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The EMINENT COMMANDER shall cause the Rules and Regulations of this Commandery to be duly observed, as also the Constitution of the Grand Commandery of this State and of the Grand Encampment of the United States; also cause accurate records of this Commandery to be kept, and just accounts rendered, and have regular returns made to the Grand Recorder, and the annual dues promptly paid.

At the stated assembly in March, he shall appoint two Sir Knights, who, in conjunction with the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, and Captain General, shall audit the books of the Treasurer, Recorder, and Trustees, and make a report of such examination, and of the condition of the Finances of the Commandery, at the stated assembly in April. In the absence of the Eminent Commander, the Generalissimo and Captain General shall preside in the Commandery, according to rank, and shall perform the duties of their respective stations.

SEC. 2. The TREASURER shall keep a true and correct account of the funds of the Commandery, and submit the same, with his vouchers, annually to the Auditing Committee in April. He shall pay no moneys except in pursuance of a resolution of the Commandery, and upon an order signed by the Eminent Commander, and attested by the Recorder.

SEC. 3. The RECORDER shall keep accurate records of the transactions of this Commandery, collect all moneys due the same, and pay it forthwith to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall issue notices for each stated and special assembly, in which, if

for a stated assembly, shall be set forth the name, age, occupation, and residence of every applicant for the Orders of Knighthood or membership, together with his or their recommenders, and the Committee to whom referred. He shall render returns to the Grand Recorder of the membership, and the work of the Commandery, immediately after the stated assembly in April. At the time of issuing the notices for the stated assembly in March, he shall notify each member of the amount of his indebtedness, and perform such other duties appertaining to his office as the Commandery may direct; and for his services shall receive dollars ($) per annum.

SEC. 4. The PRELATE, SENIOR and JUNIOR WARDENS, STANDARD BEARER, SWORD BEARER, WARDER, and GUARDS shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the Ritual of the Order.

SEC. 5. The SENTINEL shall attend every assembly of the Commandery, deliver the notices for the same; and for his services shall receive dollars ($) for each assembly.

SEC. 6. The TRUSTEES shall invest such moneys as may be placed in their hands for that purpose, in the name of "THE TRUSTEES OF COMMANDERY, NO. , MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, OF ," the Commandery to determine the nature of such investments. The Trustees shall make an annual detailed report of the funds at the stated meeting in March, and whenever ordered by the Commandery.

ARTICLE V.

PETITIONS.

SEC. 1. Petitions for the Orders of Knighthood, or membership only, shall be in writing, signed in full by the applicant, recommended by two Sir Knights, members of this Commandery, such petitioner stating his age, residence, occupation, as well as the Lodge and Chapter to which he belongs. The Eminent Commander shall appoint a committee of three to examine into his character, &c., and report thereon at the next stated assembly, or as early as practicable thereafter; if the report be unanimously in favor of the applicant, he may be balloted for.

SEC. 2. All petitions shall be accompanied by the fees as set forth in Article VII respectively. If the petition be withdrawn or the

candidate rejected, the money shall be returned; but if approved or elected and said petitioner does not come forward within six months thereafter, it shall be forfeited to the Commandery.

ARTICLE VI.

REJECTIONS.

SEC. 1. In case of the rejection of an applicant for the Orders of Knighthood or membership, no member or visitor shall disclose the name of the member who opposed the candidate, under the penalty, if a member, of expulsion; or if a visitor, of his never being permitted to visit this Commandery again, or become a member thereof; and the Eminent Commander, immediately after the rejection of any candidate, shall cause this article to be read in the hearing of all present.

SEC. 2. An applicant for the Orders of Knighthood rejected in this Commandery shall be entitled to a second ballot, due notice thereof being given by the Recorder; and if then rejected, no further ballot shall be had for the space of six months thereafter, when a new petition in his case may be received in usual form.

ARTICLE VII.

FEES.

The fees for conferring the Orders of Knighthood or membership shall invariably be paid in advance, and shall be as follows:

For conferring the Orders of Knighthood, . . . $
For conferring the Orders of Templar and Malta, . .
Admission of a Sir Knight, ...

ARTICLE VIII.

DUES AND LIFE-MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. Every Sir Knight other than a life-member shall pay the sum of dollars ($) per annum.

SEC. 2. Any member being in arrears to the Commandery upon the night of the annual election, and neglecting or refusing to pay the same, after he has been duly notified of the proposed action of

the Commandery thereon, may be suspended from membership, unless it appears that he has been absent from his place of residence six months, or has had his dues remitted: *Provided, however*, That before any member be suspended it shall satisfactorily appear to the Commandery that such member has received due notice as required by Section 3, Article IV, of these By-Laws, or that it was impossible to serve him with such notice.

SEC. 3. Any member of this Commandery who shall pay, over and above the amount of his dues, the sum of dollars, or, if he has been a contributing member for five consecutive years, the sum of dollars, over and above all arrearages, may by a vote of the Commandery be constituted a life-member, and exempt from all further dues.

ARTICLE IX.

UNIFORM.

SEC. 1. Every Sir Knight is required to appear in the uniform prescribed by the Regulations of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Standing Committee of three Sir Knights, who, in conjunction with the Eminent Commander, shall see that the uniform of every member is in strict conformity to the regulations prescribed by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and that every member is made proficient in the drill adopted for the use of this Commandery; and it shall be their duty to prescribe such measures as they may deem proper from time to time to carry the same into effect.

ARTICLE X.

RESIGNATIONS.

Any member wishing to resign shall give notice in writing at a stated assembly, pay his entire indebtedness to the Commandery; when his resignation shall be placed upon the minutes, and be acted upon at the next stated assembly. If the Sir Knight is required to leave the city, his resignation may be accepted forthwith.

ARTICLE XI.

AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment or alteration to these By-Laws must be presented in writing at a stated assembly: if seconded, it shall be read by the Recorder and entered on the minutes, and lie over until the next stated assembly, when it shall require the vote of a majority of the members present to amend, repeal, or enact any such law or laws: *Provided*, That the members have been duly notified that such alteration is to be acted upon.

FORMS.

No. I.

Form of Petition for Dispensation to Establish a Commandery.

To the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are severally Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta, residing in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that they are in good standing as Knights of these illustrious Orders, and among them are, in their opinion, a competent number well qualified to form and open a Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders, and to properly discharge the various duties thereof, according to ancient usage: that they have a suitable place of meeting, and ability to procure proper furniture and dress for conducting the ceremonies and work of a Commandery. Having the good of the Order at heart, and desirous to extend the benefits and blessings thereof to worthy Companions, they pray for a dispensation empowering them to form, open, and hold a regular Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders in the of , county of , and State of Pennsylvania, to be named Commandery, subordinate to, under the jurisdiction of, and to be conducted in accordance with the Constitution, Rules, and Edicts of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, the Grand Encampment of the United States, and the general principles, customs, and usages of the Order.

And they beg leave respectfully to recommend Sir as the first Eminent Commander, Sir as the first Generalissimo, Sir as the first Captain General.

Dated, , A. D. 18 , A. O. 7 , A. O. E. P. 7 .

(Signed)

No. II.

Recommendation of the Nearest Commandery.

(*To be attached to the Petition for Dispensation.*)

At a Stated Assembly of the Knights of Commandery, No. , Knights Templar, stationed at , Pennsylvania, held on the day of , A. D. 18 , A. L. 58 , A. O. 7 , on motion duly made and seconded, it was

Resolved, That the petition of the foregoing Knights for a dispensation for a new Commandery at be recommended to the favorable consideration of the Right Eminent Grand Commander, this being the nearest Commandery.

[SEAL.]

Eminent Commander.

Attest: *Recorder.*

No. III.

Dispensation to Open a New Commandery.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting:

Whereas, A petition of sundry Knights Templar in the of , praying that a dispensation may be granted them to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and Councils of the Appendant Orders, at the of , in the county of , and aforesaid, has been presented to me for consideration:

And whereas, It appears to me that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted:

Now, know ye, That I, , Grand of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power in me vested, do grant this, my dispensation, to , the petitioners aforesaid, and to their associates and successors, and empower them to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and Councils of the Appendant Orders, at the place aforesaid, to be called and distinguished by the name of Commandery, No. , and in each of the several Orders to confer the respective degrees thereof upon such person or persons, possessing the requisite qualifications, as they may think proper.

And I do, by these presents, appoint Sir as Eminent Commander, Sir as Generalissimo, and Sir as Captain General, with continuance to them of the said powers and privileges, until the second Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and , and no longer: at which time they are hereby enjoined to make a return of this dispensation, *with all their official doings under the same: Provided, nevertheless*, That the said officers and members of said Commandery pay due respect to our said Grand Commandery, and to the Constitution and edicts thereof, and in no way remove the ancient landmarks of our Order: otherwise, this dispensation, and all things therein contained, to be void and of no effect.

Given under my hand and seal of the Grand Commandery, at the city of , this day of , in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and .

Grand Commander.

Attest: *Grand Recorder.*

No. IV.

Form of Charter.

The Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, subordinate of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, to whom it may concern—Greeting:

Whereas, Heretofore, to wit, on the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , a dispensation was granted to certain Sir Knights to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders, in the of , in the county of , and State of Pennsylvania, by the name of Commandery, No. ;

And whereas, Application has been made to this Grand Commandery for a perpetual charter or warrant to enable them to continue in all the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted Commandery, and a copy of their By-Laws and of the minutes of their proceedings having been submitted for our inspection and approval, and no cause averse to granting the prayer of said applicants to us appearing:

Now, know ye, That we, the Grand Commandery of the State of

Pennsylvania, United States of America, reposing special confidence and trust in the fidelity, zeal, and Masonic ability of the officers and members of the said Commandery, and for the purpose of diffusing the benefits of the Order and promoting the happiness of man, by virtue of the power in us vested, do, by these presents, recognize said Commandery as regularly constituted and established under the jurisdiction of this Grand Commandery, with full powers to confer the several Orders of Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta upon such person or persons, possessing the requisite qualifications, as they may think proper; and we do also recognize the present officers and members of the said Commandery, with continuance of the said powers and privileges to them and their successors forever:

Provided, nevertheless, That the said officers and members and their successors pay due respect to our said Grand Commandery, and to the Constitution and edicts thereof, and in no way remove the ancient landmarks of the Order, otherwise this charter and all things therein contained to be void and of no effect.

Given at the of , in the State of Pennsylvania, this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , of our Order seven hundred and , and of the Order in Pennsylvania seventy .

By order of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.

Grand Recorder.

No. V.

Form of Dispensation to Elect Officers out of the Warranted Time.

To all true and courteous Sir Knights, but more especially to the Officers and Members of Commandery, No. , in the of , Greeting:

Know ye, That whereas no regular election of the officers of the aforesaid Commandery, under its Charter and By-Laws, took place at the time and place as provided for in such By-Laws, to wit, for the annual election in March last: *Now, therefore,* I,

, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the high powers in me vested, do hereby grant and issue this, my special dispensa-

tion, unto our worthy Subordinate, the aforesaid Commandery, No. , hereby authorizing the officers and members of such Commandery, at such time and place as may be by them appointed, to wit, at a regular meeting, to proceed and in due order elect suitable Sir Knights of their Commandery, to serve in the several offices provided for in their By-Laws; and the Sir Knights so elected, after being duly installed, to serve until the next annual election and installation of its officers, under the said By-Laws: all members to have due and timely notice of such meeting and for the election aforesaid. And I hereby enjoin it upon the Eminent Commander and Recorder of such Commandery to certify, under the seal of said Commandery, to our Eminent Grand Recorder, within six days after said election, the proceedings had under this dispensation.

Given under my hand and seal, at , this day of , A. D. 18 , A. O. 7 .

R. E. G. C. of G. C. of Pa.

Attest: , *Grand Recorder.*

No. VI.

Special Election Return.

We, the Eminent Commander and Recorder of Commandery, No. , stationed at , under the authority of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify to the Right Eminent Grand Commandery, that at an election held by virtue of a dispensation from the Right Eminent Grand Commander, on the day of , A. D. 18 , A. O. 7 , the following Knights were duly elected officers of the said Commandery for the remainder of the present Templar year, viz.:

Eminent Commander.
Generalissimo.
Captain General.
Treasurer.
Recorder.

Witness our hands and the seal of the said Commandery, at , this day of , A. D. 18 , A. O. 7 .

[SEAL.] *E. C.*

Attest: , *Recorder.*

No. VII.

Certificate.

To all Knights Templar throughout the Globe:

We, the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, and Captain General of Commandery, No. , stationed at , under a warrant from the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that our worthy Companion, Sir , has been regularly constituted and created a Knight of the Red Cross, dubbed a Knight Templar and a Knight of Malta, and as such we cordially recommend him to the kindness and protection of all true and courteous Knights of our Order, wherever dispersed.

Ne Varietur.

In testimony whereof, we have granted this certificate, under our hands and the seal of the Commandery, (having [L. S.] first caused our worthy Knight to affix his name in the margin, "*ne varietur*,") this day of , A. D. 18 , A. O. 7 .

(Signature.)

Eminent Commander.
Generalissimo.
Captain General.

Attest: , *Recorder.*

No. VIII.

Form of Demit.

To all Sir Knights of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross and of the Valiant and Magnanimous Orders of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, to whom these presents may come—Greeting:

This is to certify, That Sir , Knight, whose name appears on the margin of this Demit, is a Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta, late a member of Commandery, No. , stationed at , under the jurisdiction of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That he is in good standing in the Order and free from all charges; and as such we courteously recommend

Ne Varietur.

him to the fraternal regard of all valiant and magnanimous Knights, wherever dispersed around the globe.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of our Commandery to be affixed,

[L. S.] this day of , in the year of our Lord 18 , and of the Order , A. O. E. P. .

(Signature.) *Eminent Commander.*
Generalissimo.
Captain General.

Attest: , *Recorder.*

No. IX.

Form of a Certificate for Proxy.

To the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania:

This is to certify, That in consideration of the confidence I repose in the courtesy and magnanimity of our valiant Sir Knight , I have nominated and appointed, and by these presents do nominate and appoint, the said Sir Knight , to be my proxy in the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, then and there to represent me, and to do every act and thing agreeably to the Constitution of the Grand Commandery, as fully and completely as I could do myself, were I personally present.

Witness my hand and seal of Commandery, No. , this day of , A. D. 18 , A. O. 7 .

(Name)
(Office)

No. X.

Petition for Membership.

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Knights of Commandery, No. , Knights Templar, and the Appendant Orders:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents: That he is a Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, a Knight of the Valiant and Magnanimous Order of Knights Templar, and one of the Knights of Malta or Order of St. John of Jerusalem, late a member of Commandery, No. , as will appear by the accompanying certificate.

He therefore prays that he may be admitted to membership in your Commandery, if on inquiry he should be found worthy.

A. D. 18 , A. O. 7 .

RECOMMENDED AND VOUCHED FOR ON THE HONOR OF A KNIGHT, BY

(Signed)
Age
Occupation
Residence
Lodge
Chapter

No. XI.

Report of Committee.

No. .

PETITION OF

Sir

FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Presented *A. D.* 18 *A. O.* 7 .

Committee.

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Sir Knights of Commandery, No. , Knights Templar and Appendant Orders:

The undersigned, the Committee to whom was referred the foregoing application, respectfully report, that they have found the particulars set forth in the petition to be correct, and the petitioner worthy of having his prayer granted.

18

Balloted for 18

and

No. XII.

For Dubbing and Membership.

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Knights of Commandery, No. , Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders:

I, the undersigned, hereby declare, that I am a Royal Arch Mason, in good standing; a member of Chapter, No. , under a charter from the Grand Chapter of ; that I have a firm and steadfast belief in the truth of the Christian religion, and the doctrine of the Holy Trinity as revealed in the New Testament; that I have never been rejected in any other Commandery of Knights Templar, and respectfully pray that I may be made, in your Commandery, a Knight of the Order of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders, and become a member of your Commandery.

Should my request be granted, I promise to conform to all the ceremonies, engagements, rules, and statutes of your Order, as well as those of your Commandery.

Witness my hand, this day of , A. D. 18 , A. O. 7 .

RECOMMENDED AND VOUCHED FOR ON THE HONOR OF A KNIGHT, BY

(Signed)

Age

Occupation

Residence

Lodge No.

No. XIII.

Report of Committee.

No. .

PETITION OF

Companion

FOR DUBBING AND MEMBERSHIP.

Presented *A. D.* 18 *A. O.* 7 .

Committee.

To the Eminent Commander, Officers, and Sir Knights of Commandery, No. , Knights Templar and Appendant Orders:

The undersigned, the Committee to whom was referred the foregoing application, respectfully report, that they have found the particulars set forth in the petition to be correct, and the petitioner worthy of having his prayer granted.

18 ,

Balloted for 18

and

Of Complaint and Appeal, &c.

The first step to be taken toward the trial of a Knight is to prefer charges. The important requisites of the charge are, that it should be brief and yet comprehensive, clearly defining the nature of the offence charged, and accurately specifying the time, place, and circumstances of its commission.

The charges having been presented in open Commandery and received, the Eminent Commander thereupon appoints a Committee

of three to hear and try the same, and the same is entered upon the minutes. The charges need not be entered, but the nature of them should be. It is then the duty of the Recorder immediately to serve upon the accused a copy of the charges, under the seal of the Commandery, with the following notice annexed:

Sir , Take notice, that the within (or foregoing) is a copy of the charges preferred against you at a stated assembly of Commandery, No. , held on the day of instant, and that , , and were appointed a Committee to hear and try the same.

[SEAL.] *Recorder.*

Dated , 18 .

Should the Committee determine at the time the charges are preferred (and it is recommended that they should in all cases, if possible) when and where they will meet for trial, the Recorder may add to the above notice the following: "and that they will meet for that purpose on the inst., at o'clock, at the Asylum of Commandery, No. ; at which time you are required to answer said charges."

In case the accused absent himself, so that the charges cannot be personally served, the copy may be transmitted to him by mail, if his residence be known; if not, after a reasonable time, and after diligent inquiry, the Recorder shall report the fact to the Commandery for their further action. In all cases the Committee should take care that the accused be served with notice of the time and place of meeting of the Committee for trial at the time of service of the charges.

The Committee being properly constituted, it is next the duty of the accused to answer the charges. As this must be in every case equivalent to the well-known plea of "not guilty," it is scarcely necessary to furnish a form.

To procure the attendance of witnesses on either side, some process may be necessary. If the witness be not a Knight, his attendance must of course be voluntary, but a Knight is bound to obey a summons. This may be issued by the Eminent Commander of a Commandery or the Committee, and in the following form:

SUMMONS FOR WITNESS.

To Sir :

You are hereby summoned and required to attend as a witness before the Committee appointed for the trial of Sir , on certain charges preferred against him, on the day of , at o'clock, at the Asylum of Commandery, No. , and there to testify the truth according to your knowledge.

Eminent Commander, or the Committee.

Dated , 18 .

The Sir Knight disobeying such a summons may be proceeded against as in case of disobedience to any other summons. For this purpose, the person serving it should note upon it when and how it was served.

The Committee having met for trial, should organize, that is to say, one of their number, and usually the first named, should preside, though they may choose another for that purpose; and another of them should be chosen to act as their Secretary and keep the minutes of their proceedings. A copy of the resolution under which they were appointed, together with their appointment, should be furnished them by the Recorder. They should keep minutes of their proceedings.

It is at the option of the Committee whether they will permit any one to be present except the parties and the witnesses testifying; but on all such occasions none but Knights should be admitted, except the witness not a Knight and while testifying. The Committee can adjourn from day to day. After they have determined upon their report, they shall serve the following notice upon the accuser and the accused:

To Sir *and Sir* :

You will each take notice that we have agreed upon and signed our report in the matter of the charges against Sir , referred to us, and that we shall present the report to Commandery, No. , at its stated conclave on the day of instant.

Signed by the Committee.

Dated , 18 .

The trial being concluded, and the report thus agreed upon, the Committee will have it drawn up in form for the action of the Commandery. This report, in the first place, need not contain any thing but the facts found and the conclusions arrived at by the Committee. These conclusions, like those of any other Committee, should be in the form of resolutions for the definite action of the Commandery. Should the Commandery, on the presentation of the report, desire to hear the testimony read, or any of the decisions stated, it will be the duty of the Committee to comply, and make full report of the testimony and their proceedings.

If the resolutions be adopted, the Recorder of the Commandery should transcribe them on his minutes, together with the adjudications as to charges. The resolutions, however, are subject to the action of the Commandery, who may reverse the decision of the Committee; or, if sustained, may amend the resolution as to the penalty by increasing or diminishing it. Should the resolution be adopted (and for this purpose a majority vote is sufficient, unless the By-Laws provide differently) and the accused be absent from the Commandery, it is the duty of the Recorder to furnish him immediately with a copy of the resolutions, with a notice, which may be in this form:

To Sir :

Take notice that the foregoing is a copy of resolutions adopted by Commandery, No. , at their assembly, held at their Asylum on the day of instant.

[SEAL.] , *Recorder.*

Dated , 18 .

In all cases the decision of the Commandery is final, unless an appeal be taken from it to the Grand Commandery. In these cases a report will be made to the Grand Commandery, and the minutes, with the report of the Committee annexed, filed in the office of the Grand Recorder, and notice given to the parties by the Recorder.

Where a party intends to appeal, he shall give notice of it immediately, which may be in the following form:

To , Recorder of Commandery, No. :

Take notice, that I appeal from the action of said Commandery, on the day of , 18 , in passing sentence

of on me , to the Grand Commandery of the Commonwealth of , on the grounds to be stated in my appeal.

(Signature.)

Dated , 18 .

On receiving this notice, the Recorder of the Commandery will transmit to the Grand Commandery a copy of the minutes of proceedings, embracing the evidence, with a copy of the report to the Commandery annexed, all duly attested and certified; and by carefully observing these directions, it may be done promptly.

This, if filed with the Grand Recorder, may be furnished to the Grand Commandery or its Committee on Appeals when desired.

A copy of the appeal to the Grand Commandery should be served on the Recorder of the Commandery, and also a copy to the Grand Recorder. Within ten days an answer should be made to the appeal, by the subordinate Commandery. As in most cases this is merely taking issue, the form of an answer on appeal may be unnecessary.

The case being thus fairly brought up on appeal, the Grand Commandery may hear the same, either by oral argument or the appeal, and answer thereto may be made sufficiently full to call attention to all the points in the case and the reasons therefor.

Should the accused admit the charges when served upon him, proof of such admission or confession will be all that the Committee are required to have made, and they will make up their minutes and report accordingly, adopting the foregoing forms.

If the accused fail to appear and answer the charges, after personal service, the Committee may proceed, after taking proof of such service, to take proof of the charges, and in such case the Eminent Commander should appoint some Knight to appear for him.

CEREMONIES AND CHARGES

OF

CONSTITUTING AND DEDICATING A COMMANDERY

AND

INSTALLING ITS OFFICERS.

DEDICATION.

On the day and hour appointed, the Right Eminent Grand Commander and his officers, or their representatives, meet in the room where the ceremonies are to be performed, and open the Grand Commandery.

The jewels are then placed on the altar.

The Grand Warder will then say:

"Right Eminent Grand Commander: A constitutional number of Knights Templar, duly instructed in the sublime mysteries of our Orders, and being desirous of promoting the honor of the same by aiding the cause of humanity, knowledge, and virtue, have applied to the proper authority for a warrant or charter to constitute them a regular Commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant Orders. The prayer of their petition having been granted, they are now assembled for the purpose of being legally constituted, and of having their officers duly installed in due and ancient form."

The Grand Commander will then direct the Grand Recorder to read the Charter, which being done he will ask the members if they still approve of the officers named in the Charter; if they assent, the Grand Commander will declare:

"By virtue of the high power and authority in me vested, I do now form you, my worthy brother Knights, into a just and regular Commandery of Knights Templar. Henceforth you are authorized and empowered to form and open a Council of Knights of the Red Cross, a Commandery of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and to perform all such things as may appertain to the same: conforming in all your doings

to the Laws and Constitution of the Grand Commandery under whose authority you act, and to the Constitution and edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States. And may the God of your fathers be with you, guide and direct you in all your undertakings."

The jewels are now uncovered to solemn music, when the Prelate rises, and says:

"From time immemorial, it has been customary for the Masonic Fraternity to dedicate the different departments of our institution to different patrons. We dedicate our Lodges to St. John the Baptist, or the Evangelist; our Chapters to Zerubbabel, and our Commanderies to St. John the Almoner. We do this, not in that superstitious sense in which the brethren employ the term when they set apart their temples for the worship of their imaginary deities, nor in that high and solemn sense in which Christians dedicate their churches to the great Jehovah; but we do it simply to testify our respect and esteem for the character of those who have been so eminently beneficial to our institution, and that their examples may stimulate us to imitate their exalted virtues.

"To our most eminent and worthy patron St. John the Almoner I do now solemnly dedicate this Commandery, by the name and title of Commandery; and may the God of all grace abundantly bless you in your laudable undertaking, and may each one of his members so redeem his time that he may receive the joyful invitation, 'Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!' 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men!'

Response.—"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

Knights drawn up in two divisions on left of east or on the south side of the Asylum. Senior Warden at the head of the first division. Junior Warden at the head of the second division.

Eminent Commander elect in an adjoining room. The Warder takes a detachment of Knights, goes out and escorts him in.

Music during his entrance.

The Warder presents him to the Installing Officer in the following words, viz.:

"Eminent Sir, (*giving the full titles of the Installing Officer.*) I have the honor to present to you Sir , who has been elected to the office of Eminent Commander of this Commandery. I find him well skilled in our sublime mysteries, and observant of the noble precepts of our forefathers, and have therefore no doubt but he will discharge the important duties of his office with fidelity."

Installing Officer—

"Sir , having been elected to the important and honorable station of Eminent Commander of this Commandery, it is with unfeigned pleasure that I enter upon the discharge of the pleasing duty of installing you into your office. As the head of an institution founded upon the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues, you will sensibly realize the great responsibility of the new relation in which you now stand to your brethren; and, I am fully persuaded, will so conduct the important interests about to be committed to your hands as to reflect honor upon yourself and credit upon your Commandery.

"It now, Sir Knight, becomes my duty to propose certain questions to you, relative to your office, to which I must request unequivocal answers:

"Do you solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Knight Templar, that you will redouble your endeavors to correct the vices, purify the morals, and promote the happiness of those of your brethren who have attained this magnanimous Order?

"That you will never suffer your Commandery to be opened unless there be present nine regular Knights of the Order.

"That you will not confer the Orders of Knighthood upon any one who has not shown a charitable or humane disposition, or who has not made a considerable proficiency in the foregoing degrees.

"That you will promote the general good of our Order, and on all proper occasions be ready to give and receive instructions, and particularly from the General and State Grand Officers.

"That, to the utmost of your power, you will preserve the solemnities of our ceremonies, and behave in open Commandery with the most profound respect and reverence, as an example to your brethren.

"That you will not acknowledge or have intercourse with any Commandery that does not work under a constitutional warrant or dispensation.

"That you will not admit any visitor into your Commandery who has not been knighted in a Commandery legally constituted, without his first being formally healed.

"That you will pay due respect and obedience to the instructions of the General and State Grand Officers, particularly relating to the several lectures and charges, and will resign the chair to them severally, when they may visit your Commandery.

"That you will support and observe the Constitution of the Grand Encampment and the General Regulations of the Grand Commandery under whose authority you act.

"That you will bind your successor in office to the observance of the same rules to which you have now assented.

"Do you assent to all these things? And do you promise to observe and practice them faithfully?"

Assents.

The Eminent Commander, kneeling, with sword in left hand and right on breast, the Installing Officer administers the following vow, viz.:

"I, A. B. C., do solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Knight Templar, that I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, faithfully discharge the various duties incumbent upon the office to which I have been elected; that I will support and maintain the By-Laws of this Commandery, and the laws and Constitution of the Grand Commandery, under whose immediate authority I act; also the Constitution and edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America."

Which being done, by command of the Captain General, all the Sir Knights are at devotion, and the *Excellent Prelate* recites the following *prayer*, viz.:

"Most holy and glorious Lord God, we approach Thee with reverence, and in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy blessed Son, our Lord, implore Thy blessing on this Knight, elected to preside over this Commandery, and now prostrate before Thee. Fill his heart with Thy fear, that his tongue and actions may pronounce Thy glory; make him steadfast in Thy service; grant him firmness of mind; animate his heart and strengthen his endeavors. May he teach Thy judgments and Thy laws, and be a true and faithful servant.

"Bless him, O Lord! and bless the work of his hands. Accept us in mercy. Hear thou our prayer, and our transgressions forgive. All of which we ask in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

Response, Amen! Amen!

All rise.

The choir chants:

"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

The Installing Officer then invests the Eminent Commander elect as follows:

Charge to the Eminent Commander.

"Sir : You will now permit me to invest you with this badge of your office. It is a CROSS, surrounded by *Rays of Light.* It is an appropriate and beautiful emblem of the sublime principles of this magnanimous and Christian Order of Knighthood. The Cross will remind you of Him who offered up His life as a propitiation for the sins of the world; and the refulgent rays that emanate from it of those divine teachings and sublime precepts which He has left to guide and direct us in the paths of truth and holiness.

"I present you the CHARTER of your Commandery. You will receive it as a sacred deposit, and never permit it to be used for any other purpose than those expressed in it, and safely transmit it to your successor in office.

"I also commit to your hands the HOLY BIBLE, the Great Light in every degree of Masonry, together with the CROSS SWORDS. The doctrines contained in this sacred volume create in us a belief in the existence of the eternal JEHOVAH, the one only true and living God, the Creator and Judge of all things in heaven and earth; they also confirm in us a belief in the dispensations of His providence. This belief strengthens our FAITH, and enables us to ascend the first step of the Masonic Ladder. This FAITH naturally produces in us a HOPE of becoming partakers in the promises expressed in this inestimable gift of GOD to man, which hope enables us to ascend the second step. But the third and the last, being CHARITY, comprehends the former, and will continue to exert its influence when Faith shall be lost in sight, and Hope in complete enjoyment.

"The CROSS SWORDS resting upon the HOLY BIBLE are to remind us that we should be 'strong in the LORD, and in the power of His might;' that we should 'put on the whole armor of GOD,' to be able to wrestle successfully against principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places.

"I also present to you the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Commandery of this Commonwealth, and the By-Laws of your Commandery. You will frequently consult them yourself, and cause them to be read for the information of your Commandery, that all, being informed of their duty, may have no reasonable excuse to offer for the neglect of it.

"And now, Sir , permit me to induct you into the chair of your Commandery, and, in behalf of the Sir Knights here assembled, to offer you my most sincere congratulations on your accession to the honorable station you now fill. It will henceforth be your special duty to preserve inviolate the Laws and Constitutions of the Order, to dispense justice, reward merit, encourage truth, and diffuse the sublime principles of universal benevolence. You will distribute alms to poor and weary pilgrims travelling from afar; feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and bind up the wounds of the afflicted. You will inculcate the duties of charity and hospitality, and govern your Commandery with justice and moderation. And, finally, my brother, may the bright example of the illustrious heroes of former ages, whose matchless valor has shed undying lustre over the name of Knight Templar, encourage and animate you to the faithful performance of every duty."

PLACED IN THE EAST, THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ORDERS—

Present Arms.

"Sir Knights, behold your Commander. Recollect, Sir Knights, that the prosperity of your Commandery will as much depend on your support, assistance, and obedience, as on the assiduity, fidelity, and wisdom of your Commander."

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ORDERS—

Recover Arms.

The Installing Officer then directs the Warder to make proclamation that Sir has been regularly installed Eminent Commander of Commandery, No. .

The Warder advances five or six steps from his station towards the centre of the Asylum, presents sword, and says:

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! valiant Knights of the Temple. I am directed to proclaim, and do proclaim, that Sir (*giving full name*) has been regularly installed Eminent Commander of Commandery, No. , and as such will be respected accordingly. This proclamation is made to the North, to the South, to the West, and to the East. Once, (*one blast on trumpet.*) Twice, (*two blasts on trumpet.*) Thrice, (*three blasts on trumpet.*) All true and courteous Knights will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly."

Choir chant *Gloria in Excelsis*, or any other appropriate music.

Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good-will towards men.

We praise Thee, we bless Thee, we worship Thee, we glorify Thee, we give thanks to Thee for Thy great glory, O Lord God, Heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.

O, Lord, the only begotten Son, Jesus Christ: O, Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us.

Thou that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us.

Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer.

Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us.

For Thou only art holy; Thou only art the Lord; Thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art the most holy in sight of God the Father. Amen.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ORDERS—

Knights, to your Posts.

The other officers are then presented to the Installing Officer by the Warder, in the following form:

"Eminent Sir: I have the honor to present to you the elected and appointed officers of this Commandery. I find them well skilled in our sublime mysteries, and observant of the noble precepts of our forefathers, and have, therefore, no doubt but they will severally discharge the important duties of their respective offices with fidelity."

The remainder of the officers are then duly qualified, by taking

the oath of office in the form and manner stated. The Warder then presents the Generalissimo.

Charge to the Generalissimo.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been elected Generalissimo of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Square*, surmounted by a *Paschal Lamb*. When beholding the Lamb, let it stimulate you to have, at all times, a watchful eye over your own conduct, and an earnest solicitude for the prosperity of the kingdom of the blessed Immanuel, the spotless Lamb of God, who was slain from the foundation of the world.

The *Square* is to remind you that the institution of Free Masonry and the Orders of Knighthood were formerly governed by the same Grand Masters, and that the same principles of brotherly love and friendship should forever govern the members of both Orders. Your station, Sir Knight, is on the right of your Commander. Your duty is to receive and communicate all orders, signs, and petitions; to assist your Commander in his various duties, and, in his absence, to preside in the Commandery. The exercise of all your talents and zeal will be necessary in the discharge of your various duties. I charge you, therefore, to be faithful to the Sir Knights with whom you are associated; put them often in remembrance of those things which tend to their everlasting peace. Finally "preach to them the word; be instant in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine;" ever remembering the promise, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

Charge to the Captain General.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been elected Captain General of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Level*, surmounted by a *Cock*. As the undaunted courage and valor of the cock stimulates him to conquer his competitor or yield himself a victim to the contest, so should you be stimulated to the discharge of every duty. You should have on "the breast-plate of righteousness, so that, with patience and meekness, you may ever travel on the *level* of humility, and be so supplied with divine grace as to prevent you from selling your God or denying your Master. Your station is on the left of your Commander. Your duty, among other things, is to see that the proper officers make all due prepara-

tions for the various meetings of the Commandery; that the council chamber and asylum are in suitable array for the introduction of candidates and the despatch of business. You are also to receive and communicate all orders issued by the Eminent Commander through the officers of the line. You are to assist in council, and, in the absence of your Commander and Generalissimo, you are to govern your Commandery. The distressed widow, the helpless orphan, and the innocent of the weaker sex, you are ever to assist and protect. But, above all, you are to stand forth, having your loins girt about with TRUTH, in defence of the Christian religion from all its enemies. And now I exhort you, that with fidelity you perform every duty; and "whatsoever ye do, do heartily as to the Lord, and not unto men: continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving;" ever bearing in mind the promise, "Be not weary in well-doing, for in due time you shall reap, if ye faint not."

Charge to the Treasurer.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been elected Treasurer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office. Your station is on the right of the Eminent Commander, in front. The qualities which should recommend a Treasurer are *accuracy* and *fidelity:* accuracy, in keeping a fair and minute account of all receipts and disbursements; fidelity, in carefully preserving all the property and funds of the Commandery that may be placed in his hands, and rendering a just account of the same whenever he is called upon for that purpose. I presume that your respect and attachment to the Commandery, and your earnest solicitude for a good name, which is better than precious ointment, will prompt you to the faithful discharge of the duties of your office.

Charge to the Recorder.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been elected Recorder of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office. Your station is on the left of the Eminent Commander, in front. The qualities which should recommend a Recorder are, *promptitude* in issuing the notifications and orders of his superior officers; *punctuality* in attending the meetings of the Commandery; *correctness* in recording their proceedings; *judgment* in discriminating between what is proper and what is improper to be committed to writing;

integrity in accounting for all moneys that may pass through his hands; and *fidelity* in paying the same over into the hands of the Treasurer. The possession of these good qualities, I presume, has designated you as a suitable candidate for this important office; and I cannot entertain a doubt that you will discharge its duties beneficially to the Commandery and honorably to yourself. And when you shall have completed the record of your transactions here below, and finished the term of your probation, may you be admitted into the celestial *asylum* of saints and angels, and find your name *recorded in the* LAMB'S *Book of Life!*

Charge to the Prelate.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Prelate of this Commandery. I have the pleasure of investing you with this *Triple Triangle*, which is the badge of your office, and a beautiful emblem of the eternal Great Jehovah. Your station is on the right of the Generalissimo. Your duty is to officiate at the *altar;* to offer up prayers and oblations to Deity. The duties of your office are very interesting and highly important, and will require your early and punctual attendance at every meeting. Your jewel is to remind you of the importance of the trust reposed in you; and may "He who is able abundantly furnish you for every good work, preserve you from falling into error, improve, strengthen, establish, and perfect you;" and finally greet you with "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Charge to the Senior Warden.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Senior Warden of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Hollow Square* and *Sword of Justice*. It is to remind you that, as the children of Israel marched in a hollow square in their journey through the wilderness, in order to guard and protect the *Ark of the Covenant*, so should you be vigilant in guarding every avenue from innovation and error. Let the sword of justice, therefore, be ever drawn to guard the Constitution of the Order. Your station is at the southwest angle of the triangle, and upon the right of the first division. You will attend *pilgrim warriors* travelling from afar, comfort and support *pilgrim penitents*, and recommend them, after due trial, to the favor and protection of the Eminent Commander. You will be assiduous in teaching your division their

duties and exercises. You will, on all occasions, form the avenues for the approach and departure of your Commander, and prepare the lines for inspection and review. Let it be your constant care that the *warrior* be not deterred from duty, nor the *penitent* molested on his journey. Finally, "Let your light so shine before men that they, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Charge to the Junior Warden.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Junior Warden of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is an *Eagle* and *Flaming Sword.* It is to remind you to perform your various duties with *justice* and *valor*, having an eagle eye to the prosperity of the Order. Your station is at the northwest angle of the triangle, and on the left of the third division. Your duty is to attend weary pilgrims travelling from afar, conduct them on their journey, plead their cause, and, by permission of the Eminent Commander, introduce them into the asylum. You will be careful that, in addition to the *sandals, staff, and scrip*, their whole preparation and deportment shall be such as shall cause them to be recognized as *children of humility.* Teach that "*Magna est veritas et prævalebit*" is the motto of our Order; and although, in the course of their pilgrimage, they will often find the heights of fortune inaccessible, and the thorny path of life crooked, adverse, and forlorn, yet, by faith and humility—courage, constancy, and perseverance in the great duties set before them in the Gospel—they may gain admission into the *asylum* above; there to enjoy the honors and rewards that await the *valiant soldiers* of the Lord Jesus Christ. Finally, be ye perfect, always abounding in the works of the Lord, that you may be a shining light in the world. "A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid."

Charge to the Standard Bearer.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Standard Bearer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Plumb*, surmounted by a *Banner.* Your station is in the west, and in the centre of the second division. Your duty is to display, support, and protect the standard of the Order, which I now, with pleasure, confide to your valor. You will remember that it is our rallying point in time of danger; and when unfurled in a just and virtuous cause, you will never relinquish it to an enemy but

with your life. Let, therefore, your conduct be such as all the virtuous will delight to imitate; let the refulgent rays which ever emanate from pure *benevolence* and *humility* diffuse their lustre on all around, that it may encourage and animate all true and courteous Knights, and, at the same time, confound and dismay all their enemies.

Charge to the Sword Bearer.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Sword Bearer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Triangle* and *Cross Swords*. Your station is on the right of the Standard Bearer, and on the right of the second division when formed in line. Your duty is to watch all orders and signals from the Eminent Commander, and see that they are promptly obeyed. You are also to assist in the protection of the banners of the Order, and with a heart devoted to the principles of *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity;* with the mystic sword that is endowed with *justice* and *fortitude*, and tempered by *mercy*, in your hand, you may cast your eyes upon the standard, and remember that "*In hoc signo vinces*" is an expressive motto of our Order, and consoling to the heart of every believer.

Charge to the Warder.

Sir, [*name in full:*] You have been appointed Warder of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a *Square Plate*, with a *Trumpet* and *Cross Swords* engraved thereon. Your station is upon the left of the Standard Bearer, and upon the left of the second division, when formed in line. Your duty is to announce the approach and departure of the Eminent Commander; to post the sentinels and see that the Asylum is duly guarded. You will also report all petitions from visitors and strangers, and communicate the orders of your superior officers; and I charge you to be punctual in your attendance at our meetings, and indefatigable in the discharge of your important duties; for though yours is among the last offices in the Commandery, it is by no means the least in importance.

Charge to the Captains of the Guards.

Sirs, [*names in full:*] You have been appointed Captains of the Guards. I now invest you with your badge of office, which is a *Square Plate*, with a *Battle Axe* engraved thereon. Your post is

that of honor as well as danger. You will, therefore, be vigilant, and *challenge* with spirit, *examine* with caution, *admonish* with candor, *relieve* cheerfully, *protect* with fidelity, and *fight* valiantly.

Which being done, the Warder, by direction of the Installing Officer, makes the following final proclamation, viz.:

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! valiant Knights of the Temple, I am directed to proclaim, and do proclaim, that the elected and appointed officers of Commandery, No. , have been regularly installed into their respective stations, and that this Commandery is now prepared to act upon any business which may properly come before it. This proclamation is made to the North, to the South, to the West, and to the East. Once, (*one blast on trumpet.*) Twice, (*two blasts on trumpet.*) Thrice, (*three blasts on trumpet.*) All true and courteous Knights will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly."

Choir chant *Te Deum Laudamus*, or any other appropriate music.

We praise thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord.
All the earth doth worship Thee, the Father everlasting.
To Thee all angels cry aloud; the heavens and all the powers therein.
To Thee, Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry,
Holy! holy! holy! Lord God of Sabaoth!
Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of Thy glory.
The glorious company of the Apostles praise Thee.
The goodly fellowship of the Prophets praise Thee.
The noble army of Martyrs praise Thee.
The holy church throughout all the world doth acknowledge Thee;
The Father, of an infinite majesty;
Thine adorable, true, and only Son.
Also the Holy Ghost, the Comforter.
Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ!
Thou art the everlasting Son of the Father.
When Thou tookest upon Thee to deliver man, Thou didst humble Thyself to be born of a Virgin.
When Thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death, Thou didst open the kingdom of Heaven to all believers.
Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Father.
We believe that Thou shalt come to be our Judge.

We, therefore, pray Thee, help Thy servants, whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy precious blood.

Make them to be numbered with Thy saints, in glory everlasting.

O Lord, save Thy people, and bless Thine heritage.

Govern them, and lift them up forever.

Day by day, we magnify Thee.

And we worship Thy name ever, world without end.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin.

O Lord, have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us.

O Lord, let Thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is in Thee.

O Lord, in Thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded.

Charge to the Commandery.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ORDERS—

Attention, Knights.

KNIGHTS: To manage and conduct a Commandery of Knights Templar, with that promptitude, integrity, and skill which the institution demands, will require the exercise of all the talents and perseverance of its officers and members. Are any of you solicitous that your equals and inferiors should conduct themselves towards you with deference and respect? you will be sure to let no opportunity pass without furnishing the main example in your own conduct toward your superiors. The officers will recollect that those moral and religious duties and precepts which they, from time to time, so forcibly impress upon the minds of others, should by no means be neglected by themselves; as the most effectual way to insure success is to let precept and example go hand in hand.

I would, therefore, exhort one and all of you to look well to the East, to the West, to the North, and to the South, and see that the *entering avenues* are strictly guarded, and that you suffer no one to pass the threshold of your asylum but the worthy *children of humility*, and, at the same time, that you suffer no one to walk among you disorderly without admonition or reproof. While such is the conduct of the officers and members, you may rest assured that this valiant, magnanimous Order will forever flourish like the *green bay tree*. And now, my worthy Knights, I address you in the language of David to his beloved city, "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces!" For my brethren and companions' sake, I will now say, *Peace be with thee!*

GRAND COMMANDERY

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

AND THE APPENDANT ORDERS

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

Addresses of the Grand Officers:

R. E. GRAND COMMANDER,

GETER C. SHIDLE,

Pittsburg, Pa.

E. GRAND RECORDER,

CHARLES EUGENE MEYER,

Masonic Temple, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Committee on Correspondence.

R. E. Sir JAMES H. HOPKINS,	-	*Pittsburg.*
E. Sir JAMES M. PORTER,	- -	*Easton.*
E. Sir ROBERT KLOTZ,	- - -	*Mauch Chunk.*
E. Sir WILLIAM J. KELLY,	- -	*Philadelphia.*
E. Sir SAMUEL B. DICK,	- - -	*Meadville.*

THE NEXT ANNUAL GRAND CONCLAVE

OF THE

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania

Will be held at the City of MEADVILLE, Crawford County, on Tuesday, May 13, 1873, at 8 o'clock P. M.